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CUSTOMS BULLETIN

TREASURY DECISIONS

UNDER CUSTOMS AND
OTHER LAWS

VOL. 9

JANUARY-DECEMBER 1975

WILLIAM E. SIMON

Secretary of the Treasury

VERNON D. ACREE

Commissioner of Customs

This volume contains Treasury Decisions pertaining to the U.S. Customs Service originally printed in the weekly Customs Bulletin during the period January through December 1975.

(175)



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FOREWORD

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U.S. Customs Service

(T.D. 75-1)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 10, 1974.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

November 25, 1974	\$0.2015
November 26, 1974	.2040
November 27, 1974	.2040
November 28, 1974	Holiday
November 29, 1974	.2050

Iran rial:

November 25, 1974	\$0.0149
November 26, 1974	.0149
November 27, 1974	.0149
November 28, 1974	Holiday
November 29, 1974	.0149

Philippines peso:

November 25, 1974	\$0.1414
November 26, 1974	.1413
November 27, 1974	.1413
November 28, 1974	Holiday
November 29, 1974	.1413

Singapore dollar:

November 25, 1974	-----	\$0. 4290
November 26, 1974	-----	. 4294
November 27, 1974	-----	. 4294
November 28, 1974	-----	Holiday
November 29, 1974	-----	. 4270

Thailand baht (tical):

November 25, 1974	-----	\$0. 0495
November 26, 1974	-----	. 0495
November 27, 1974	-----	. 0495
November 28, 1974	-----	Holiday
November 29, 1974	-----	. 0495

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,*Director,**Duty Assessment Division.*

(T.D. 75-2)

Presidential Proclamation—Importation of meats

Presidential Proclamation No. 4335 concerning the quantitative limitation on the importation of certain meats from Canada into the United States

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,***Washington, D.C., December 13, 1974.*

There is published below Presidential Proclamation No. 4335 of November 16, 1974, which amends Subpart B of Part 2 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), by inserting in numerical sequence items 945.01, 945.02, 945.03, and 945.04, TSUS, with respect to restrictions on the importation of certain cattle, beef, veal, swine and pork from Canada into the United States.

This Proclamation was published in the Federal Register on November 20, 1974 (39 FR 40741).

(R-CV-MC)

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
for **LEONARD LEHMAN,**
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(1)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Section 252(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1882(a)) authorizes the President to impose duties or other import restrictions on the products of any foreign country establishing or maintaining unjustifiable import restrictions against United States agricultural products which impair the value of tariff commitments made to the United States, oppress the commerce of the United States, or prevent the expansion of trade on a mutually advantageous basis;

WHEREAS, Canada has imposed unjustifiable restrictions on cattle and meat imports from the United States;

WHEREAS, such restrictions violate the commitments of Canada made to the United States, including the provisions of Article XI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and impair the value of tariff commitments made to the United States, oppress the commerce of the United States and prevent the expansion of trade on a mutually advantageous basis; and

WHEREAS, I deem it necessary and appropriate to impose the restrictions hereinafter proclaimed on imports of cattle, beef, veal, swine, and pork, which are the products of Canada, in order to obtain the removal of such unjustifiable restrictions and to provide access for United States cattle and meat to the markets of Canada on an equitable basis;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including Section 252(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1882(a)), do hereby proclaim (until such time as the President otherwise proclaims) —

(1) Subpart B of part 2 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new items:

Item	Articles	Quota Quantity
	Whenever, in any 12-month period beginning August 12 in 1974 or in any succeeding year, the respective quantity or aggregate quantity of the cattle, the swine, the beef and veal, or the pork specified below, the product of Canada, has been entered, no such cattle, swine, beef and veal, or pork, respectively, the product of Canada, may be entered during the remainder of such period:	
945.01	Cattle provided for in items 100.40, 100.43, 100.45, 100.53, and 100.55 of part 1, schedule 1.	17,000 head (aggregate quantity).
945.02	Swine provided for in item 100.85 of part 1, schedule 1.	50,000 head.
945.03	Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved, provided for in items 106.10 and 107.60, part 2B, schedule 1.	17,000,000 pounds (aggregate quantity).
945.04	Pork, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared or preserved, provided for in items 106.40, 107.30 and 107.35, part 2B, schedule 1.	36,000,000 pounds (aggregate quantity).

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) hereof, not in excess of one-twelfth of the respective quota quantity specified for each item in said paragraph (1) may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the 30 day period beginning on the date of this proclamation.

(3) The provisions of this proclamation shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register, but the provisions of paragraph (1) hereof do not apply to any articles in excess of the respective quota quantity specified for each item in said paragraph (1) which—

(a) prior to such date of publication, have been duly entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption or have been released under the provisions of section 448(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1448(b)), or

(b) have been entered or withdrawn pursuant to paragraph (2) hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD.

(T.D. 75-3)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 10, 1974.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 74-264 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

Austria schilling:

November 25, 1974	-----	\$0.0564
November 26, 1974	-----	.0565
November 27, 1974	-----	.0565
November 28, 1974	-----	Holiday
November 29, 1974	-----	.0563

Belgium franc:

November 25, 1974	-----	\$0. 026840
November 26, 1974	-----	.026880
November 27, 1974	-----	.026890
November 28, 1974	-----	Holiday
November 29, 1974	-----	.026840

Denmark krone:

November 25, 1974	-----	\$0. 1720
November 26, 1974	-----	.1728
November 27, 1974	-----	*
November 28, 1974	-----	Holiday
November 29, 1974	-----	.1723

Germany deutsche mark:

November 25, 1974	-----	\$0. 4068
November 26, 1974	-----	.4075
November 27, 1974	-----	.4059
November 28, 1974	-----	Holiday
November 29, 1974	-----	.4044

Netherlands guilder:

November 29, 1974	-----	\$0. 3896
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Switzerland franc:

November 25, 1974	-----	\$0. 3720
November 26, 1974	-----	.3755
November 27, 1974	-----	.3725
November 28, 1974	-----	Holiday
November 29, 1974	-----	.3687

*Use quarterly rate.

(LIQ-S-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register December 20, 1974 (39 FR 44053)]

(T.D. 75-4)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 13, 1974.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 74-264 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

Austria schilling:

December 4, 1974	\$. 0562
December 5, 1974	. 0565
December 6, 1974	. 0566

Belgium franc:

December 4, 1974	\$. 026850
December 5, 1974	. 026900
December 6, 1974	. 026875

Germany deutsche mark:

December 2, 1974	\$. 4002
December 3, 1974	. 4000
December 4, 1974	. 4035
December 5, 1974	. 4050
December 6, 1974	. 4030

Netherlands guilder:

December 4, 1974	\$. 3894
December 5, 1974	. 3902
December 6, 1974	. 3894

Switzerland franc:

December 2, 1974	-----	\$0. 3645
December 3, 1974	-----	. 3675
December 4, 1974	-----	. 3733
December 5, 1974	-----	. 3772
December 6, 1974	-----	. 3750

(LIQ-3-0:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

Acting Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register December 23, 1974 (39 FR 44256)]

(T.D. 75-5)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 13, 1974.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. Dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

December 2, 1974	-----	\$0. 2055
December 3, 1974	-----	. 2061
December 4, 1974	-----	. 2061
December 5, 1974	-----	. 2061
December 6, 1974	-----	. 2050

Iran rial:

December 2-6, 1974	-----	\$0. 0149
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Philippines peso:

December 2, 1974	\$. 1414
December 3, 1974	. 1414
December 4, 1974	. 1416
December 5, 1974	. 1416
December 6, 1974	. 1430

Singapore dollar:

December 2, 1974	\$0. 4220
December 3, 1974	. 4195
December 4, 1974	. 4176
December 5, 1974	. 4182
December 6, 1974	. 4180

Thailand baht (tical):

December 2-6, 1974	\$0. 0495
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-6)

Synopses of Drawback decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 16, 1974.

The following are synopses of drawback rates and amendments issued September 26, 1973, to December 10, 1974, inclusive, pursuant to sections 22.1 and 22.5, inclusive, Customs Regulations.

(DRA-1-09)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(A) *Acids, synthetic cresylic*.—Manufactured under section 1313 (b) by Continental Oil Co., Conoco Chemicals Div., Saddle Brook, N.J., at its Newark, N.J., factory, with the use of phenol and methanol.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after June 1, 1974.

Manufacturer's statements of July 10, and November 7, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., December 10, 1974.

(B) *Aluminum sheet and plate*.—T.D. 74-192-C, covering aluminum sheet and plate manufactured under section 1313(b) by Amax Aluminum Mill Products, Inc., San Mateo, Calif., at its Riverside, Calif., and Morris, Ill., factories, with the use of aluminum ingots, pigs, or sows, *amended* to provide for a change in the effective date for the manufacture of articles covered by the above Treasury decision from January 1, 1973, to January 1, 1972.

Supplemental statement of November 5, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., November 25, 1974.

(C) *Battery shells (cans), battery strip, and Microzinc 70 (roofing material)*.—T.D. 45957-R, as amended by T.D.'s 50742-E, 50952-F, 54575-D, 55423-E, 71-105-Q and 72-125-Z, covering, among other things, zinc slabs in the rough (for use in the manufacture of engravers' plates) manufactured under section 1313(b) by Ball Metal and Chemical, Div. of Ball Corp., Muncie, Ind., at its Greeneville, Tenn., factory, with the use of zinc slabs, further *amended* to cover dry cell battery shells (cans), battery strip, and Microzinc 70 (roofing materials) manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company at its above factory with the use of slab zinc.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after September 1, 1971.

Supplemental statement of June 21, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., December 9, 1974.

(D) *Dipyridamol*.—T.D. 69-192-D, covering dipyridamol manufactured under section 1313(a) by Western Fher Laboratories, Inc., Ponce, P.R., with the use of imported potassium salt of nitroorotic acid and other chemicals, *amended* to cover dichlorodiperidinothomopurin manufactured by the company under section 1313(a) with the use of imported potassium salt of nitroorotic acid and piperidine.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after August 17, 1973, and exported on and after September 26, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Miami, Fla., September 26, 1973.

(E) *Equipment, material handling and moving*.—T.D. 53712-D, as amended by T.D.'s 53931-H and 74-159-K, covering, among other things, material handling and moving equipment manufactured under section 1313(a) by International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill., at its Libertyville, Ill., factory, with the use of imported gasoline engines and tractor chassis, *amended* to cover (1) material handling and moving equipment manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said company with the use of imported winches at its Libertyville, Ill., factory, (2) the foregoing articles manufactured under section 1313(a) by the

said company with the use of imported winches at its Melrose Park, Ill., factory, and (3) crawler tractors and crawler loaders manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said company with the use of imported diesel engines at its Melrose Park, Ill., factory.

Amendment effective on articles covered by (1), above, which are manufactured on and after March 1, 1971, and exported on and after April 1, 1971; on articles covered by (2), above, which are manufactured on and after April 1, 1970, and exported on and after October 1, 1970; and on articles covered by (3), above, which are manufactured on and after March 1, 1970, and exported on and after January 1, 1971.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 2, 1974.

(F) *Fabrics, knitted*.—Manufacturer under section 1313(a) by Danubia Knitting Mills, Inc., New York, N.Y., at its Spartanburg, S.C., factory, with the use of imported textured polyester yarn in the greige; and also with the use of dyed textured polyester-yarn manufactured under drawback regulations.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after August 10, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., October 17, 1974.

(G) *Film, laminating*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by General Binding Corp., Laminating Div., Addison, Ill., with the use of imported polyester film.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after March 22, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 2, 1974.

(H) *Film, polyester, coated, metallized and texturized*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Arex Graphics, Inc., Mt. Vernon, N.Y., with the use of polyester film.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after February 1, 1974, and exported on and after February 14, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of November 4, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., December 6, 1974.

(I) *Leather, pigment colored and surface textured*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Mucci Bros. Inc., Newark, N.J., with the use of imported leather hides.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after June 1, 1974, and exported on and after June 21, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., October 4, 1974.

(J) *Machines, photocopying*.—T.D. 71-97-D, covering copying machines manufactured under section 1313(a) by Copystatics Mfg. Corp., Miami Lakes, Fla., with the use of imported industrial lenses, amended to cover photocopying machines manufactured under section 1313(a) by the corporation with the use of imported chains, coils, relays, motors, ball bearings, gasketing materials, sealing materials, special precision parts, castings, and other parts and components.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after June 19, 1970.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Miami, Fla., May 31, 1974.

(K) "*Merpaoyl*" Red B.—Manufactured under section 1313(b), by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., at its Deepwater, N.J., factory, with the use of 2-amino-5-chlorobenzotrifluoride.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after December 17, 1972, and exported on and after April 17, 1973.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of October 31, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., December 5, 1974.

(L) *Piece goods, silicone coated woolen and blended synthetic, and woolen*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Tilton Spongers Corp., Hammonton, N.J., with the use of imported woolen and blended synthetic and woolen piece goods.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after June 1, 1972, and exported on and after July 6, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., September 30, 1974.

(M) *Smoking products, man-made*.—T.D. 72-282-F, as amended and particularly as amended by T.D. 74-217-M, covering, among other things, man-made smoking products manufactured under section 1313(b) by Celanese Corp., New York, N.Y., at its Charlotte, N.C., factory, with the use of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, further amended to cover such articles manufactured by the said company at an additional factory at Cumberland, Md., with the use of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after April 1, 1974.

Manufacturer's supplemental statement of November 18, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., December 9, 1974.

(N) *Sprockets and chain flites for agricultural moving and handling equipment, including barn cleaners (gutter cleaners), manure stackers, material movers, silo unloaders and cattle feeders.*—T.D. 74-95-S, as amended by T.D. 74-149-M, covering parts for barn cleaners and silo unloaders manufactured under section 1313(b) by Graetz Manufacturing, Inc., Pound, Wisc., with the use of hot rolled steel plate, angles and bar flats, further amended to cover sprockets and chain flites for agricultural moving and handling equipment, including barn cleaners (gutter cleaners), manure stackers, material movers, silo unloaders and cattle feeders manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company with the use of hot rolled steel plate, angles and bar flats.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after June 1, 1971, and exported on and after October 7, 1971.

Manufacturer's supplemental statement of November 14, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., November 25, 1974.

(O) *Titanium oxide pigment.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., at its Antioch, Calif., Edgemoor, Del., and New Johnsonville, Tenn., factories, with the use of beneficiated ilmenite.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1973, and exported on and after August 14, 1973.

Manufacturer's drawback statements of August 1, and November 11, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., December 9, 1974.

(P) *Tungsten carbide powder.*—T.D. 52303-J, as amended, covering, among other things, tungsten products manufactured by GTE Sylvania, Inc., Stamford, Conn., at its Towanda, Pa., factory, with the use of, among other materials, tungsten ore or concentrates, further amended to cover tungsten carbide powder manufactured under the provisions of section 1313(b) by the said company at its above factory with the use of tungsten metal powder.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after July 7, 1974, and exported on and after August 28, 1974.

Manufacturer's supplemental statement of November 12, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., December 6, 1974.

(Q) *Wool tops and wool matchings.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) with the use of grease wool by The Top Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., at its South Barre, Mass., factory, and through its agents operating under rates of drawback established under section 1313(b).

Rate effective on wool tops manufactured at the South Barre plant on and after December 1, 1970, and exported on and after July 2, 1971, and on wool tops and wool matchings manufactured through agents on and after July 1, 1974, and exported on and after July 1, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of November 20, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., December 10, 1974.

(T.D. 75-7)

Coastwise transportation—Customs Regulations amended

Section 4.81a(b), Customs Regulations, amended to add the Netherlands to the list of countries whose registered LASH-type barges are permitted to transport merchandise coastwise

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 4—VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

In accordance with section 27, 41 Stat. 999, as amended (46 U.S.C. 883), the Secretary of State has advised the Secretary of the Treasury under date of May 1, 1974, that the Netherlands allows privileges reciprocal to those provided for in the seventh proviso of the cited statute with respect to merchandise transported by United States-flag LASH-type barges. Therefore, corresponding privileges are accorded to LASH-type barges of Dutch registry effective as of the date of such notification. These privileges relate to the coastwise transportation of merchandise by LASH-type barges under the conditions specified in the seventh proviso of section 27, 41 Stat. 999, as amended (46 U.S.C. 883).

Accordingly, paragraph (b) of section 4.81a of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.81a(b)) is amended by the insertion of "Netherlands" after "Federal Republic of Germany" in the list of countries under that paragraph.

(Sec. 27, 41 Stat. 999, as amended (5 U.S.C. 301, 46 U.S.C. 883))

There is statutory basis for the described extension of reciprocal privileges, and the amendment recognizes an exemption from the

coastwise prohibition of section 27, 41 Stat. 999, as amended (46 U.S.C. 883). Therefore, good cause is found for dispensing with notice and public procedure thereon as unnecessary, and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved December 17, 1974:

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register December 26, 1974 (39 FR 44660)]

(T.D. 75-8)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Socialist Republic of Romania

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 19, 1974.

There is published below the directive of December 11, 1974, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on December 16, 1974 (39 FR 43577), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

December 11, 1974.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of December 31, 1970, between the Governments of the United States and the Socialist Republic of Romania, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective January 1, 1975 and for the twelve-month period extending through December 31, 1975, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textile products in Categories 19, 26, 47, 49, 55, 60, and 63, produced or manufactured in Romania, in excess of the following twelve-month levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint
19	1,337,057 square yards
26	2,674,114 square yards (of which not more than 607,754 square yards may be in duck fabric ¹)
47	49,308 dozen
49	26,180 dozen
55	16,683 dozen
60	23,393 dozen
63	422,785 pounds

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton textile products in Categories 19, 26, 47, 49, 55, 60, and 63, produced or manufactured in Romania, which have been exported to the United States from Romania prior to January 1, 1975, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods for the twelve-month period beginning January 1, 1974, and extending through December 31, 1974. In the event that the levels of restraint for that twelve-month period have been exhausted by

¹ The T.S.U.A. Nos. for duck fabric are:

320.—01 through 04, 06, 08

321.—01 through 04, 06, 08

322.—01 through 04, 06, 08

326.—01 through 04, 06, 08

327.—01 through 04, 06, 08

328.—01 through 04, 06, 08

previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of December 31, 1970, between the Governments of the United States and the Socialist Republic of Romania which provide, in part, that within the aggregate limit, limits on certain categories may be exceeded by not more than 5 percent; for the limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements. Any appropriate adjustments pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement referred to above, will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the Federal Register on January 25, 1974 (39 FR 3430).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Romania have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance*

(T.D. 75-9)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of the Philippines

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 19, 1974.

There is published below the directive of December 11, 1974, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Commit-

tee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of the Philippines.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on December 16, 1974 (39 FR 43577), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

December 11, 1974.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of September 21, 1967, as amended and extended, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of the Philippines, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective January 1, 1975 and for the twelve-month period extending through December 31, 1975, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 9, 22, 26, 32, 39, 42, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 60, 61, and part of 63, produced or manufactured in the Philippines, in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint
9	1,758,876 square yards
22	2,110,651 square yards
26	1,758,876 square yards (of which not more than 422,130 square yards may be in duck fabric ¹)

¹ Only T.S.U.S.A. Nos:

320.—01 through 04, 06, 08	326.—01 through 04, 06, 08
321.—01 through 04, 06, 08	327.—01 through 04, 06, 08
322.—01 through 04, 06, 08	328.—01 through 04, 06, 08

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint
32	4,221,301 dozens
39	386,952 dozen pairs
42	42,212 dozens
43	84,427 dozens
45	42,212 dozens
46	14,071 dozens
50	14,071 dozens
51	14,071 dozens
60	11,961 dozens
61	2,181,006 dozens
Part of 63	
(T.S.U.	
S.A. Nos.	
380.3980	
and	
382,3380	
only)	
	167,861 pounds

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in the above categories, produced or manufactured in the Philippines, which have been exported to the United States from the Philippines prior to January 1, 1975, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods for the twelve-month period beginning January 1, 1974 and extending through December 31, 1974. In the event that the levels of restraint for that twelve-month period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of September 21, 1967, as amended and extended, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of the Philippines which provide, in part, that within the aggregate and applicable group limits, limits on certain categories may be exceeded by not more than five percent; for the limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements. Any appropriate adjustments pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement referred to above, will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the Federal Register on January 25, 1974 (39 FR 3430).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and with respect to the imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from the Philippines have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rulemaking provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance*

(T.D. 75-10)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., December 19, 1974.

There is published below directive of December 11, 1974, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on December 16, 1974 (39 FR 43578), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

*Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.*

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

December 11, 1974.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of December 31, 1970 between the Governments of the United States and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective January 1, 1975, and for the twelve-month period extending through December 31, 1975, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 9, 18/19, 22, 26 (duck fabric), 26 (other than duck fabric), 48, and 49, produced or manufactured in Yugoslavia, in excess of the following twelve-month levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint
9	12,155,063 square yards
18/19	607,754 square yards
22	4,862,025 square yards
26 (duck fabric) ¹	2,431,013 square yards
26 (other than duck fabric)	2,247,717 square yards
48	17,017 dozens
49	55,973 dozens

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 9, 18/19, 22, 26 (duck fabric), 26 (other than duck fabric), 48, and 49, produced or manufactured in Yugoslavia and which have been exported to the United States from Yugoslavia prior to January 1, 1975, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during the period January 1, 1974, through December 31, 1974. In the event that the levels of restraint established for such goods for that period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

¹ The T.S.U.S.A. Nos. for duck fabric are:

320.—01 through 04, 06, 08

321.—01 through 04, 06, 08

322.—01 through 04, 06, 08

326.—01 through 04, 06, 08

327.—01 through 04, 06, 08

328.—01 through 04, 06, 08

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of December 31, 1970, between the Governments of the United States and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which provide in part that within the aggregate and applicable group limits, limits on specific categories may be exceeded by not more than 5 percent; for the limited carry-over of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements. Any appropriate adjustments pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement referred to above, will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the Federal Register on January 25, 1974 (39 FR 3430).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Yugoslavia have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely yours,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance.*

(T.D. 75-11)

Bonded carriers

Approval and discontinuance of carrier bonds, Customs Form 3587

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 20, 1974.

Bonds of carriers for the transportation of bonded merchandise have been approved or discontinued as shown below. The symbol "D"

indicates that the bond previously outstanding has been discontinued on the month, day, and year represented by the figures which follow. "PB" refers to a previous bond, dated as represented by figures in parentheses immediately following, which has been discontinued. If the previous bond was in the name of a different company or if the surety was different, the information is shown in a footnote at end of list.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
A.B.C. Freight Forwarding Corp., 201 Eleventh Ave., New York, N.Y., motor carrier; The Home Indemnity Co. D 7/22/74	Mar. 1, 1968	Mar. 1, 1968	Chicago, Ill.; \$25,000
Acme Fast Freight, Inc., 156 William St., New York, N.Y., motor carrier; Aetna Ins. Co. (PB 7/26/73) D 7/26/74	July 25, 1974	July 25, 1974	St. Louis, Mo.; \$25,000
American Export Lines, Inc., 17 Battery Pl., New York, N.Y., water carrier; Seaboard Surety Co. (PB 7/17/73) D 7/17/74	July 18, 1974	July 18, 1974	New York Sea- port; \$100,000
A. J. Archie Goodale, Ltd., 2559 Barton St., E., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, motor carrier; Royal Indemnity Co.	Mar. 22, 1974	Nov. 5, 1974	Buffalo, N.Y.; \$25,000
Charles Arnett, 2107 W. 12th Ave., Corsicana, Tex., motor carrier; Bankers & Shippers Ins. Co. of N.Y.	Apr. 1, 1974	Sept. 10, 1974	Houston, Tex.; \$25,000
Arrow Transfer Co., Ltd. a/o Arrow Van & Storage, Ltd., 320 Seymour Blvd., N. Vancouver, B.C., Canada, motor carrier; Hartford Fire Ins. Co. (PB 1/19/68) D 11/13/74	Apr. 17, 1974	Nov. 13, 1974	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Atlanta & Saint Andrews Bay Railway Co., P.O.B. 729, Dothan, Ala., rail carrier; Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md. (PB 9/30/68) D 10/1/74	Sept. 30, 1974	Oct. 1, 1974	Mobile, Ala.; \$50,000
B & B Trucking, Inc., 84 Western Ave., W. Springfield, Mass., motor carrier; Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.	Aug. 19, 1974	Oct. 24, 1974	Boston, Mass.; \$50,000
Anthony Balle dba B & R Trucking, 131 E. Broad St., Frankfort, N.Y., motor carrier; The Provident Ins. Co. of N.Y. D 11/11/74	Sept. 14, 1962	Sept. 24, 1962	Buffalo, N.Y.; \$10,000
Beacon Fast Freight Co., Inc., 111 Washington St., Brookline, Mass., motor carrier; Peerless Ins. Co. (PB 5/11/72) D 9/12/74	Apr. 5, 1974	Sept. 12, 1974	New York Sea- port; \$50,000
Becker's Motor Transportation, Inc., Needham's Motor Service, Inc., 819 St. Georges Ave., Woodbridge, N.J., motor carrier; The Aetna Ins. Co.	July 29, 1974	Aug. 1, 1974	Baltimore, Md.; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Bekins Household Shipping Co., 1335 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif., freight forwarder; Peerless Ins. Co.	July 25, 1963	July 29, 1963	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$25,000
Bradley's Express, Inc., 141 Berlin Turnpike, Berlin, Conn., motor carrier; Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co. (PB 8/19/68) D 8/19/74	Aug. 19, 1974	Sept. 10, 1974	New York Seaport; \$25,000
Brake Delivery Service, 2626 E. 26th St., Los Angeles, Calif., motor carrier; Industrial Indemnity Co. D 9/15/74	June 27, 1969	June 30, 1969	San Diego, Calif.; \$25,000
Bramel Truck Brokerage, 1315 E. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif., motor carrier; Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	Oct. 30, 1973	Aug. 19, 1974	Laredo, Tex.; \$25,000
Roy Broadfoot Trucking, Inc., 621 10th Ave., Invermere, B.C., Canada, Motor carrier; Transport Indemnity Co.	Aug. 30, 1974	Oct. 25, 1974	Great Falls, Mont.; \$25,000
Bruce Motor Freight, Inc., 127 W. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 8/1/74	Aug. 15, 1972	Oct. 20, 1972	Chicago, Ill.; \$25,000
Bulk Haulers, Inc., 27 Airport Rd., Nashua, N.H., motor carrier; New Hampshire Ins. Co.	Feb. 22, 1974	July 19, 1974	Portland, Me.; \$25,000
Buske Lines, Inc., 123 W. Tyler Ave., Litchfield, Ill., motor carrier; Central National Ins. Co. of Omaha	July 8, 1974	July 9, 1974	Chicago, Ill.; \$25,000
C.A.B.Y. Transportation Co., 3200 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, motor carrier; Peerless Ins. Co. D 7/25/74	Aug. 19, 1968	Sept. 11, 1968	Cleveland, Ohio; \$25,000
C & D Transportation Co., Inc., P.O.B. 10506, New Orleans, La., motor carrier; Continental Casualty Co.	July 11, 1974	July 12, 1974	New Orleans, La.; \$25,000
Culy Transportation Co., Inc., dba Cal-Canadian Motor Express, 1731 N. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif., motor carrier; Pacific Employers Ins. Co. D 7/17/74	May 24, 1973	June 18, 1973	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$25,000
Cambels Trucking Co., Inc., 312 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. (PB 10/4/63) D 10/30/74	Oct. 4, 1974	Oct. 30, 1974	New York Seaport; \$50,000
Canton Railroad Co., Baltimore, Md., rail carrier; Insurance Co. of N. America (PB 8/10/70) D 10/8/74	Oct. 8, 1974	Sept. 19, 1974	Baltimore, Md.; \$100,000
Cape Air Freight, Inc., P.O.B. 161, Shawnee Mission, Kans., motor carrier; Royal Indemnity Co.	Aug. 2, 1974	Oct. 21, 1974	St. Louis, Mo.; \$25,000
L. R. Capshaw, Inc. & its sub. Capco, Inc., 4920 Virginia Beach, Va., motor carrier; Allstate Ins. Co.	Sept. 10, 1974	Sept. 19, 1974	Norfolk, Va.; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Circle Airfreight Corp., 545 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif., air carrier; Sentry Ins.	Oct. 10, 1974	Oct. 14, 1974	San Francisco, Calif.; \$100,000
Charterways Transportation Ltd., 6020 Indian Line Rd., Mississauga, Ontario, Canada, motor carrier; Royal Globe Ins. Co.	Feb. 8, 1974	Nov. 5, 1974	Buffalo, N.Y.; \$25,000
Chiffl, Inc., 3611 S. Normal Ave., Chicago, Ill., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	July 18, 1974	Aug. 2, 1974	Chicago, Ill.; \$50,000
Colonial Trucking Inc., 20 N. Montello St., Brockton, Mass., motor carrier; N. Hampshire Ins. Co. D 11/4/74	Oct. 31, 1968	Dec. 26, 1968	Boston, Mass.; \$50,000
Container Dispatch Co., Inc., 2222 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	June 25, 1974	Aug. 2, 1974	Chicago, Ill.; \$50,000
Coyle Lines, Inc., 1701 Market St., Jeffersonville, Ind., water carrier; Federal Ins. Co. D 9/17/74	Oct. 3, 1969	Apr. 28, 1970	Cleveland, Ohio; \$100,000
Dorn's Transportation, Inc., Railroad Ave. Extension, Albany, N.Y., motor carrier; Newark Ins. Co. (PB 8/1/73) D 8/12/74	Aug. 12, 1974	Aug. 12, 1974	New York Seaport; \$25,000
Eastern Air Lines, Inc., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y., air carrier; Federal Ins. Co. D 8/12/74	Feb. 4, 1942	Feb. 25, 1942	New York Seaport; \$50,000
Eastern Freight Ways, Inc., Eastern & Moonachie Aves., Carlstadt, N.J., motor carrier; Safeco Ins. Co. of America (PB 9/15/73) D 9/15/74	Sept. 15, 1974	Sept. 15, 1974	New York Seaport; \$50,000
England Transportation Co. of Texas, P.O.B. 18333, Houston, Tex., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Sept. 20, 1974	Sept. 23, 1974	Houston, Tex.; \$25,000
Everett Express, Inc., P.O.B. 428, Tarboro, N.C., motor carrier; The Travelers Indemnity Co. (PB 6/25/72) D 8/8/74	July 17, 1974	Aug. 8, 1974	Norfolk, Va.; \$25,000
Farruggio's Bristol & Philadelphia Auto Express, Inc., 1419 Radcliffe St., Bristol, Pa., motor carrier; American Employer's Ins. Co. (PB 6/7/73) D 7/14/74	Sept. 5, 1974	Sept. 24, 1974	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$50,000
R. J. Franks Transport Ltd., 59 Maple St., Alliston, Ontario, Canada, motor carrier; Potomac Ins. Co.	Jan. 25, 1974	Nov. 5, 1974	Buffalo, N.Y.; \$25,000
Frontier Freight Forwarders, Inc., 27150 Trolley Industrial Dr., Taylor, Mich., freight forwarder, St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Oct. 30, 1974	Nov. 6, 1974	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
Cline Munday T/A General Motor Lines, 1534 Granby St., N.E., Roanoke Va., motor carrier; Great American Ins. Co.	July 12, 1974	July 29, 1974	Norfolk, Va.; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Kenneth Levari & Frank Pagluighi T/A General Transfer Co., E. Landis Ave., Vineland, N.J., motor carrier; The Home Indemnity Co.	Sept. 17, 1974	Sept. 27, 1974	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$25,000
Great Lakes Express Co., Inc., 1150 N. Niagara, Saginaw, Mich., motor carrier; Cincinnati Ins. Co. (PB 8/24/72) D 8/28/74	Aug. 24, 1974	Aug. 29, 1974	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
Great Southwest Warehouses, Inc., P.O.B. 2538, Houston, Tex., motor carrier; Federal Ins. Co.	Jan. 1, 1974	Sept. 3, 1974	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Greyhound Van Lines, Inc., P.O.B. 3020, Bellevue, Wash., motor carrier; Safeco Ins. Co. of America (PB 4/14/72) D 7/17/74	Apr. 14, 1974	July 15, 1974	Seattle, Wash.; \$35,000
Grondin Transport Inc., St. Frederic, Beauce, Quebec, Canada, motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Dec. 12, 1973	Sept. 19, 1974	Ogdensburg, N.Y.; \$25,000
Gulf Maritime Supply, Inc., 107 N. 71st St., Houston, Tex., motor carrier; Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md. D 8/5/74	Feb. 25, 1972	Mar. 2, 1972	Houston, Tex.; \$25,000
Hall Distributors Ltd., Dease Rd., Rutland, B.C., Canada, motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Nov. 5, 1971	Nov. 1, 1974	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Hi Ball Trucking, Inc., P.O.B. 1117, Billings, Mont., motor carrier; Mid-Century Ins. Co.	Oct. 22, 1974	Oct. 30, 1974	Great Falls, Mont.; \$25,000
Imperial Van Lines, Inc., 2805 Columbia St., Torrance, Calif., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Dec. 6, 1973	Dec. 17, 1973	Baltimore, Md.; \$25,000
Interocean Service Corp., P.O.B. 185, Uptown Station, Hoboken, N.J., motor carrier; The Home Indemnity Co. D 8/12/74	July 26, 1973	July 27, 1973	New York Seaport; \$50,000
Interstate Trucking Corp., 1071 Bay St., Staten Island, N.Y., motor carrier; Sentry Ins.	Aug. 5, 1974	Aug. 5, 1974	New York Seaport; \$50,000
Bruce Johnson Trucking Co., Inc., P.O.B. 5647, Charlotte, N.C., motor carrier; Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co. (PB 4/30/73) D 8/24/74	May 1, 1974	June 24, 1974	Wilmington, N.C.; \$25,000
D. D. Jones Transfer & Warehouse Co., P.O.B. 5424, Chesapeake, Va., motor carrier; Allstate Ins. Co. (PB 8/14/72) D 7/24/74	July 14, 1974	July 24, 1974	Norfolk, Va.; \$25,000
Richard L. Jones, 300 W. 2nd St., Calexico, Calif., freight forwarder; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. (PB 4/27/73) D 9/23/74	July 12, 1974	Aug. 12, 1974	San Diego, Calif.; \$25,000
Kenosha Auto Transport Corp., Kenosha, Wis., motor carrier; Seaboard Surety Co. (PB 5/5/72) D 7/1/74	July 1, 1974	Sept. 19, 1974	Milwaukee, Wis.; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Kerek Air Freight Corp., 776 Flory Mill Rd., Lancaster, Pa., motor carrier; Insurance Co. of N. America	July 15, 1974	July 24, 1974	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$30,000
Law Motor Freight, Inc., 27 Airport Rd., Nashua, N.H., motor carrier; New Hampshire Ins. Co.	Feb. 22, 1974	July 19, 1974	Portland, Me.; \$50,000
Lopez Trucking, Inc., 131 Linden St., Waltham, Mass., motor carrier; The Continental Ins. Co.	Feb. 19, 1974	July 29, 1974	Boston, Mass.; \$25,000
Wm. McCullough Transportation Co., Inc., 1130 U.S. Highway #1, Elizabeth, N.J., motor carrier; Seaboard Surety Co. (PB 8/30/67) D 9/18/74 ¹¹	Sept. 18, 1974	Sept. 18, 1974	New York Sea-port; \$25,000
M & M Transportation Co., 186 Alewife Brook Pkwy., Cambridge, Mass., motor carrier; The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co. (PB 9/6/73) D 9/6/74 ¹¹	Sept. 6, 1974	Sept. 6, 1974	Boston, Mass.; \$50,000
M. X., Inc., 300 S. 25th Ave., Phoenix, Ariz., motor carrier; Insurance Co. of N. America.	June 18, 1974	July 18, 1974	Nogales, Ariz.; \$25,000
Maine Maritime Express, Ltd., 2030 Speers Rd., Oakville, Ontario, Canada, motor carrier; Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co. D 11/11/74	Jan. 27, 1964	Mar. 23, 1964	Buffalo, N. Y.; \$10,000
Majestic Warehouses, Inc., 5210-30 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., motor carrier Northwestern National Ins. Co. of Milwaukee, Wis. D 10/30/74	May 31, 1969	June 2, 1969	Chicago, Ill.; \$50,000
Marine Stevedoring Corp., P.O.B. 9628, Norfolk, Va., motor carrier; Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md.	Mar. 12, 1974	Nov. 5, 1974	Norfolk, Va.; \$25,000
Maritime Cartage, Inc., 7795 N.W. 32nd St., Miami, Fla., motor carrier; U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	July 18, 1974	July 30, 1974	Miami, Fla.; \$25,000
Melchin Auto Transport, Ltd., P.O.B. 688, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, motor carrier; National Surety Corp.	Nov. 8, 1973	July 29, 1974	Detroit, Mich.; \$80,000
Robert W. Meserve & Benjamin H. Lacy, Trustee of the Property of Boston and Maine Corp., Debtor, 150 Causeway St., Boston, Mass., rail carrier; Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md. (PB 7/14/73) D 9/2/74 ¹¹	July 14, 1974	Sept. 3, 1974	Boston, Mass.; \$100,000
Miami Transfer Co., P.O. Drawer D—N.W. Branch, 10340 N.W. 37th Ave., Miami, Fla., motor carrier; Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md.	July 17, 1974	July 29, 1974	Miami, Fla.; \$25,000
Mid-Eastern Airways, Inc., 4106 Providence Rd., Chesapeake, Va., air carrier; Reliance Ins. Co.	Sept. 20, 1974	Sept. 23, 1974	Norfolk, Va.; \$25,000
Midland Forwarding Corp., 201 Eleventh Ave., New York, N.Y., motor carrier; Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co. D 10/25/74	Sept. 5, 1972	Sept. 23, 1972	Chicago, Ill.; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Millstead Van Lines, Inc., P.O. Drawer 578, Bartlesville, Okla., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	July 10, 1974	Oct. 29, 1974	Houston, Tex.; \$25,000
Minnesota, Dakota & Western Railway, Minneapolis, Minn., rail carrier; Firemen's Ins. Co. of Newark, N.J. (PB 9/21/50) D 9/20/74 ¹³	Sept. 21, 1974	Aug. 29, 1974	Duluth, Minn.; \$100,000
Morrison Motor Freight, Inc., 1100 E. Jenkins Blvd., Akron, Ohio, motor carrier; The Travelers Indemnity Co. (PB 7/1/73) D 7/25/74 ¹³	July 1, 1974	July 25, 1974	Cleveland, Ohio; \$50,000
National Carloading Corp., 201 11th Ave., New York, N.Y., freight forwarder; Sentry Ins.	Oct. 29, 1974	Nov. 14, 1974	Chicago, Ill.; \$50,000
New York, Susquehanna & Western R.R. Co., 309 River Rd., Edgewater, N.J. motor carrier; American Employer's Ins. Co. D 5/24/74	May 25, 1964	June 8, 1964	New York Sea-port; \$100,000
Northampton & Boston Express Service Inc., 311 River Dr., Hadley, Mass., motor carrier; The Travelers Indemnity Co.	May 22, 1974	Sept. 5, 1974	Boston, Mass.; \$25,000
Northeastern Trucking Co., Charlotte, N.C., motor carrier; Bankers & Shippers Ins. Co. of N.Y. D 9/25/74	July 10, 1972	Mar. 15, 1973	Wilmington, N.C.; \$25,000
Northwestern Transfer Co., 215 S.E. Morrison St., Portland, Ore., motor carrier; Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. (PB 3/4/68) D 8/23/74 ¹³	Aug. 15, 1974	Aug. 26, 1974	Portland, Ore.; \$25,000
O.N.C. Freight Systems, 2800 W. Bayshore Rd., Palo Alto, Calif., motor carrier; Safeco Ins. Co. of America (PB 6/1/72) D 8/7/74 ¹³	July 1, 1974	Aug. 7, 1974	San Francisco, Calif.; \$25,000
Ohio Fast Freight, Inc., P.O.B. 808, Warren, Ohio, motor carrier; The Continental Ins. Co.	Aug. 12, 1974	Aug. 26, 1974	Cleveland, Ohio; \$50,000
Orleans Express Co., Inc., 50 Eastern Ave., Chelsea, Mass., motor carrier; The Home Indemnity Co. (PB 1/8/72) D 7/5/74 ¹³	June 26, 1974	July 5, 1974	Boston, Mass.; \$50,000
Francisco Vega Otero, Inc., P.O.B. 175, Caguas, P.R., motor carrier; Manuel San Juan Co., Inc. (PB 2/9/68) D 6/15/74 ¹³	June 15, 1974	June 15, 1974	San Juan, P.R.; \$25,000
Over-Nite Motor Service, Inc., 3600 W. State St., Rockford, Ill., motor carrier; Home Ins. Co. of Illinois D 10/30/74	Aug. 23, 1973	Sept. 14, 1973	Chicago, Ill.; \$35,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Pacific Intermountain Express Co., P.O.B. 958, Oakland, Calif., motor carrier; American Casualty Co. (PB 10/27/69) D 10/28/74 ²¹	Oct. 27, 1974	Oct. 28, 1974	San Francisco, Calif.; \$25,000
Ken Pascoe Transports, Box 605, Parkhill, Ontario, Canada, motor carrier; Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co. D 10/30/74	Feb. 28, 1967	Feb. 28, 1967	Buffalo, N.Y.; \$25,000
Patton's Inc., 2300 Canyon Rd., Ellensburg, Wash., motor carrier; Unigard Mutual Ins. Co. (PB 8/11/73) D 7/5/74 ²²	May 28 1974	July 5, 1974	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Pinto Trucking Service, Inc., 1414 Calceon Hook Rd., Sharon Hill, Pa., motor carrier; Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co. (PB 8/17/70) D 9/23/74 ²³	Sept. 20, 1974	Sept. 23, 1974	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$60,000
Pittsburgh Stores Fast Freight, 711 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., motor carrier; Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md. D 9/13/74	Sept. 19, 1968	Oct. 29, 1968	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$25,000
Rapid Air Freight, Inc., Akron-Canton Airport, Canton, Ohio, motor carrier; Royal Globe Ins. Co.	June 28, 1974	Aug. 8, 1974	Cleveland, Ohio; \$25,000
M. Rawlinson, Ltd., 610-612 Yonge St., Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada, motor carrier; Transamerica Ins. Co. D 11/11/74	Mar. 7, 1955	June 12, 1956	Buffalo, New York; \$10,000
Red Ball Motor Freight, Inc., 3177 Irving Blvd., Dallas, Tex., motor carrier; Protective Ins. Co. (PB 7/1/72) D 7/5/74 ²⁷	July 1, 1974	July 5, 1974	Houston, Tex.; \$25,000
Reliance Security Services, Inc., 412 Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., motor carrier; Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md.	Sept. 24, 1974	Sept. 25, 1974	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$50,000
Rogers Motor Express, 235 Bunker Ave., Modesto, Calif., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Sept. 10, 1974	Sept. 23, 1974	San Francisco, Calif.; \$25,000
Rozay's Transfer, 2315 Nadeny St., Huntington Park, Calif., motor carrier; Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	July 11, 1974	Sept. 4, 1974	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$25,000
S.D.Z. Express, 73 Apollo St., Brooklyn, N.Y., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 6/15/74	July 7, 1969	July 14, 1969	New York Seaport; \$25,000
Saenz Brothers, 249 Terminal Market, San Antonio, Tex., motor carrier; National Surety Corp.	Aug. 19, 1974	Aug. 22, 1974	Laredo, Tex.; \$25,000
Seattle Transfer & Storage Co., 26 S. Hanford St., Seattle, Wash., motor carrier; Federal Ins. Co. D 9/4/74	Feb. 10, 1968	Feb. 10, 1968	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Short Freight Lines, Inc., 459 S. River Rd., Bay City, Mich., motor carrier; Fidelity & Deposit Co.	July 3, 1974	July 9, 1974	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Silver Fleet Motor Express, Inc., 4520 Maywood Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., motor carrier; Pacific Employers Ins. Co. D 11/8/74	Nov. 13, 1973	Jan. 22, 1974	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$25,000
Smith & Waters, Inc., Ware Shoals, S.C., motor carrier; Insurance Co. of N. America	July 13, 1974	Aug. 19, 1974	Charleston, S.C.; \$25,000
Soo Line Railroad Co., Soo Line Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., rail carrier; American Casualty Co. of Reading, Pa. (PB 8/22/61) D 7/11/74 **	June 28, 1974	July 11, 1974	Minneapolis, Minn.; \$100,000
Star Storage Ltd., Corner Edmonton St. & Mary's Ave., Winnipeg, Canada, motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 10/4/74	Sept. 30, 1960	Oct. 26, 1960	Pembina, N. Dak.; \$10,000
State of Calif., Acting by & thru San Francisco Port Authority, Ferry Bldg., San Francisco, Calif., rail carrier; Fireman's Fund Ins. Co. D 9/2/74	Mar. 12, 1968	Apr. 11, 1968	San Francisco, Calif.; \$10,000
San Pipe Line Co., 907 S. Detroit Ave., Tulsa, Okla., pipe line, Globe Indemnity Co.	July 1, 1974	July 9, 1974	Detroit, Mich.; \$100,000
System 99, A Calif. Corp.; System 99 Operator of Trans Western Express, Inc., 8201 Edgewater Dr., Oakland, Calif., motor carrier; Royal Indemnity Co. (PB 6/1/69) D 8/23/74 **	Aug. 23, 1974	Nov. 1, 1974	San Francisco, Calif.; \$25,000
Texas International Airlines, Inc., Houston Intercontinental Airport, P.O.B. 60188, Houston, Tex., air carrier; Insurance Co. of N. America. (PB 7/3/73) D 8/9/74 **	July 3, 1974	Aug. 9, 1974	Houston, Tex.; \$25,000
Thompson Bros. Inc. & its sub. Thompson Bros. Freight Forwarding Co., Inc., 21001 Cabot Blvd., Hayward, Calif., motor carrier; Industrial Indemnity Co. D 9/2/74	Jan. 23, 1974	Feb. 15, 1974	San Francisco, Calif.; \$25,000
Trans-American Exchange, Inc., 2285 Boca Chica, Brownsville, Tex., motor carrier; Maryland American General Ins. Co.	June 27, 1974	July 16, 1974	Laredo, Tex.; \$25,000
Trans Mountain Oil Pipe Line Corp., 400 E. Broadway, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, motor carrier; U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. (PB 9/30/54) D 7/22/74	May 16, 1974	July 22, 1974	Seattle, Wash.; \$50,000
Turner Trucking Co., P.O.B. 1837, Spartanburg, S.C., motor carrier; Continental Casualty Co.	July 12, 1974	July 22, 1974	Charleston, S.C.; \$25,000
Ralph Valls & Son, Inc., 215 Katz Bldg., Corpus Christi, Tex., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	July 30, 1974	Aug. 5, 1974	Galveston, Tex.; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Viking International Airfreight, Inc., 2850 Metro Dr., Minneapolis, Minn., air carrier; The Travelers Indemnity Co.	Aug. 20, 1974	Sept. 4, 1974	Minneapolis, Minn.; \$25,000
B. F. Walker, Inc., 1555 Tremont, Denver, Colo., motor carrier; Safeco Ins. Co. of America	Oct. 4, 1974	Oct. 15, 1974	El Paso, Tex.; \$50,000
Watkins Carolina Express, Inc., P.O.B. 1636, Atlanta, Ga., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	June 25, 1974	Aug. 13, 1974	Savannah, Ga.; \$150,000
C. I. Whitten Transfer Co., P.O.B. 1833, Huntington, W. Va., motor carrier; The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co. (PB 10/15/69) D 9/9/74	Aug. 7, 1974	Sept. 9, 1974	Norfolk, Va.; \$25,000
H. M. Witmyer, Inc., dba Witmyer Express Lines, Manheim, Pa., motor carrier; The American Ins. Co.	Sept. 23, 1974	Oct. 1, 1974	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$50,000

1 Principal is Acme Fast Freight, Inc. & Acme Freight, Inc.

2 Principal is Arrow & Van Storage Ltd. & Arrow Transfer Co. Ltd. Surety is Transamerica Ins. Co.

3 Surety is U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.

4 Surety is Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.

5 Surety is Employers Commercial Union Ins. Co. of America.

6 Surety is Bankers & Shippers Ins. Co. of N.Y.

7 Surety is Bankers & Shippers Ins. Co. of N.Y.

8 Surety is Bankers & Shippers Ins. Co. of N.Y.

9 Surety is Continental Ins. Co.

10 Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

11 Surety is Royal Globe Ins. Co.

12 Surety is The Travelers Indemnity Co.

13 Surety is Seaboard Surety Co.

14 Surety is Newark Ins. Co.

15 Surety is Insurance Co. of N. America.

16 Surety is The Travelers Indemnity Co.

17 Principal is Robert W. Meserve, Trustee of the Property of Boston & Marine Corp., Debtor.

18 Surety is Federal Ins. Co.

19 Surety is Continental Casualty Co.

20 Surety is The Travelers Indemnity Co.

21 Surety is Transport Indemnity Co.

22 Surety is Fidelity & Guaranty Co.

23 Surety is Seaboard Surety Co.

24 Principal is Pacific Intermountain Express Co., P.I.E. Air Freight Forwarding, Inc., National Air Freight Forwarding Corp., and Judson Sheldon Int'l Corp. Surety is Insurance Co. of N. America.

25 Surety is Empire Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

26 Surety is Aetna Ins. Co.

27 Surety is U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. of Baltimore, Md.

28 Surety is National Surety Corp.

29 Principal is System 99, a Calif. Corp., Operator of: San Diego-Imperial Express, Inc., and Lom Thompson (Individual) dba Thompson Truck Lines.

30 Surety is Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.

(BON-3-03)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
*Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.*

(T.D. 75-12)

Synopses of Drawback decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., December 20, 1974.

The following are synopses of drawback rates and amendments issued October 1, 1974, to December 13, 1974, inclusive, pursuant to sections 22.1 and 22.5, inclusive, Customs Regulations; and approvals under section 22.6, Customs Regulations.

(DRA-1-09)

LEONARD LEHMAN,

Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(A) *Acrylic panels and profiles*.—T.D. 74-279-A, covering the foregoing articles manufactured under section 1313(a) by the Rotuba Extruders, Inc., Linden, N.J., with the use of imported acrylic resin, *amended* to cover a change in the effective dates of manufacture and export from August 15, 1974, to August 7, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., October 1, 1974.

(B) *Caps, cloth, uniform*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Midway Cap Co., Chicago, Ill., with the use of imported cloth fabric.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after October 8, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., November 8, 1974.

(C) *4-chloro-benzotrifluoride*.—T.D. 74-95-N, covering 4-chloro-benzotrifluoride manufactured under section 1313(b) by Hooker Chemical Corp., Specialty Chemicals Div., Niagara Falls, N.Y., with the use of 4-chloro-benzotrichloride, *amended* to cover a change in name to Hooker Chemicals & Plastics Corp., Specialty Chemicals Div.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after January 17, 1974, the date of the change in name.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 31, 1974.

(D) *Communications transceivers, single sideband*.—Manufactured (1) under section 1313(a) by Collins Radio Group, Cedar

Rapids, Iowa, with the use of imported transceiver chassis and dust covers, and (2) such articles manufactured under section 1313(a) by Rockwell International Corp., *successor*.

Rate effective on articles covered by (1), above, which are manufactured on and after November 1, 1971, and exported on and after December 9, 1971, and on articles covered by (2), above, which are exported on and after November 14, 1973, the date of succession.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 18, 1974.

(E) *Dyestuffs*.—T.D. 56060-D, as amended by T.D. 67-272-K, covering dyestuffs manufactured under section 1313(a) and (b) by Tenneco Chemicals, Inc., Berkshire Color Div., Reading, Pa., with the use of dyestuff intermediates, further *amended* to cover the said articles manufactured by American Color & Chemical Corp., *successor*.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after January 1, 1974, the date of succession.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., November 14, 1974.

(F) *Evaporator units, seawater*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Mechanical Equipment Co., Inc., New Orleans, La., with the use of imported arsenical aluminum brass tubes.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after September 1, 1974, and exported on and after September 17, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New Orleans, La., November 15, 1974.

(G) *Evaporator units, seawater*.—T.D. 74-253-G, covering seawater evaporator units manufactured under section 1313(a) by Mechanical Equipment Co., Inc., New Orleans, La., with the use of imported copper-nickel tubes, *amended* to cover change in effective date of manufacture from February 5, 1973, to January 2, 1973, and change in effective date of exportation from March 5, 1973, to February 27, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New Orleans, La., October 18, 1974.

(H) *Extracts, flavoring*.—T.D. 50984-B, as amended by T.D.'s 54480-C, 55177-C, and 69-246-M, covering flavoring extracts manufactured under section 1313 (a), (b), and (d) by Crush International, Inc., (a Delaware Corp.), with the use of imported articles or drawback products, refined sugar, and domestic tax-paid alcohol, further *amended* to cover the said articles manufactured by Crush International (U.S.A.) Inc., *successor*.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after November 2, 1972, the date of succession.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 18, 1974.

(I) *Refrigeration units, transport.*—T.D. 55833-C, covering transport refrigeration units manufactured under section 1313(a) by Thermo King Corp., Minneapolis, Minn., with the use of imported industrial Diesel engines, *amended* to cover such articles manufactured by the company at its additional factory located at Louisville, Ga.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after March 2, 1970.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., November 20, 1974.

(J) *Parts, automobile and other industrial, including finished steel stampings, and wire springs, assembled and unassembled; back spring systems with assembled units; aluminum extrusions (plain, anodized and decorated); aluminum components and assemblies; furniture of wood and aluminum construction; bedding and furniture components and assemblies; metal stampings (plain and decorative); zinc die castings; components and assemblies utilizing die castings; roll formed and other components; steel and alloy steel bars; steel wire.*—T.D. 73-164-M, covering automobile and other industrial parts, including finished steel stampings and wire springs, assembled and unassembled, and seat cushions with assembled units manufactured under section 1313(b) by Hoover Ball and Bearing Co., Stubnitz Spring Div., Saline, Mich., at its Adrian, Mich. factory with the use of hot and cold rolled steel sheet, steel wire and unfinished metal stampings, *amended* to cover the above captioned articles manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company at its various factories with the use of hot rolled steel bars and rods, steel tubes, steel and stainless steel wire, aluminum and aluminum alloy ingots, slabs, billets, rod, bar, bar extrusions, and other shapes or types, and zinc and zinc alloy slabs and ingots.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after July 21, 1971, and exported on and after August 11, 1971.

Supplemental statement of November 14, 1973, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., December 13, 1974.

(K) *Puddings and creme fillings.*—T.D. 72-282-L, covering puddings and creme fillings manufactured under section 1313(b) by Northeast Dairy Cooperative Federation, Syracuse, N.Y., at its Oneida, N.Y., factory, with the use of liquid refined sugar, *amended* to cover the foregoing articles manufactured by Cooperative Marketing Agency, Inc., Syracuse, N.Y., *successor*, at the above named factory.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after April 1, 1973, the date of succession.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., November 1, 1974.

(L) *Pumps, impeller, and impeller pump and reservoir assemblies; gear pump assemblies.*—T.D. 72-218-L, covering impeller pumps and impeller and reservoir pump assemblies manufactured under section 1313(a) by McCord General Products Div., McCord Corp., Detroit, Mich., at its Cookeville, Tenn., and Bethlehem, Pa., factories, with the use of imported direct current electric motors, and manufactured under section 1313(b) at the said factories with the use of direct current electric motors, *amended* to cover (1) impeller pumps and impeller pump and reservoir assemblies manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said corp. at its Cookeville, Tenn., factory, with the use of imported pump sub-assemblies; and (2) gear pump assemblies manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said corp. at its Cookeville, Tenn., factory, with the use of imported direct current motors. The factory at Bethlehem, Pa., has been sold.

Amendment effective on impeller pumps and impeller pump and reservoir assemblies manufactured on and after March 15, 1972, and exported on and after March 21, 1972, and on gear pump assemblies manufactured on and after August 20, 1969, and exported on and after September 17, 1969.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 10, 1974.

(M) *Refined oils of bitter orange, pimento leaf and oil of bay.*—(1) Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Citrus and Allied Essentials Oils Co., Inc., Floral Park, N.Y., with the use of imported crude oils of bitter orange, pimento leaf and oil of bay, respectively, and (2) manufactured by the company after its change in name to Citrus and Allied Essences Ltd.

Rate effective on articles covered by (1), above, which are manufactured on and after June 1, 1973, and exported on and after July 26, 1973, and on articles covered by (2), above, which are exported on and after February 1, 1974, the date of the change in name.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., November 15, 1974.

(N) *Road rollers, self-propelled.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Ray Go., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., with the use of imported Diesel engines.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 17, 1972, and exported on and after May 25, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., November 21, 1974.

(O) *Tandex*.—T.D. 51671-O, as amended, covering, among other things, tricresyl phosphate and hydrochloric acid manufactured under section 1313(a) by FMC Corp., New York, N.Y., at its Nitro, W. Va., factory, with the use of imported metapara cresol; and diallyl phthalate prepolymer and phthalate esters manufactured by this corporation under section 1313(b) at its Nitro, W. Va., and Baltimore, Md., factories, with the use of phthalic anhydride, further amended to cover tandex (karbutilate) manufactured under section 1313(a) by the corporation at its Middleport, N.Y., factory, with the use of imported meta amino phenol.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1974, and exported on and after April 1, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., November 4, 1974.

(P) *Tungsten carbide and/or tubemetal and tungsten carbide cobalt alloy powder, bulk*.—T.D. 74-279-X, covering bulk tungsten carbide and/or tubemetal and tungsten carbide cobalt alloy powder manufactured under section 1313(a) by Alloys Inc., Baytown, Tex., with the use of imported tungsten metal or ore, amended to cover a change in the effective date of manufacture from July 19, 1973, to September 26, 1972, and a change in the effective date of exportation from August 1, 1973, to October 1, 1972.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Houston, Tex., November 15, 1974.

(Q) *Wall paneling, tileboard, vinyl and/or paper-covered, decorative*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Prestile Corp., Cicero, Ill., at its Chicago, Ill., and Jacksonville, Tex., factories, with the use of imported raw hardboard and Luan ply wood.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after October 1, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., November 7, 1974.

(R) *Watches*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Glycine Sales & Service Center, St. Louis, Mo., with the use of imported watchcases, bracelets, and movements and with the use of imported watchheads.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after May 22, 1973, and exported on and after May 24, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., November 8, 1974.

(S) *Farn, textured polyester*.—Manufactured under section 1313 (a) by Texlon Corp., Denville, N.J., with the use of imported polyester yarn.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after March 15, 1974, and exported on and after June 3, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., November 15, 1974.

Approvals under section 22.6, Customs Regulations

(1) *Piece goods, bleached and/or dyed*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by The Jaunty Fabric Corp., New York, N.Y., at its Scranton, Pa., factory, with the use of imported or drawback greige woven piece goods.

Approval effective on articles manufactured on and after October 1, 1974, and exported on and after October 3, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement approved by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., November 21, 1974.

(2) *Piece goods, bleached and dyed*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Wilmington Finishing Co., Wilmington, Del., with the use of imported or drawback greige woven piece goods.

Approval effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after June 27, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement approved by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., November 19, 1974.

(3) *Piece goods, mercerized*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Deering Milliken, Inc., Clemson Automotive Fabrics, Inc., Div., Exeter, N.H., with the use of imported or drawback greige woven piece goods.

Approval effective on articles manufactured on and after March 1, 1974, and exported on and after June 4, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement approved by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., November 7, 1974.

(T.D. 75-13)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 17, 1974.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

December 9, 1974	\$0.2061
December 10, 1974	.2091
December 11, 1974	.2083
December 12, 1974	.2083
December 13, 1974	.2120

Iran rial:

December 9-13, 1974	\$0.0140
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Philippines peso:

December 9, 1974	\$0.1430
December 10, 1974	.1416
December 11, 1974	.1416
December 12, 1974	.1417
December 13, 1974	.1420

Singapore dollar:

December 9, 1974	\$0.4186
December 10, 1974	.4217
December 11, 1974	.4227
December 12, 1974	.4246
December 13, 1974	.4260

Thailand baht (tical):

December 9-13, 1974	\$0.0495
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-14)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 18, 1974.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 74-264 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

Austria schilling:

December 9, 1974	-----	\$0.0569
December 10, 1974	-----	.0565
December 11, 1974	-----	.0567
December 12, 1974	-----	.0571
December 13, 1974	-----	.0571

Belgium franc:

December 9, 1974	-----	\$0.026955
December 10, 1974	-----	.026950
December 11, 1974	-----	.027020
December 12, 1974	-----	.027170
December 13, 1974	-----	.027020

Denmark krone:

December 9, 1974	-----	\$0.1733
December 10, 1974	-----	.1730
December 11, 1974	-----	.1730
December 12, 1974	-----	.1735
December 13, 1974	-----	.1722

Finland markka:

December 12, 1974	-----	\$0.2749
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JAMES D. COLEMAN
Acting Director
Duty Assessment Division

Germany deutsche mark:

December 9, 1974	\$0.4049
December 10, 1974	.4045
December 11, 1974	.4054
December 12, 1974	.4070
December 13, 1974	.4068

Netherlands guilder:

December 9, 1974	\$0.3911
December 10, 1974	.3909
December 11, 1974	.3918
December 12, 1974	.3949
December 13, 1974	.3939

Sweden krona:

December 10, 1974	\$0.2372
December 11, 1974	.2371
December 12, 1974	.2375
December 13, 1974	.2376

Switzerland franc:

December 9, 1974	\$0.3786
December 10, 1974	.3800
December 11, 1974	.3808
December 12, 1974	.3849
December 13, 1974	.3828

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register December 13, 1974 (39 FR 45302)]

(T.D. 75-15)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 24, 1974.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c),
Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the fol-
lowing rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from

the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 74-264 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

Austria schilling:

December 16, 1974	-----	\$0. 0572
December 17, 1974	-----	. 0577
December 18, 1974	-----	. 0579
December 19, 1974	-----	. 0574
December 20, 1974	-----	. 0576

Belgium franc:

December 16, 1974	-----	\$0. 027125
December 17, 1974	-----	. 027440
December 18, 1974	-----	. 027300
December 19, 1974	-----	. 027320
December 20, 1974	-----	. 027300

Denmark krone:

December 16, 1974	-----	\$0. 1725
December 17, 1974	-----	. 1733
December 18, 1974	-----	. 1747
December 19, 1974	-----	. 1734
December 20, 1974	-----	. 1732

Finland markka:

December 17, 1974	-----	\$0. 2757
December 18, 1974	-----	. 2776
December 19, 1974	-----	. 2776
December 20, 1974	-----	. 2767

France franc:

December 17, 1974	-----	\$0. 2230
December 18, 1974	-----	. 2228
December 19, 1974	-----	(*)
December 20, 1974	-----	. 2227

Germany deutsche mark:

December 16, 1974	-----	\$0. 4095
December 17, 1974	-----	. 4130
December 18, 1974	-----	. 4114
December 19, 1974	-----	. 4085
December 20, 1974	-----	. 4108

Netherlands guilder:

December 16, 1974	\$0.3944
December 17, 1974	.3975
December 18, 1974	.3953
December 19, 1974	.3939
December 20, 1974	.3938

Norway krone:

December 17, 1974	\$0.1901
December 18, 1974	.1902

Sweden krona:

December 16, 1974	\$0.2378
December 17, 1974	.2410
December 18, 1974	.2404
December 19, 1974	.2397
December 20, 1974	.2406

Switzerland franc:

December 16, 1974	\$0.3851
December 17, 1974	.3930
December 18, 1974	.3900
December 19, 1974	.3837
December 20, 1974	.3900

*Use Quarterly Rate.

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register January 7, 1975 (40 FR 1282)]

(T.D. 75-16)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C. December 24, 1974.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buy-

ing rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

December 16, 1974-----	\$0.2121
December 17, 1974-----	.2099
December 18, 1974-----	.2099
December 19, 1974-----	.2062
December 20, 1974-----	.2062

Iran rial:

December 16-20, 1974-----	\$0.0149
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Philippines peso:

December 16, 1974-----	\$0.1417
December 17, 1974-----	.1417
December 18, 1974-----	.1417
December 19, 1974-----	.1416
December 20, 1974-----	.1416

Singapore dollar:

December 16, 1974-----	\$0.4268
December 17, 1974-----	.4273
December 18, 1974-----	.4276
December 19, 1974-----	.4245
December 20, 1974-----	.4245

Thailand baht (tical):

December 16-20, 1974-----	\$0.0495
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,*Acting Director,**Duty Assessment Division.*

(T.D. 75-17)

Internal advice procedure

Procedure to be used to obtain advice or rulings from Customs Headquarters with respect to actual Customs transactions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 3, 1975.

There is published below for the information and guidance of the public an internal advice procedure established by the Commissioner

of Customs for the use of Customs officers, importers, and other interested parties in obtaining advice and rulings from Customs Headquarters with respect to ongoing Customs transactions within the technical areas of law interpreted by the Office of Regulations and Rulings. This procedure is effective immediately and should be used by the public in requesting advice or rulings with respect to such legal questions insofar as they apply to actual Customs transactions.

(ADM-9-03)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
*Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.*

[Published in the Federal Register January 13, 1975 (40 FR 2453)]

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the internal advice procedure is to provide a system for the uniform disposition of issues before the U.S. Customs Service. It provides a formal method for furnishing advice and guidance to field officers in the interpretation and application of the laws and regulations for which the Customs Service is responsible.

2. DEFINITIONS

"Internal advice," as used here, means advice or guidance as to the proper interpretation and application of the Customs laws, related statutes, and regulations, within the areas of responsibility administered by the Office of Regulations and Rulings (OR & R), (Delegation Order No. 1, as revised), with respect to a specific set of facts, furnished by Headquarters upon request by a regional commissioner, district or area director. Such advice or guidance is furnished as a means of assisting Customs personnel in the disposition of pending transactions and in establishing and maintaining consistent legal interpretations. Internal advice may, therefore, be requested with respect to issues arising in connection with current Customs transactions, or with respect to any matter when there is a possible lack of uniformity in the application of the Customs and related laws and regulations, where good administration would suggest that an authoritative technical interpretation be secured from Headquarters for application to present and future transactions.

3. REQUESTING INTERNAL ADVICE

- a. Regional commissioners, district or area directors, will determine whether internal advice is to be requested on any issue before them. In general, this advice may be requested on any

question involving a legal interpretation which develops during the consideration of a transaction or the administration of any law or regulation for which the Customs Service is responsible. However, internal advice should be requested in every case in which any of the following conditions exist:

1. The laws and regulations are not clear on the issue being considered and there is no published precedent for determining the proper treatment of the issue;
 2. There is reason to believe that non-uniformity in the treatment of the issue exists between districts;
 3. The issue is so unusual or complex as to warrant consideration by Headquarters;
 4. The regional commissioner, district/area director, believes that the issue is one of national application; or
 5. The district/area director is asked to seek such advice by (1) the importer, (2) a Customs officer other than a regional commissioner, district or area director, or (3) another party having an interest in the transaction in question, as more fully explained in sec. 5, below.
- b. The regional commissioner or district/area director should avail himself of the internal advice procedure whenever he is of the opinion that a ruling previously issued to an importer or other interested party by Headquarters should be modified or revoked.
 - c. Inasmuch as the benefits of the internal advice procedures may go beyond the issues in a particular case, the fact that requesting internal advice may delay closing the case should not be considered in determining whether internal advice should be requested.

4. REQUEST PROCEDURES

- a. A request for internal advice will be in the form of a memorandum to Headquarters, Office of Regulations and Rulings. The memorandum will include a statement of the pertinent facts of the question or questions presented, and any recommendations the requesting officer wishes to make. The statement of the facts should be clear, complete, and direct in order to avoid any misunderstanding of the facts on which the internal advice is to be based. Supporting documents and materials should be submitted with the memorandum.
- b. If the request for internal advice relates to classification and value matters, the original and one copy of the memorandum will be sent by the requesting officer to the Customs Information Exchange (CIE). Additional copies of the request will also be

sent to Headquarters (Office of Operations), and the respective regional commissioner if the request for internal advice was initiated by a district/area director. The regional commissioner is invited to make comments or recommendations directly to Headquarters (OR & R) on any internal advice request.

1. The C.I.E. will promptly forward the original copy of the memorandum to the appropriate national import specialist in New York for his review and comments. The national import specialist will also communicate with the Assistant Chief Counsel (Customs Court Litigation) to determine if the issue or issues presented are the subject of pending litigation. The duplicate copy of the memorandum will be utilized by C.I.E. to compile and circulate a monthly register of classification and value issues currently before Headquarters for resolution. Regional commissioners, or district/area directors having an interest in any of these issues may forward their comments directly to Headquarters (OR & R).
2. The national import specialist will review the request for internal advice. He should include in his comments a detailed background analysis of the issue based on the information available at New York. The original copy of the memorandum, together with comments and attachments, if any, will be sent directly to Headquarters (Office of Regulations and Rulings), within ten (10) working days from date of receipt by the national import specialist.
3. Requests for internal advice relating to classification and value matters originating at New York will be sent directly to the C.I.E., which will utilize the data for inclusion in the monthly register of classification and value issues.
- c. In cases involving issues other than classification and value matters, the memorandum requesting internal advice will be forwarded directly to Headquarters (OR & R) by the requesting officer. Duplicate copies of the memorandum will also be sent to Headquarters (Office of Operations) and to the appropriate regional commissioner if the request was initiated by a district/area director.
- d. Headquarters will endeavor to issue a reply to a request for internal advice within thirty (30) days from the date the request is received. If for any reason a decision cannot be reached within 30 days, the office submitting the request will be advised of the delay and of the reasons therefor, and will be given a projected date of reply.
- e. If the request for internal advice relates to an ongoing transaction, the importer (or other interested party, if appropriate)

involved in the transaction will be notified by the district/area director, in writing, that internal advice has been requested. The notification will set forth the reasons prompting the request, including the question or questions presented, and will invite the importer (or other interested party) to submit a statement setting forth his position on the question or questions presented to Headquarters (Office of Regulations and Rulings) through the district/area director.

- f. When a request for internal advice is initiated under this procedure, liquidation or action on the transactions concerned shall be suspended until a final determination on the request is issued. If, however, the request is initiated by or on behalf of a party who does not have a direct interest in the transaction, suspension of liquidation or action shall be at the discretion of the district/area director.

5. REQUESTS INITIATED BY IMPORTER OR OTHER INTERESTED PARTY

- a. In the case of a prospective transaction, an importer or other interested party must avail himself of existing regulatory procedures to obtain an administrative ruling directly from Headquarters. Other opinions or advice on such transactions are not binding on the Customs Service.
- b. All other transactions are under the jurisdiction of the Customs Service where they are being considered. An importer, a Customs officer (other than a regional commissioner or district/area director) or other interested party must request that an issue arising in connection with a transaction currently under the jurisdiction of a Customs Service field office be submitted to Headquarters by the appropriate district/area director under the internal advice procedure.
- c. The importer's or other interested party's request that the question be submitted to Headquarters under the internal advice procedure shall be accompanied by a written statement setting forth the facts of the situation, the point or points at issue, the applicable law, and an argument for the conclusions advocated. The statement must also specify whether, to the knowledge of the persons making the statement, the same issue, or one identical to it, has ever been considered, or is currently being considered, by any Customs Service office. This written statement must be submitted along with the district/area director's memorandum.
- d. When internal advice is sought at the request of an importer or other interested party, the district/area director will incorporate in his memorandum, by reference, any part of the statement furnished by the importer or other interested party with which he

is in agreement. The district/area director will also note in the memorandum any extraordinary problems that would be created by the consideration of the request for internal advice by Headquarters, including any unusual difficulties which would result from the required withholding of liquidation while the request for internal advice is under consideration.

e. The Headquarters Office may refuse to consider the questions presented to it in the form of a request for internal advice whenever (i) the Headquarters Office determines that the period of time necessary to give adequate consideration to the questions presented would result in a withholding of action with respect to the transaction, or other situation, that is inconsistent with the sound administration of the Customs and related laws, and (ii) the questions presented can subsequently be raised by the importer or other interested party in the form of a protest filed in accordance with the provisions of Part 174 of this chapter.

6. PREPARATION OF INTERNAL ADVICE MEMORANDUMS BY HEADQUARTERS

a. Replies to requests for internal advice will be made by memorandums addressed to the requesting officers. Each memorandum will contain (1) a recitation of the pertinent facts, (2) a discussion of the facts and precedents, (3) the reasoning of Headquarters, and (4) the conclusions reached by Headquarters, giving direct answers, whenever possible, to the specific questions presented. At the same time, copies of the replies will be sent to the Office of Operations, CIE and to the appropriate regional commissioners if the request for internal advice was initiated by a district/area director. In cases which do not involve classification and value issues, the copy to the CIE will be omitted unless the reply is to be circulated in accordance with section (b) of this paragraph.

b. Internal advice rulings of significant importance will be circulated by the C.I.E. as part of the ORR series. Circularization of rulings will not be limited to those issues involving classification and value matters.

7. ACTION ON INTERNAL ADVICE IN FIELD OFFICES

a. Where internal advice was sought at the request of an importer or other interested party and the district/area director agrees with the conclusions reached by Headquarters, the district/area director should furnish the importer or other party with a copy of the internal advice memorandum, unless instructed otherwise.

b. If a requesting officer believes that the conclusions reached by Headquarters in an internal advice memorandum should be

reconsidered, he shall request such reconsideration within twenty (20) days of his receipt of the memorandum, following the same procedure that applied to the original request except that the views of the importer or other interested party need not be obtained again. If for some reason a district/area director cannot submit a request for reconsideration within twenty (20) days, he shall advise Headquarters in writing within the twenty-day period that he intends to request reconsideration indicating when his request will be made. Headquarters will act on the request for reconsideration within ten (10) days of receipt.

c. If a request for reconsideration is not made, or the original position is upheld, the district/area director shall immediately process the transaction in accordance with the conclusions set forth in the internal advice memorandum.

8. EFFECT OF INTERNAL ADVICE

- a. An internal advice memorandum represents an expression of the official position of the Customs Service as to the application of law, regulations, and precedents to a particular set of facts, and is issued as a means of assisting field officers in the administration of the laws and regulations for which the Customs Service is responsible. Whenever the conclusions reached in an internal advice memorandum will affect a substantial volume of imports, or if its publication would promote the uniform application of the laws and regulations for which the Customs Service is responsible, or if for any other reason those conclusions are considered to be of sufficient importance, the internal advice memorandum will be published in the weekly Customs Bulletin.
- b. Published internal advice memorandums have the effect of published rulings and are binding on all Customs Service personnel until modified or revoked.

(T. D. 75-18)

Licensed public gauger

Revocation of licensed public gauger performing gauging under standards and procedures required by Customs

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 8, 1975.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of section 151.43 (d) of the Customs Regulations that the approval of Koppel Bros., Inc., 1400 East Anaheim Street, Wilmington, California, as a licensed

public gauger (see T.D. 73-318) has been revoked, because the company ceased gauging operations as of September 1, 1974.

(BON-3-08)

G. R. DICKERSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(T.D. 75-19)

Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Macau

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 9, 1975.

There are published below directives of December 30, 1974, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Macau.

These directives were published in the Federal Register on January 3, 1975 (40 FR 829 and 830), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

NEIL J. MARSH,
for R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

December 30, 1974.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Under the provisions of the Bilateral Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of December 22, 1972, between the Governments

of the United States and Portugal, and in accordance with the procedures of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective January 1, 1975 and extending through December 31, 1975, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of wool textile products in Categories 116 and 117, and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 219, 221, 222, 223, 224, 229, and 230, produced or manufactured in Macau, in excess of the following twelve-month levels of restraints:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Twelve-Month Level of Restraint</i>
116	313,877 pounds
117	209,251 pounds
219	378,813 dozen
221	69,782 dozen
222	263,413 dozen
223	118,770 dozen
224	274,359 pounds
229	150,656 dozen
230	13,605 dozen

In carrying out this directive, entries of wool and man-made fiber textile products in the above categories, produced or manufactured in Macau, which have been exported to the United States from Macau prior to January 1, 1975, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during the period January 1, 1974 through December 31, 1974. In the event that the levels of restraint for that period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustments pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of December 22, 1972, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and Portugal which provide, in part, that within the aggregate limit, limits on specific categories may be exceeded by not more than 5 percent; for the limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements. Any appropriate adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement referred to above will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the wool and man-made fiber textile categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the Federal Register on January 25, 1974 (39 FR 3430).

In carrying out this directive, entry into the United States for con-

sumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Portugal and with respect to the imports of wool and man-made fiber textile products from Macau have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

December 30, 1974.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of December 22, 1972, between the Governments of the United States and Portugal, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective January 1, 1975, and for the twelve-month period extending through December 31, 1975, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 49, 50/51 and 62 produced or manufactured in Macau, in excess of the following twelve-month levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint
49	30,531 dozen
50/51	58,851 dozen
62	167,772 pounds

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton textile products in the above categories, produced or manufactured in Macau, which have been exported to the United States from Macau prior to January 1, 1975, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during the period January 1, 1974 through December 31, 1974. In the event that the levels of restraint for that period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of December 22, 1972 between the Governments of the United States and Portugal which provide, in part, that within the aggregate limit, the limitations on certain categories may be exceeded by not more than five (5) percent; for the limited carryover of shortfalls to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements. Any appropriate adjustments pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement referred to above will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the Federal Register on January 25, 1974 (39 FR 3430).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Portugal and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Macau have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce.*

(T.D. 75-20)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of China

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 9, 1975.

There is published below directive of December 20, 1974, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of China.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on January 2, 1975 (40 FR 21), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

NEIL J. MARSH,
for R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

December 20, 1974.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of December 30, 1971, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective January 1, 1975 and for the twelve-month period extending through December 31, 1975, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 5/6, 9/10, 15/16, 18/19, 20/

21, 22/23, 24/25, 26/27, 28/29, 30, 32, 34/35, 41/42, 43 and part of 62, 44, 45, 46/47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 60, part of 62, 63, and 64, produced or manufactured in the Republic of China in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint
5/6	2,923,696 square yards
9/10	34,383,202 square yards
15/16	1,643,666 square yards
18/19	1,860,203 square yards
20/21	1,212,200 square yards
22/23	3,689,469 square yards
24/25	3,599,483 square yards
26/27	6,723,256 square yards (of which not more than 3,599,483 square yards may be duck fabric ¹)
28/29	2,287,651 pieces
30	2,976,324 pieces
32	443,633 dozen
34/35	334,997 pieces
41/42	154,173 dozen
43 and part of 62 (only T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 382.0002, 382.0605, and 382.0610)	113,428 dozen
44	29,764 dozen
45	17,859 dozen
46/47	12,019,286 square yards
48	21,995 dozen
49	33,838 dozen
50	242,074 dozen
51	388,905 dozen
52	248,027 dozen
53	19,841 dozen
54	41,670 dozen
57	198,422 dozen
59	49,604 dozen
60	37,502 dozen

¹ The T.S.U.S.A. Nos. for duck fabric are:

320.—01 through 04, 06, 08	326.—01 through 04, 06, 08
321.—01 through 04, 06, 08	327.—01 through 04, 06, 08
322.—01 through 04, 06, 08	328.—01 through 04, 06, 08

Category *Twelve-Month Level of Restraint*

Part of 62 (All T.S.U.S.A.

Nos. except those included in part of 62 combined with 43)

	46,615 pounds
63	353,027 pounds
64	339,688 pounds

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in the above categories, produced or manufactured in the Republic of China, which have been exported to the United States from the Republic of China prior to January 1, 1975, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods for the twelve-month period beginning January 1, 1974 and extending through December 31, 1974. In the event that the levels of restraint established for the twelve-month period ending December 31, 1974 have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of December 30, 1971, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China, which provide, in part, that within the aggregate and applicable group limits, limits on specific categories may be exceeded by not more than five percent; for the limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements. Any appropriate adjustments pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement referred to above, will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the Federal Register on January 25, 1974 (39 FR 3430).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of China and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from the Republic of China have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs excep-

tion to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553, This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-21)

Fines, penalties, and forfeitures—Customs Regulations revised

Subpart A of Part 171 of the Customs Regulations revised to set forth present Customs policy in regard to voluntary disclosures of Customs violations and to establish a prepenalty notice procedure

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 171—FINES, PENALTIES, AND FORFEITURES

It has been the established policy of the United States Customs Service with respect to voluntary disclosures of violations of Customs laws of the type referred to under section 592, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1592), which may result in a loss of revenue, to mitigate the statutory liability in such cases, upon the filing of a petition for relief, to an amount not exceeding the total loss of revenue, provided a tender, as withheld duties, of the actual loss of revenue was made. In order that all interested parties may be informed of Customs policy in regard to such voluntary disclosures, it has been decided to set forth this policy in the Customs Regulations.

It has also been decided to set forth in the Customs Regulations a new prepenalty notice procedure, which will introduce an additional element of flexibility in the Customs processing of certain penalty cases and afford parties against whom Customs contemplates issuing a claim for forfeiture value under section 162.31 of the Customs Regula-

tions (19 CFR 162.31) an opportunity to refute the allegations prior to the issuance of the claim.

Under the prepenalty notice procedure, the appropriate district director of Customs would issue such a notice to a party against whom he contemplates issuing a claim for forfeiture value exceeding \$25,000 for a violation of section 592, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1592). The prepenalty notice would set forth the nature of the alleged violation and would provide that unless the importer makes a written presentation within 30 days of specific evidence either to refute the purported violation or to establish that he had reasonable cause to believe that his action in the case was proper, a claim for forfeiture value will be issued against him. The procedure would also authorize the district director to afford the party to whom the prepenalty notice was issued an opportunity to make an oral presentation in his behalf. A decision as to whether a claim for forfeiture value would be issued would take into account both written and oral presentations of arguments made pursuant to the prepenalty notice.

Accordingly, Part 171 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 171) is revised in the following manner:

PART 171—FINES, PENALTIES, AND FORFEITURES

Subpart A of Part 171 of the Customs Regulations is amended to read as follows:

SUBPART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 171.1 Special procedures for certain liabilities incurred under section 592, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

(a) *Voluntary disclosure.* Any voluntary disclosure of violations of Customs laws which may result in a loss of revenue and which would subject either the merchandise involved or its value to forfeiture under section 592, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1592), accompanied by a tender of the loss of revenue, shall be immediately referred by the district director to Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service.

(1) *Mitigation of statutory liability.* If appropriate investigation establishes that the disclosure was truly voluntary and not prompted by a Customs inquiry or an ongoing Customs investigation, and that the violation was due to negligence or fraudulent intent, a notice of penalty shall be issued. However, it shall be the established policy of the Customs Service in a case subject to this voluntary disclosure procedure, upon the filing of a petition for relief, to mitigate the statutory liability to an amount not to exceed one time the total loss of revenue, provided the actual loss of revenue

is deposited as withheld duties, regardless of whether the disclosed violation was intentional when committed. Further mitigation beyond the foregoing maximum may be justified in individual cases on the basis of relevant circumstances, such as diligence in disclosing a violation following its discovery.

(2) *Detection of undisclosed violations resulting from a voluntary disclosure.* Undisclosed violations discovered by Customs as a result of the investigation of a voluntary disclosure and tender will be treated in the same manner as set forth above unless it is determined that such other violations were intentional when committed.

(b) *Prepenalty notice procedure.*

(1) *Issuance of prepenalty notice.* Prior to the issuance of a claim for forfeiture value under section 162.31 of this chapter in excess of \$25,000 for violation of section 592, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1592), with respect to the entry, or attempted entry, of merchandise the district director shall notify the owner, importer, consignee, agent, or other person entering, or attempting to enter, the merchandise, in writing, of his intention to issue such a claim. The notice shall contain a description of the merchandise and shall set forth the circumstance of entry or attempted entry, specifying the provisions of the law alleged to have been violated and describing the acts or omissions by virtue of which the liability is alleged to have been incurred. In the event one year or less remains prior to the expiration of the 5-year statute of limitations with respect to such an alleged violation, the prepenalty notice procedure shall not be utilized.

(2) *Reply to prepenalty notice.* The person to whom the district director's prepenalty notice is addressed shall have a period of 30 days from the date of its issuance to file a written reply with the district director showing why the claim for forfeiture value should not be issued. The reply should answer the allegations made in the prepenalty notice and should set forth evidence either refuting the allegations or establishing that reasonable cause existed for believing that the acts or omissions described in the allegations were proper. In addition to a written reply, the district director may, upon request, allow an oral presentation of arguments as to why a claim for forfeiture value should not be issued. Absent a showing of extraordinary circumstances, an extension of time to reply beyond the 30-day period shall not be granted.

(3) *Action on reply.* Each reply to a prepenalty notice shall be carefully considered by the district director. In those cases in which the district director determines that the allegations set forth in the prepenalty notice have been disproved or that the issuance of a claim for forfeiture value would otherwise be inappropriate, he shall

notify the person to whom the prepenalty notice was addressed that the issuance of the claim for forfeiture value is no longer contemplated. In all other cases, including those in which no reply is received, the claim shall be issued.

(4) *Exception to prepenalty notice procedure.* The procedure described in this paragraph does not apply in any case in which criminal prosecution is under consideration.

§ 171.2 Limitations on consideration of petitions.

(a) *Case referred for institution of legal proceedings.* No action shall be taken on any petition if the civil liability has been referred to the United States attorney for institution of legal proceedings. The petition shall be forwarded to the United States attorney.

(b) *Vessel or vehicle awarded for official use.* When a vessel or vehicle is awarded for official use, a petition shall not be considered unless:

(1) It is filed before final disposition of the property is made; or

(2) It is a petition for restoration of proceeds of sale filed in accordance with Subpart E of this part.

(R. S. 251, as amended, secs. 592, 618, 624, 46 Stat. 750, as amended, 757, as amended, 759 (5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 68, 1592, 1618, 1624))

That portion of the above amendments which pertain to voluntary disclosures of Customs violations merely conforms the Customs Regulations with an existing administrative practice. The remaining amendments concern the establishment of a prepenalty notice procedure, which places no affirmative duty or burden on the public, or set forth provisions which were previously contained in Subpart A of Part 171. Therefore, good cause exists for dispensing with notice and public procedure there as unnecessary, and good cause is found for the amendments to become effective on the earliest date possible under 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. These amendments shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved December 31, 1974,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register January 16, 1975 (40 FR 2797)]

(T.D. 75-22)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 6, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

December 23, 1974	\$0.2056
December 24, 1974	.2040
December 25, 1974	Holiday
December 26, 1974	.2040
December 27, 1974	.2036

Iran rial:

December 23, 1974	\$0.0149
December 24, 1974	.0149
December 25, 1974	Holiday
December 26, 1974	.0149
December 27, 1974	.0149

Philippines peso:

December 23, 1974	\$0.1416
December 24, 1974	.1415
December 25, 1974	Holiday
December 26, 1974	.1415
December 27, 1974	.1450

Singapore dollar:

December 23, 1974	\$0.4192
December 24, 1974	.4192
December 25, 1974	Holiday
December 26, 1974	.4205
December 27, 1974	.4252

Thailand baht (tical):

December 23, 1974	\$0.0495
December 24, 1974	.0495
December 25, 1974	Holiday
December 26, 1974	.0495
December 27, 1974	.0495

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-23)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 6, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 74-264 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

Austria schilling:

December 23, 1974	\$0.0574
December 24, 1974	.0576
December 25, 1974	Holiday
December 26, 1974	.0576
December 27, 1974	.0580
December 30, 1974	.0587
December 31, 1974	.0584

Belgium franc:

December 23, 1974	.....	\$0.027398
December 23, 1974	.....	\$0.027400
December 25, 1974	.....	Holiday
December 26, 1974	.....	.027250
December 27, 1974	.....	.027300
December 30, 1974	.....	.027650
December 31, 1974	.....	.027690

Denmark krone:

December 23, 1974	.....	\$0.1740
December 24, 1974	.....	.1733
December 25, 1974	.....	Holiday
December 26, 1974	.....	.1740
December 27, 1974	.....	.1750
December 30, 1974	.....	.1778
December 31, 1974	.....	.1773

Finland markka:

December 23, 1974	.....	\$0.2767
December 24, 1974	.....	.2767
December 25, 1974	.....	Holiday
December 26, 1974	.....	.2765
December 27, 1974	.....	.2850
December 30, 1974	.....	*
December 31, 1974	.....	.2799

France franc:

December 23, 1974	.....	\$0.2239
December 24, 1974	.....	.2245
December 25, 1974	.....	Holiday
December 26, 1974	.....	.2241
December 27, 1974	.....	.2247
December 30, 1974	.....	.2248
December 31, 1974	.....	.2252

Germany deutsche mark:

December 23, 1974	.....	\$0.4095
December 24, 1974	.....	.4113
December 25, 1974	.....	Holiday
December 26, 1974	.....	.4116
December 27, 1974	.....	.4136
December 30, 1974	.....	.4169
December 31, 1974	.....	.4150

* Use Quarterly Rate.

Netherlands guilder:

December 23, 1974	-----	\$0. 3930
December 24, 1974	-----	. 3937
December 25, 1974	-----	Holiday
December 26, 1974	-----	. 3938
December 27, 1974	-----	. 3987
December 30, 1974	-----	. 4001
December 31, 1974	-----	. 3996

Norway krone:

December 26, 1974	-----	\$0. 1908
December 27, 1974	-----	. 1912
December 30, 1974	-----	. 1931
December 31, 1974	-----	. 1917

Portugal escudo:

December 30, 1974	-----	\$0. 0408
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Sweden krona:

December 23, 1974	-----	\$0. 2413
December 24, 1974	-----	. 2418
December 25, 1974	-----	Holiday
December 26, 1974	-----	. 2420
December 27, 1974	-----	. 2440
December 30, 1974	-----	. 2462
December 31, 1974	-----	. 2453

Switzerland franc:

December 23, 1974	-----	\$0. 3895
December 24, 1974	-----	. 3940
December 25, 1974	-----	Holiday
December 26, 1974	-----	. 3955
December 27, 1974	-----	. 3980
December 30, 1974	-----	. 3965
December 31, 1974	-----	. 3930

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register January 21, 1975 (40 FR 3318)]

(T.D. 75-24)

Foreign currencies—Quarterly list of rates of exchange

Lists of buying rates in U.S. dollars certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for use during the quarter shown

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 7, 1975.

The appended table lists the buying rates in U.S. dollars for certain foreign currencies first certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York under the provisions of section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), for a day in the quarter shown. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159, Subpart C).

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

Acting Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

List of values of foreign currencies certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York under provisions of section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended

QUARTER BEGINNING JANUARY 1 THROUGH MARCH 31, 1975

Country	Name of Currency	U.S. Dollars
Australia	Dollar	\$1. 3240
Austria	Schilling	. 0582
Belgium	Franc	. 027560
Canada	Dollar	1. 0084
Denmark	Krone	. 1766
Finland	Markka	. 2797
France	Franc	. 2245
Germany	Deutsche Mark	. 4136
India	Rupee	. 1230
Ireland	Pound	2. 3330
Italy	Lira	. 001535
Japan	Yen	. 003326
Malaysia	Dollar	. 4300
Mexico	Peso	. 0800
Netherlands	Guilder	. 3994
New Zealand	Dollar	1. 3105
Norway	Krone	. 1911
Portugal	Escudo	. 0405
South Africa	Rand	1. 4450
Spain	Peseta	. 017795
Sri Lanka	Rupee	. 1490
Sweden	Krona	. 2439
Switzerland	Franc	. 3887
United Kingdom	Pound	2. 3330

tion on the District of Columbia or the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and is in good standing therein, may be admitted to practice as an attorney in this court by either of the following methods:

United States Republics and States being admitted to practice as attorneys in this court by either of the following methods:

Restriction on entry of cotton bolls and cotton linter products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of Cuba

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Office of the Commissioner of Customs
Washington, D.C., January 15, 1975.

There is published below the directive of December 12, 1974, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman,

(T.D. 75-25)

Rules of the United States Customs Court

Amendments to the Rules of the United States Customs Court; effective
December 30, 1974

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 16, 1975.

There is published for information and guidance an amendment to the Rules of the United States Customs Court which was effective December 30, 1974.

The Court Rules were heretofore published in T.D. 70-180 of August 20, 1970, and amendments were published in T.D. 70-260, T.D. 72-126, T.D. 73-193, and 74-148.

(PRO-1-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

RULES OF THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Effective December 30, 1974, the Court amended Rule 16.1(a) by deleting the words "who is a citizen of the United States or of any territory or possession thereof and." The rules now reads as follows:

(a) On Motion or by Application: Any person of good moral character who has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States or the highest court of any state, territory, possession, or the District of Columbia, or the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and is in good standing therein, may be admitted to practice as an attorney in this court by either of the following methods:

(T.D. 75-26)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of China

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 15, 1975.

There is published below the directive of December 18, 1974, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman,

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of China. This directive amends but does not cancel that Committee's directive of December 27, 1973 (T.D. 74-26).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on December 24, 1974 (39 FR 44485), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

December 18, 1974.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

On December 27, 1973, the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, directed you to prohibit entry during the twelve-month period beginning January 1, 1974 of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in the Republic of China, in excess of designated levels of restraint. The Chairman further advised you that the levels of restraint are subject to adjustment.¹ Certain of these levels were previously amended by directive of September 5, 1974.

Pursuant to paragraph 6 of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of December 30, 1971, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed further to amend, effective on December 23, 1974, the levels of restraint established in the aforesaid directive of December 27, 1973 for

¹ The term "adjustment" refers to those provisions of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of December 30, 1971, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China which provide, in part, that within the aggregate limit, the limits for Groups I and II may be exceeded by not more than five (5) and ten (10) percent, respectively; for limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements.

cotton textile products in the following categories for the twelve-month period which began on January 1, 1974:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amended Twelve-Month Level of Restraint²</i>
5/6	3, 141, 891 square yards
9/10	35, 699, 010 square yards
18/19	4, 901, 198 square yards
22/23	3, 858, 266 square yards
24/25	3, 762, 725 square yards
26/27	7, 823, 535 square yards
43 and part of 62 (only T.S.U.S.A.)	118, 572 dozen
Nos. 382.0002, 382.0605, and 382.0610)	
46/47	12, 447, 398 square yards
48	22, 992 dozen
49	35, 372 dozen
50	258, 052 dozen
51	406, 542 dozen
54	43, 559 dozen
60	39, 203 dozen
62 (All T.S.U.S.A.)	48, 729 pounds
Nos. except those combined with Cat. 43)	
63	364, 275 pounds
64	350, 331 pounds

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of China and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from the Republic of China have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and*

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance,
U.S. Department of Commerce*

² These levels have not been adjusted to reflect any entries made on or after January 1, 1974.

(T.D. 75-27)

Entry of merchandise—Customs Regulations amended

Section 141.82(a), Customs Regulations, relating to the period of time within which installment shipments may be included in one invoice, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 141—ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE

On August 8, 1974, there was published in the Federal Register (39 FR 28534), a notice of a proposed amendment to section 141.82(a) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 141.82(a)), which would extend from 7 days to 10 days the period of time within which installments of a shipment covered by a single order or contract and shipped from one consignor to one consignee must arrive at the port of entry in order to be included in one invoice. No comments were received in response to this notice.

Accordingly, paragraph (a) of section 141.82 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 141.82(a)) and the section heading thereto are amended to read as follows:

§ 141.82 Invoice for installment shipments arriving within a period of 10 days.

(a) *One invoice sufficient.* Installments of a shipment covered by a single order or contract and shipped from one consignor to one consignee may be included in one invoice if the installments arrive at the port of entry by any means of transportation within a period of not to exceed 10 consecutive days.

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 481, 484, 624, 46 Stat. 719, 722, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1481, 1484, 1624))

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved January 15, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register January 22, 1975 (40 FR 3448)]

(T.D. 75-28)

United States Government importations—Customs Regulations amended

Section 10.104, Customs Regulations, delegating to regional commissioners of Customs authority to exempt importers of merchandise by or for the account of the Government from the requirement of entering the merchandise in the name of the appropriate Government department for which imported, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

Section 10.104 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.104) provides that importations made by or for the account of a military department, the General Services Administration, and the Atomic Energy Commission, may be entered free of duty either under item 832.00, 833.00, or 834.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States. However, these importations may be admitted free of duty only upon receipt by the district director of Customs of a certificate executed by a duly authorized officer or civilian official of the appropriate department or agency stating that the importations constitute an emergency purchase of war material abroad, or that they are strategic and critical materials procured under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, or that they are source materials purchased abroad, the admittance of which is necessary in the interest of the common defense and security.

At present, entry of the material must be made in the name of the Government department whose representative executed the certificate unless exemption from this requirement is specifically authorized by Headquarters, United States Customs Service. As part of the general delegation of responsibility for certain functions, authority to grant this exemption has been delegated to the regional commissioners of Customs.

Accordingly, paragraph (e) of section 10.104 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.104(e)) is amended by deleting the words "Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service" and substituting therefor the words "the regional commissioner of Customs".

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 448(b), 624, 46 Stat. 714, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1448(b), 1624))

Because this amendment relates to agency management, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved January 14, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register January 22, 1975 (40 FR 3448)]

(T.D. 75-29)

Abstract of U.S. Customs Service decision

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 16, 1975.

The following abstract of a U.S. Customs Service decision of general interest is published as a matter of information and guidance.

(MAR-2-05)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
*Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.*

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN MARKING

T.D. 75-29(1) *Glass drinking mugs, other glassware, chinaware, ceramic articles, and similar imported articles marked by means of adhesive labels.*—The marking of imported glass drinking mugs and other such articles by means of paper adhesive labels that disclose on a single small label both the foreign country of origin legend and the suggested retail price is not acceptable compliance with the marking requirements of section 304, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304), for the reason that evidence available indicates that such a label combining both the legend and the price does not uniformly survive normal distribution and store handling due to price changing practices upon retail sale. Evidence presented discloses that such labels may be replaced or obscured by new price labels which omit disclosure of foreign origin to the ultimate purchaser when the items are relabeled. Therefore, it is ruled that country of origin adhesive labels which include thereon a sales price for imported drinking mugs and similar glassware, chinaware, ceramic articles, and the like lack the degree of permanence sufficient to insure that in any reasonably foreseeable circumstance the foreign origin of the articles will be disclosed to the ultimate purchaser, a requirement of section 134.41(b), title 19, Code of Federal Regulations. This ruling shall be effective as to imported merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after 90 days after publication of this abstract in the Customs Bulletin. Adhesive country of origin labels remain an acceptable method of compliance on the imported articles when applied abroad without the inclusion of sale price. Headquarters letter dated January 8, 1975.

(T.D. 75-30)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 10, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and

use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

December 30, 1974	\$0.2042
December 31, 1974	.2033
January 1, 1975	Holiday
January 2, 1975	.2035
January 3, 1975	.2058

Iran rial:

December 30, 1974	\$0.0149
December 31, 1974	.0149
January 1, 1975	Holiday
January 2, 1975	.0149
January 3, 1975	.0149

Philippines peso:

December 30, 1974	\$0.1450
December 31, 1974	.1450
January 1, 1975	Holiday
January 2, 1975	.1470
January 3, 1975	.1480

Singapore dollar:

December 30, 1974	\$0.4290
December 31, 1974	.4325
January 1, 1975	Holiday
January 2, 1975	.4300
January 3, 1975	.4296

Thailand baht (tical):

December 30, 1974	\$0.0495
December 31, 1974	.0495
January 1, 1975	Holiday
January 2, 1975	.0495
January 3, 1975	.0495

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(LIQ-3-O-D:T)

(T.D. 75-31)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 15, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

January 6, 1975.....	\$0. 2075
January 7, 1975.....	. 2088
January 8, 1975.....	. 2074
January 9, 1975.....	. 2073
January 10, 1975.....	. 2085

Iran rial:

January 6-10, 1975.....	\$0. 0149
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Philippines peso:

January 6, 1975.....	\$0. 1480
January 7, 1975.....	. 1417
January 8, 1975.....	. 1417
January 9, 1975.....	. 1416
January 10, 1975.....	. 1415

Singapore dollar:

January 6, 1975.....	\$0. 4322
January 7, 1975.....	. 4322
January 8, 1975.....	. 4320
January 9, 1975.....	. 4308
January 10, 1975.....	. 4330

Thailand baht (tical):

January 6-10, 1975.....	\$0. 0495
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARBA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-32)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textile products in category 50
manufactured or produced in Thailand

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., January 23, 1975.

There is published below the directive of January 14, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textile products in category 50 manufactured or produced in Thailand. This directive amends but does not cancel that Committee's directive of March 25, 1974 (T.D. 74-120).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on January 17, 1975 (40 FR 3034), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

for R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

January 14, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

On March 25, 1974, the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, directed you to prohibit entry during the twelve-month period beginning April 1, 1974 of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain specified categories produced or manufactured in Thailand in excess of designated levels of restraint. The Chairman further advised you that the levels of restraint are subject to adjustment.¹

¹ The term "adjustment" refers to those provisions of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of March 16, 1972 between the Governments of the United States and Thailand which provide, in part, that within the aggregate and applicable group limits, limits on certain categories may be exceeded by not more than 5 percent; for the limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements.

Pursuant to paragraph 5 of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of March 16, 1972 between the Governments of the United States and Thailand, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed, effective on January 17, 1975, to increase the level of restraint established for cotton textile products in Category 50 to 28,941 dozen² for the twelve-month period which began on April 1, 1974.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Thailand and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Thailand have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and*

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-33)

Reimbursable services—Excess cost of preclearance operations

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 24, 1975.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 24.18(d), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 24.18(d)), the biweekly reimbursable excess costs for each preclearance installation are determined to be as set

² This level has not been adjusted to reflect any entries made on or after April 1, 1974.

forth below and will be effective with the pay period beginning February 16, 1975.

<i>Installation</i>	<i>Biweekly excess cost</i>
Montreal, Canada	\$8,538.00
Toronto, Canada	16,125.00
Kindley Field, Bermuda	5,662.00
Nassau, Bahama Islands	7,703.00
Vancouver, Canada	1,446.00
Winnipeg, Canada	1,386.00

(FIS-9-05)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register January 31, 1975 (40 FR 4663)]

(T.D. 75-34)

Bonds

Approval and discontinuance of consolidated aircraft bonds (air carrier blanket bonds) Customs Form 7605

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 27, 1975.

The following consolidated aircraft bonds have been approved or discontinued as shown below. The symbol "D" indicates that the bond previously outstanding has been discontinued on the month, day, and year represented by the figures which follow. "PB" refers to a previous bond, dated as represented by figures in parentheses immediately following, which has been discontinued. If the previous bond was in the name of a different company or if the surety was different, the information is shown in a footnote at end of list.

Name of principal and surety	Date Term Commences	Date of Approval	Filed with area director of Customs; amount
ELM Royal Dutch Airlines, 609 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.; Safeco Ins. Co. of America (PB 10/15/71) D 11/24/74 ¹	Nov. 25, 1974	Jan. 6, 1975	J.F.K. Airport; \$100,000
Overseas National Airways, Inc., Kennedy Int'l Airport, Jamaica, N.Y.; Argonaut Ins. Co. D 1/28/75	Jan. 20, 1971	Feb. 25, 1971	J.F.K. Airport; \$100,000

¹ Surety is Peerless Ins. Co.

The foregoing principals have been designated as carriers of bonded merchandise.

(BON-3-01)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-35)

Supplies and equipment for aircraft—Customs Regulations amended

Section 10.59(f), Customs Regulations, relating to free withdrawal of supplies and equipment for aircraft, amended to add Romania to the list of qualified countries

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

In accordance with section 309(d), 46 Stat. 690, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309(d)), the Secretary of Commerce has found and in a letter dated December 4, 1974, has advised the Secretary of the Treasury that Romania allows to aircraft registered in the United States and engaged in foreign trade privileges substantially reciprocal to those provided for in sections 309 and 317, 46 Stat. 690, as amended, 696, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309, 1317). Corresponding privileges are accordingly extended to aircraft registered in Romania and engaged in foreign trade effective as of the date of such notification.

Accordingly, paragraph (f) of section 10.59, Customs Regulations, is amended by the insertion of "Romania" in appropriate alphabetical order and the number of this Treasury Decision in the opposite column headed "Treasury Decision(s)" in the list of nations in that paragraph.

(Secs. 309, 317, 624, 46 Stat. 690, as amended, 696, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 1309, 1317, 1624))

—As there is a statutory basis for the exemption from Customs duties on withdrawal of supplies by aircraft when reciprocity has been

established, notice and public procedure thereon are found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved January 28, 1975,

DAVID MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register February 4, 1975 (40 FR 5146)]

(T.D. 75-36)

*Fines, penalties, forfeitures, and liquidated damages—Customs
Regulations amended*

Sections 10.39(g), 171.33(b), and 172.33(b), Customs Regulations, pertaining to consideration by regional commissioners of Customs of supplemental petitions for relief, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

PART 171—FINES, PENALTIES, AND FORFEITURES

PART 172—LIQUIDATED DAMAGES

On November 6, 1973, there were published in the Federal Register (38 FR 30549) amendments to sections 171.33(b) and 172.33(b) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 171.33(b), 172.33(b)) which delegated to regional commissioners of Customs the authority to decide supplemental petitions for relief in certain cases arising under sections 171.21 and 172.21 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 171.21, 172.21).

In the interest of uniformity, it has been determined that the same delegation to regional commissioners should be made with respect to special cases acted upon by district directors of Customs which arise under sections 10.39, 171.22, and 172.22 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.39, 171.22, 172.22).

In addition, the policy of filing all supplemental petitions for relief with the district director who initiated the case, is restated.

Accordingly, sections 10.39, 171.33, and 172.33 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.39, 171.33, 172.33), are hereby amended as set forth below:

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

Paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f) of section 10.39 are amended to delete the word "application" wherever it appears in those paragraphs, and substitute the word "petition" therefor.

Paragraph (g) of section 10.39 is amended to read as follows:

§ 10.39 Cancellation of bonds.

(g) If the petitioner is not satisfied with the district director's action under this section and submits a supplemental petition, both the original and the supplemental petitions shall be transmitted to the regional commissioner of Customs with a full report on the case.

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1624)

PART 171—FINES, PENALTIES, AND FORFEITURES

Paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of section 171.33 are amended to read as follows:

§ 171.33 Supplemental petitions for relief.

(b) Consideration.

(1) *Decisions of the district director.* Where the district director has the authority to grant relief in accordance with the provisions of sections 171.21 and 171.22, he may grant additional relief if he believes it is warranted. If there has been a specific request on the part of the petitioner for review by the regional commissioner, or if the district director believes no additional relief is warranted, or if the petitioner is not satisfied with the additional relief granted by the district director, the supplemental petition, together with all pertinent documents, shall be forwarded

to the regional commissioner of the region in which the district lies for reconsideration and disposition of the case, except as provided in section 171.22(c).

(2) *Decisions of the Commissioner of Customs.* A supplemental petition appealing a decision of the Commissioner of Customs shall be filed, together with all pertinent documents, with the district director who initiated the case for transmittal to the Commissioner of Customs for reconsideration.

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 618, 624, 46 Stat. 757, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1618, 1624))

PART 172—LIQUIDATED DAMAGES

Paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of section 172.33 are amended to read as follows:

§ 172.33 Supplemental petitions for relief.

(b) *Consideration.*

(1) *Decisions of the district director.* Where the district director has authority to grant relief in accordance with the provisions of sections 172.21 and 172.22, he may grant additional relief if he believes it is warranted. If there has been a specific request on the part of the petitioner for reconsideration by the regional commissioner, or if the district director believes no additional relief is warranted, or if the petitioner is not satisfied with the additional relief granted by the district director, the supplemental petition, together with all pertinent documents, shall be forwarded to the regional commissioner of the region in which the district lies for reconsideration and disposition of the case, except as provided in section 172.22(d)(3).

(2) *Decisions of the Commissioner of Customs.* A supplemental petition appealing a decision of the Commissioner of Customs shall be filed, together with all pertinent documents, with the district director who initiated the case for transmittal to the Commissioner of Customs for reconsideration.

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

Because these amendments involve a matter relating to agency procedure or practice, notice and public procedure thereon are found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. These amendments shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved January 28, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register February 4, 1975 (40 FR 5146)]

(T.D. 75-37)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 27, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

January 13, 1975-----	\$0.2090
January 14, 1975-----	.2105
January 15, 1975-----	.2103
January 16, 1974-----	.2092
January 17, 1975-----	.2095

Iran rial:

January 13-17, 1975-----	\$0.0149
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Philippines peso:

January 13-17, 1975-----	\$0.1415
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Singapore dollar:

January 13, 1975	-----	\$0.4333
January 14, 1975	-----	.4327
January 15, 1975	-----	.4309
January 16, 1975	-----	.4321
January 17, 1975	-----	.4331

Thailand baht (tical):

January 13-17, 1975	-----	\$0.0495
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-38)

Fish—Tariff rate quota

The tariff-rate quota for the calendar year 1975, on certain fish dutiable under item 110.50, Tariff Schedules of the United States

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., February 5, 1975.

In accordance with item 110.50 of part 3, schedule 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States, it has been ascertained that the average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of fish, fresh, chilled or frozen, fillets, steaks, and sticks, of cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and rosefish, in the three years preceding 1975, calculated in the manner provided for in headnote 1, part 3A, schedule 1, was 237,968,606 pounds. The quantity of fish that may be imported for consumption during the calendar year 1975 at the reduced rate of duty under item 110.50 is, therefore, 35,695,291 pounds.

(QUO-2-0)

VERNON D. ACREE,

Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register February 11, 1975 (40 FR 6376)]

(T.D. 75-39)

Synopses of Drawback decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 30, 1975.

The following are synopses of drawback rates and amendments issued December 11, 1970, to January 22, 1975, inclusive, pursuant to sections 22.1 and 22.5, inclusive, Customs Regulations.

(DRA-1-00)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(A) *Aircraft ground power units, stationary and trailer mounted.*—T.D. 70-109-B, covering self-propelled aircraft ground power units manufactured under section 1313(a) by Hobart Bros. Co., Troy, Ohio, with the use of imported diesel engines, *amended* to cover stationary and trailer mounted aircraft ground power units manufactured with the use of imported diesel engines.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after April 1, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., December 5, 1974.

(B) *Aluminum billet, alloyed; other alloyed aluminum products.*—T.D. 53563-A, as amended by T.D.'s 54592-A and 73-124-A, covering, among other things, alloyed aluminum billet and other alloyed aluminum products manufactured under section 1313(b) by Martin Marietta Aluminum, Inc., Wash., D.C., at its factories located at The Dalles, Ore., and Goldendale, Wash., with the use of unalloyed aluminum ingot, further *amended* to cover the foregoing products manufactured under section 1313(b) at the said factories with the use of aluminum in molten form.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured at the company's factory located at The Dalles, Ore., on and after January 1, 1970, and exported on and after April 18, 1972; and on articles manufactured at the Goldendale, Wash., factory on and after January 1, 1973, and exported on and after January 8, 1973.

Supplemental statement of November 14, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Los Angeles, Calif., December 20, 1974.

(C) *Bearings, heat treated.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Rotek, Inc., Ravenna, Ohio, at the factories of other manufacturers with the use of imported bearings.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after November 24, 1970.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., August 15, 1974.

(D) *Compressors, air and refrigeration; rotors, finished.*—Finished rotors manufactured under section 1313(a) by Sullair Corp., Michigan City, Ind., at the factories of other manufacturers with the use of imported semi-finished rotors; air compressors and refrigeration compressors manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said corporation at its Michigan City, Ind., factory, with the use of imported or drawback finished rotors and imported white metal bearings, ball bearings, and industrial engines.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after February 2, 1971.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., August 16, 1974.

(E) *Concentrate, Avadex BW emulsifiable.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Pro-Serve, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., with the use of imported Avadex BW technical (2,3,3-trichloroallyl diisopropylthiocarbamate).

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after April 5, 1974, and exported on and after April 6, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., November 20, 1974.

(F) *Concentrate for limeade and concentrate for lemonade.*—T.D. 52962-E, as amended by T.D.'s 53224-F, 53631-B, and 54248-B, covering, among other things, concentrate for limeade and concentrate for lemonade manufactured under section 1313(a) by Realemon-Puritan Co., Chicago, Ill., with the use of imported concentrated lime juice and concentrated lemon juice, further amended to cover (1) the said articles manufactured by Realemon Foods, division of the Borden Co., successor, and (2) a change in name of the company to Realemon Foods, division of Borden, Inc.

Amendment effective on articles covered by amendment (1), above, which are exported on and after October 1, 1962, the date of succession, and on articles covered by amendment (2), above, which are exported on and after April 17, 1968, the date of the change in name.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., August 14, 1974.

(G) *Containers, glass.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Star City Glass Co., Bala Cynwyd, Pa., at its factories located at Coventry, R.I.; Vienna, W. Va.; and Salem, N.J., with the use of soda ash.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after April 1, 1974, and exported on and after April 30, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of December 11, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., January 22, 1975.

(H) *Equipment, coating and laminating.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Black Brothers Co., Inc., Mendota, Ill., with the use of various imported finished components.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after December 1, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., December 5, 1974.

(I) *Extrusions, profiles, shapes and forms of plastics.*—T.D. 55387-I as amended by T.D.'s 55626-I, and 70-109-T, covering, among other things, extrusions, profiles, shapes, and forms of plastics manufactured under section 1313(b), by Penntube Plastics Co., Inc., Division of Dixon Industries, Inc., Clifton Heights, Pa., with the use of fluoroethylpolypropylene, further amended (1) to correct the name of the manufacturer to Penntube Plastics Co., and (2) to cover the foregoing articles manufactured under section 1313(b) by Penntube Plastics Co., Clifton Heights, Pa., with the use of ultra high molecular weight polyethylene.

Amendment effective on articles covered by (1), above, which are manufactured on and after June 20, 1963, and exported on and after June 20, 1966, and on articles covered by (2), above, which are manufactured on and after March 1, 1971, and exported on and after June 1, 1971.

Supplemental statements of March 20, 1973, June 24, and July 31, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., January 10, 1975.

(J) *Fans, oscillating and hassock*.—T.D. 73-148-H, covering oscillating fans manufactured under section 1313(a) by Lasko Metal Products, Inc., West Chester, Pa., with the use of imported oscillating fan component parts, *amended* to cover hassock fans manufactured under section 1313(a) by the corporation with the use of imported fan component parts.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after January 17, 1974, and exported on and after March 5, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., November 14, 1974.

(K) *Kevlar aramid fiber*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, Del., at its factories located at Richmond, Va., and Deepwater, N.J., with the use of paranitroaniline.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after April 30, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of December 10, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., January 22, 1975.

(L) *Oils, sperm, and wax*.—T.D. 48592-M, as amended by T.D.'s 49841-O, and 50496-K, covering, among other things, blended oils manufactured under section 1313(a) by Neatsfoot Oil Refineries Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., with the use of imported mustard seed oil, further *amended* to cover sperm oils and wax manufactured with the use of imported crude sperm whale oil.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after June 3, 1968, and exported on and after June 14, 1968.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., December 11, 1970.

(M) *Pharmaceuticals*.—T.D. 74-221-O, covering, among other things, propoxyphene hydrochloride capsules manufactured under section 1313(a) by Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Morgantown, W. Va., with the use of imported bulk propoxyphene hydrochloride, *amended* to cover ampicillin trihydrate capsules and ampicillin trihydrate for oral suspension manufactured under section 1313(a) by the corporation with the use of imported bulk ampicillin trihydrate.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after November 5, 1973, and exported on and after March 20, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., November 14, 1974.

(N) *Plastisols*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Berco Industries Corp., Westbury, N.Y., with the use of polyvinyl chloride.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after August 1, 1974, and exported on and after September 20, 1974.

Manufacturer's drawback statements of November 12, and December 24, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., January 22, 1975.

(O) *Plywood panel, decorative wall*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Sioux Veneer Panel Co., Inc., Boise, Idaho, with the use of imported lauan plywood.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after April 15, 1974, and exported on and after April 17, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., December 6, 1974.

(P) *Santoflex 134*.—T.D. 73-124-N, covering Santoflex 13 flakes manufactured under section 1313(b) by Monsanto Co., St. Louis, Mo., at its Sauget, Ill., factory, and Santoflex 134 manufactured by the company at its St. Louis, Mo., factory, under the said law, with the use of molten Santoflex 13 (N-1, 3-dimethyl butyl-N'-phenylparaphenylene diamine), amended to cover Santoflex 134 manufactured at an additional factory located at Sauget, Ill.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after May 1, 1974, and exported on and after May 5, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., November 21, 1974.

(Q) *Sheet, polyvinyl*.—T.D. 74-179-Q, covering polyvinyl sheet manufactured under section 1313(b) by American Biltrite, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., with the use of polyvinyl chloride resin, amended to provide for a change in the effective date for the manufacture of articles covered thereby from August 24, 1973, to August 17, 1973.

Supplemental statement of December 13, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., December 30, 1974.

(R) *Soups and other products, canned; frozen convenience foods*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N.J., at its various factories with the use of frozen green beans.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after August 1, 1972.

Manufacturer's drawback statements of October 30, and December 9, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., January 6, 1975.

(S) *Steel coils and sheets, special cut sizes.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Kenwal Products Corp., Detroit, Mich., with the use of cold rolled steel sheet and coils.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after March 14, 1969, and exported on and after April 12, 1974.

Manufacturer's statements of June 5, 1974, and January 6, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., January 22, 1975.

(T) *Steel fabricated items, commercial-type.*—T.D. 56286-E, as amended by T.D. 56500-K, covering, among other things, commercial type steel fabricated items consisting of storage bins, presses, industrial equipment for fabrication of steel and related products, Hi-Rise vertical auto parking facilities, and stamped steel automotive components manufactured under section 1313(b) by Behlen Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Neb., with the use of hot and cold rolled sheet steel, rolled steel bars, rolled structural steels, stainless steel sheets, stainless steel cold drawn rounds (wire), and rolled steel wire rod, further amended to cover the said articles (1) manufactured by Wamigif Liquidation Co., successor; (2) manufactured by B.M.C. Corp., subsequent successor; (3) manufactured by Behlen Manufacturing Co., subsequent successor; and (4) manufactured by The Wickes Corp., ultimate successor.

Amendment effective on articles covered by amendments (1), (2), and (3), above, which are exported on and after March 14, 1969; and, on the articles covered by amendment (4), above, which are exported on and after January 29, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., September 19, 1974.

(U) *Terasil Brilliant Blue 3RL Cake.*—T.D. 53692-C, as amended, covering, among other things, vat dyestuff and dyestuff intermediates manufactured under section 1313(a) by Toms River Chemical Corp., Toms River, N.J., with the use of imported coal tar dyestuff intermediates and with the use of drawback products manufactured from the said imported merchandise, further amended to cover Terasil Brilliant Blue 3RL Cake manufactured under section 1313(a) by the above-named company with the use of imported 1,5 Diamino-anthraquinone.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after December 7, 1971, and exported on and after July 17, 1972.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., December 6, 1974.

(V) *Tractors, industrial.*—T.D. 54817-D, as amended by T.D.'s 56303-T and 69-172-O, covering, among other things, industrial tractors manufactured under section 1313(a) by Massey-Ferguson, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa, at its Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, factory, with the use of imported axles, transmission assemblies, and other tractor parts, further amended to cover snowmobiles manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said company at its factory located at Des Moines, Iowa, with the use of imported internal combustion engines.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after July 22, 1970, and exported on and after August 4, 1970.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., December 19, 1974.

(W) *Underwear and shirts, men's and boys'.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Hanes Corp. Knitwear Div., Winston-Salem, N.C., at its factories located at Newland, Sparta, Jefferson and Winston-Salem, N.C.; and Galax, Va., with the use of cotton yarn.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after April 30, 1972, and exported on and after July 14, 1972.

Manufacturer's statement of July 26, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., January 22, 1975.

(T.D. 75-40)

Antidumping—Television receiving sets, monochrome and color, from Japan

The Secretary of the Treasury makes public a modification of the finding of dumping with respect to television receiving sets, monochrome and color, from Japan produced by Sony Corporation of Japan; Section 153.43, Customs Regulations, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., February 6, 1975.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 153—ANTIDUMPING

On August 15, 1974, there was published in the Federal Register (39 F.R. 29391) a "Notice of Tentative Determination to Modify or Revoke Dumping Finding" with respect to television receiving sets,

monochrome and color, from Japan produced by Sony Corporation of Japan. A finding of dumping applicable to this merchandise was published as T.D. 71-76, in the Federal Register of March 10, 1971 (36 FR 4597).

Reasons for the tentative determination were published in the above-mentioned notice, and interested persons were afforded an opportunity to make written submissions or request the opportunity to present oral views in connection therewith.

No written submissions or requests to present oral views having been received, I hereby determine that, for the reasons stated in the "Notice of Tentative Determination to Modify or Revoke Dumping Finding", television receiving sets, monochrome and color, from Japan are no longer being, nor are likely to be sold in the United States at less than fair value by Sony Corporation of Japan, and the finding of dumping with respect to such merchandise is hereby modified to exclude television receiving sets produced and sold by that company.

Accordingly, section 153.43 of the Customs Regulations is amended to show the exclusion of television sets produced and sold by Sony Corporation of Japan from the finding of dumping.

Merchandise	Country	T.D.	Modified by
Television receiving sets, monochrome and color, except sets produced and sold by Sony Corporation of Japan.	Japan	71-76	75-40

(Secs. 201, 407, Stat. 11. as amended, 18; 19 U.S.C. 160, 173.)

(APP-2-04)

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register February 13, 1975 (40 FR 6647)]

(T.D. 75-41)

Articles conditionally free; procedure—Customs Regulations amended

Section 10.68, Customs Regulations, relating to the return of certain articles previously taken abroad under cover of a carnet, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

Section 10.68 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.68) provides for the return to the United States of theatrical scenery, properties, and effects, motion-picture films, and commercial travelers' samples without formal entry and without payment of duty if, before their exportation, an export voucher from an A.T.A. (Admission Temporaire-Temporary Admission) carnet or an application on Customs Form 4455 is filed with Customs officers. A determination has been made to amend section 10.68 of the Customs Regulations, and the centerhead immediately preceding it, to include professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, among the types of articles which are permitted to be returned after having been temporarily taken abroad under cover of an A.T.A. carnet, without entry or payment of duty. This amendment facilitates the return to the United States of these articles.

Accordingly, the first sentence of paragraph (a) of section 10.68 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.68(a)); and the centerhead which immediately precedes this section, are amended to read as follows:

THEATRICAL EFFECTS, MOTION-PICTURE FILMS, COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' SAMPLES,
AND TOOLS OF TRADE

§ 10.68 Procedure.

(a) Theatrical scenery, properties, and effects, motion-picture films (including motion-picture films taken aboard a vessel for exhibition only during an outward voyage and returned for the same purpose during an inward voyage on the same or another vessel), commercial travelers' samples, and professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment (see section 148.53 of this chapter), of domestic or foreign origin, taken abroad may be returned without entry and without payment of duty: Provided, That prior to exportation of such articles an exportation voucher from a carnet, when applicable, or an application on Customs Form 4455 was filed and the merchandise was identified as set forth in section 10.8, governing the exportation of articles sent abroad for repairs. * * *

* * * * *

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, 77A Stat. 14 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Headnote 11, Tariff Schedules of the United States) 1624))

Inasmuch as this amendment relaxes requirements heretofore imposed upon the public, notice and public procedure thereon are found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. This amendment will become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved February 5, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register February 13, 1975 (40 FR 6646)]

(T.D. 75-42)

Entry of merchandise—Customs Regulations amended

Section 141.89, Customs Regulations, requiring additional information for certain classes of merchandise, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 141—ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE

On August 8, 1974, there was published in the Federal Register (39 FR 28534), a notice of a proposed amendment to section 141.89 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 141.89), which would require that invoices of imported colored woven fabric of man-made fibers contain certain additional information to permit the classification of such merchandise under the proper statistical reporting numbers in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated. No comments were received in response to this notice.

Accordingly, section 141.89 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 141.89) is amended by adding a new paragraph, in alphabetical sequence, to read as follows:

§ 141.89 Additional information for certain classes of merchandise.

* * * * *

Woven fabrics of man-made fibers, colored, classifiable under item 338.30, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202)-(1) Whether the merchandise is yarn dyed, and (2) The thread count per inch (treating ply yarns as single threads) in the warp and in the filling.

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 481, 484, 624, 46 Stat. 719, 722, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1481, 1484, 1624))

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved February 5, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register February 13, 1975 (40 FR 6647)]

(T.D. 75-43)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., January 30, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified

buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

January 20, 1975.....	\$0. 2103
January 21, 1975.....	. 2119
January 22, 1975.....	: 2129
January 23, 1975.....	: 2118
January 24, 1975.....	: 2127

Iran rial:

January 20-24, 1975.....	\$0. 0149
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Philippines peso:

January 20, 1975.....	\$0. 1415
January 21, 1975.....	. 1414
January 22, 1975.....	: 1414
January 23, 1975.....	: 1414
January 24, 1975.....	: 1414

Singapore dollar:

January 20, 1975.....	\$0. 4336
January 21, 1975.....	: 4350
January 22, 1975.....	: 4348
January 23, 1975.....	: 4346
January 24, 1975.....	: 4367

Thailand baht (tical):

January 20-24, 1975.....	\$0. 0495
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA;

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-44)

Drawback—Customs Regulations amended

Sections 22.4(h) and 22.6(a), Customs Regulations, relating to drawback statements, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 22—DRAWBACK

Sections 22.4(h) and 22.6(a) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 22.4(h), 22.6(a)) require each manufacturer or producer of articles intended for exportation with benefit of drawback to file a drawback statement with the regional commissioner of Customs where his drawback entries will be filed and liquidated. Sections 22.4(h) and 22.6(a) require that this statement be filed in triplicate or, in certain prescribed instances, in quadruplicate. A transfer of regulatory audit functions within the United States Customs Service now permits a reduction of one (1) in the number of copies of the drawback statement required to be filed with the regional commissioner, or, in certain cases, with the Commissioner of Customs.

Accordingly, sections 22.4(h) and 22.6(a) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 22.4(h), 22.6(a)), are amended as set forth below:

The first and second sentences of paragraph (h) of section 22.4 are amended to read as follows:-----

§ 22.4 Identification of imported merchandise and ascertainment of quantities for allowance of drawback; establishment of drawback rates.

* * * * *

(h) Each manufacturer or producer shall submit to the regional commissioner where his drawback entries will be liquidated a statement in duplicate describing the methods which he will follow and the records which he will keep for the purpose of establishing that the articles upon which drawback will be claimed have been

manufactured or produced in the United States with the use of imported duty-paid merchandise within the meaning of section 313(a), Tariff Act of 1930, and that the records of identification, manufacture, or production and storage prescribed in this section have been maintained. In the case of operations under section 313 (b), (d), or (g), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and in the case of operations under any combination of section 313(a) with section 313 (b), (d), or (g), the statement in triplicate shall be submitted to the Commissioner of Customs. * * *

Paragraph (a) of section 22.6 is amended to read as follows:

§ 22.6 General drawback rates in effect; approval of drawback statements by Headquarters, United States Customs Service, and by regional commissioners.

(a) *Drawback statements; filing and approval by one regional commissioner.* Each manufacturer or producer of articles covered by a drawback rate in this section, except under paragraph (g-1), shall submit to the regional commissioner where drawback entries will be filed, a statement in duplicate describing the methods used in the manufacture or production of the products involved and setting forth the records it agrees to keep for the purpose of complying with the drawback law and regulations and for providing all the data required for the proper liquidation of certificates of manufacture and drawback entries filed hereunder. If the statement shows that the methods and records described therein enable the manufacturer or producer to comply with the law and regulations, the regional commissioner shall approve the statement and promptly notify the applicant, in writing, of such action. Statements and supplemental statements in triplicate relating to products covered by paragraph (g-1) of this section shall be forwarded to headquarters, United States Customs Service, for approval.

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

Inasmuch as these amendments merely relax present requirements and require no public initiative, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary, and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. These amendments will be effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved February 7, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register February 18, 1975 (40 FR6952)]

(T.D. 75-45)

Bonds

Approval and discontinuance of consolidated aircraft bond (air carrier blanket bond) Customs Form 7605

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., February 10, 1975.

The following consolidated aircraft bond has been approved or discontinued as shown below. The symbol "D" indicates that the bond previously outstanding has been discontinued on the month, day, and year represented by the figures which follow. "PB" refers to a previous bond, dated as represented by figures in parentheses immediately following, which has been discontinued. If the previous bond was in the name of a different company or if the surety was different, the information is shown in a footnote at end of list.

Name of principal and surety	Date term commences	Date of approval	Filed with area Director of Customs; amount
Qantas Airways, Ltd., 350 Post Street, San Francisco, Ca.; Safeco Ins. Co. of America (PB 2/1/74) D 1/31/75 ¹	Feb. 1, 1975	Jan. 23, 1975	San Francisco; \$100,000

¹ Surety is Peerless Ins. Co.

The foregoing principal has been designated as a carrier of bonded merchandise.

(BON-3-01)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T. D. 75-46)

Bonds

Approval and discontinuance of bonds on Customs Form 7587 for the control of instruments of international traffic of a kind specified in section 10.41a of the Customs Regulations

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., February 10, 1975.

Bonds on Customs Form 7587 for the control of instruments of international traffic of a kind specified in section 10.41a of the Customs Regulations have been approved or discontinued as shown below. The symbol "D" indicates that the bond previously outstanding has been discontinued on the month, day, and year represented by the figures which follow. "PB" refers to a previous bond, dated as represented by figures in parentheses immediately following, which has been discontinued. If the previous bond was in the name of a different company or if the surety was different, the information is shown in a footnote at end of list.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
American Mail Line, Ltd. 740 Stuart Bldg., Seattle, Wash.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co. D 7/5/74	July 7, 1960	July 8, 1960	Seattle, Wash.; \$10,000
Bowater Paper Co., 1500 E. Putnam Ave., Old Greenwich, Conn.; Peerless Ins. Co. (PB 12/4/63) D 12/16/74	Jan. 15, 1975	Jan. 15, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Canadian Gulf Lines, Ltd. Houston, Tex.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 1/15/76	Oct. 8, 1963	Oct. 8, 1963	Houston, Tex.; \$10,000
Carey-Canadian Mines, Ltd. East Broughton, Quebec, Canada; Continental Casualty Co.	May 6, 1974	July 15, 1974	Buffalo, N.Y.; \$10,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Caribbean Sea Road Service, Inc., 104 Paseo Cova-donga, Suite 23, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Insurance Co. of North America D 9/30/73	Oct. 15, 1971	Nov. 3, 1971	San Juan, P.R. \$10,000
China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. LTD. (Inc. Under The Laws of The Republic of China), 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; Federal Ins. Co. D 8/16/74	Jan. 14, 1971	Jan. 14, 1971	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
The Connecticut Beverage Co., Inc. Norwich, Conn.; United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	Oct. 21, 1974	Nov. 8, 1974	Boston, Mass. \$10,000
Container Pool Inc. 1 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y.; Peerless Ins. Co.	Nov. 19, 1974	Nov. 19, 1974	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Continental Shipping Agency, Ltd., 327 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 8/8/74	July 21, 1967	July 25, 1967	Chicago, Ill.; \$10,000
Costa International Corp. (N.Y. Corp.) 2095 Broad-way, New York, N.Y.; Peerless Ins. Co. D 10/17/74	Oct. 30, 1973	Nov. 1, 1973	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Crown Pacific International, Inc., 330 S.W. Washing-ton, Peoria, Ill.; Peerless Ins. Co. D 7/24/74	Aug. 8, 1973	Sept. 18, 1973	Chicago, Ill.; \$10,000
Dresser Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 718, Dallas, Texas; Firemen's Ins. Co.	Nov. 21, 1974	Dec. 5, 1974	Houston, Tex.; \$10,000
Fike Chemicals, Inc., 19th St., Nitro, W. Virginia; The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.	Oct. 22, 1974	Nov. 20, 1974	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., & Firestone Plantations Co., a div. thereof, 1200 Firestone Parkway, Akron, Ohio; Ins. Co. of N. America D 9/23/74	Sept. 18, 1963	Nov. 7, 1963	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Flexi-Van Corp., Flexi-Van Leasing, Inc., Uni-Flex Container Div. 33, 330 Madison Ave., New York, New York; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Oct. 18, 1974	Oct. 23, 1974	Baltimore, Md. \$10,000
Gdynia American Line, Inc., 115 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 12/13/74	Jan. 17, 1968	Jan. 18, 1968	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Golden Brand Bottling Co., Inc., 2045 McKinnon Ave., San Francisco, Cal.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 11/12/74	Nov. 12, 1971	Nov. 18, 1971	San Francisco, Cal.; \$10,000
G. C. Grommett Inc., 111 Jersey Ave., W. Babylon, N.Y.; Peerless Ins. Co.	Dec. 5, 1974	Dec. 5, 1974	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Gulfstream Ship. Corp. (A Florida Corp.), P.O.B. 13138, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.; Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co. (A Conn. Corp.) D 2/28/75	Feb. 28, 1972	Feb. 28, 1972	Miami, Florida; \$10,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
The Hipsege Co., Inc., 109 Main St., Norfolk, Va.; Peerless Ins. Co.	Aug. 13, 1974	Aug. 14, 1974	Norfolk, Va.; \$10,000
Hohenstein Shipping Co., P.O.B. 2468, Savannah, Ga.; Firemen's Fund Ins. Co. D 10/30/74	Oct. 30, 1973	Oct. 9, 1973	Savannah, Ga.; \$10,000
I. C. I. America Inc. (A Del. Corp.) 151 S. St., Stamford, Conn.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 8/9/74	June 5, 1969	June 5, 1969	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
I. C. I. United States, Inc. One Murphy Rd., Wilmington, Del.; Federal Ins. Co.	Aug. 8, 1974	Aug. 14, 1974	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Interocean Steamship Corp., 680 Beach St., San Francisco, Cal.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 11/15/74	Sept. 25, 1970	Sept. 25, 1970	San Francisco, Cal.; \$10,000
Italia Societa Per Azione Di Navigazione, 1 Whitehall St., New York, N.Y.; Fed. Ins. Co.	Dec. 3, 1974	Dec. 3, 1974	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
C. Itoh & Co. (America) Inc., 270 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.; American Motorists Ins. Co. (PB 1/13/71) D 1/13/75	Jan. 13, 1975	Jan. 13, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Lilly Shipping Agencies, One California St., San Francisco, Ca.; Pacific Ins. Co. (PB 10/1/64) D 11/1/74	Oct. 1, 1974	Oct. 29, 1974	San Francisco, Cal.; \$10,000
Marine Colloids, Inc. (A Del. Corp) P.O. Box 308, Rockland, Maine; The Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.	Nov. 1, 1974	Nov. 7, 1974	Portland, Maine; \$10,000
Martlett Importing Co., Inc., 107 Northern Boulevard, Great Neck, N.Y.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Aug. 20, 1974	Aug. 26, 1974	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Matson Navigation Co., 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 8/15/74	Sept. 27, 1967	Oct. 5, 1967	San Francisco, Cal.; \$10,000
Michelin Tire Corp., 730 South Pleasantburg Dr., P.O.B. 2846, Greenville, S.C.; U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	Dec. 4, 1974	Jan. 7, 1975	Charleston, S.C.; \$10,000
Miller Brewing Co., A Wisconsin Corp., 4000 W. State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Peerless Ins. Co.	Oct. 21, 1974	Oct. 22, 1974	Los Angeles, Cal.; \$10,000
New England Shipping Agency, Inc., Boston, Mass.; Boston Old Colony Ins. Co. (PB 5/1/73) D 10/18/74	Sept. 9, 1974	Oct. 18, 1974	Boston, Mass.; \$10,000
North American Maritime Agencies, 100 California St., Ste. 1060, San Francisco, Ca.; Peerless Ins. Co.	Oct. 30, 1974	Oct. 21, 1974	San Francisco, Cal.; \$10,000
Park Benziger & Co., Inc., 674 White Plains Road, Scarsdale, N.Y.; Federal Ins. Co.	Nov. 4, 1974	Nov. 5, 1974	New York Sea-port; \$10,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Parvox, S.A., 44 Bahnhofstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland; The Travelers Indemnity Co. D 9/20/74	July 12, 1967	July 25, 1967	Wilmington, N.C.; \$10,000
Pennaco-Div. of U.S. Industries, Inc. (Del. Corp.) Beachwood Ave., Concord, N.C.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 7/18/74	Apr. 27, 1972	Apr. 28, 1972	Norfolk, Va.; \$10,000
Port Shipping Corp., 666 Summer St., Boston, Mass.; Peerless Ins. Co.	Dec. 21, 1973	July 16, 1974	Boston, Mass.; \$10,000
Prudential Lines, Inc., One World Trade Center, New York, N.Y.; Fed. Ins. Co.	Dec. 19, 1974	Dec. 20, 1974	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Shell Oil Co. & its divisions-Shell Chem. Co. & Shell Dev. Co., One Shell Plaza, Houston, Tx.; The Travelers Indemnity Company	Jan. 2, 1975	Jan. 13, 1975	San Francisco, Cal.; \$10,000
Shipping Services, Inc., 1947 International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 12/19/74	Nov. 2, 1972	Nov. 3, 1972	New Orleans, La.; \$10,000
Solar International Shipping Agency, Inc., 2 World Trade Center, Suite 2264, New York, N.Y.; American Motorist Ins. Co.	Aug. 16, 1974	Aug. 16, 1974	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
United Aircraft Corp., A Del. Corp. & its wholly owned subsidiaries: United Aircraft International, Inc. Turbo Power and Marine Systems, Inc., United Aircraft of West Virginia, Inc., Terminal Communications, Inc., Essex International, Inc. 400 Main St., East Hartford, Conn.; Federal Ins. Co.	Apr. 8, 1974	July 19, 1974	New York Sea-port; \$50,000
Wacker Chemical Corp., 964 Third Ave., New York, N.Y.; Peerless Ins. Co.	Nov. 4, 1974	Nov. 6, 1974	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
S. J. Watt, 20528 Woodland, Harper Woods, Michigan; American Motorist Ins. Co.	Oct. 4, 1974	Oct. 9, 1974	Detroit, Mich.; \$10,000
Williams, Dimond & Co., A California Corp., 530 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Cal.; Maryland Casualty Co.	July 5, 1974	Nov. 14, 1974	Los Angeles, Cal.; \$10,000

¹ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company

² Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company

³ Surety is Argonaut Insurance Company

⁴ Surety is Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company

(BON-3-10)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-47)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., February 5, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c) Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

January 27, 1975.....	\$0.2135
January 28, 1975.....	.2130
January 29, 1975.....	.2130
January 30, 1975.....	.2129
January 31, 1975.....	.2131

Iran rial:

January 27-31, 1975.....	\$0.0149
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Philippines peso:

January 27, 1975.....	\$0.1414
January 28, 1975.....	.1414
January 29, 1975.....	.1425
January 30, 1975.....	.1414
January 31, 1975.....	.1414

Singapore dollar:

January 27, 1975.....	\$0.4380
January 28, 1975.....	.4370
January 29, 1975.....	.4360
January 30, 1975.....	.4334
January 31, 1975.....	.4350

Thailand baht (tical):

January 27-31, 1975.....	\$0.0495
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-48)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., February 5, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 75-24 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

Austria schilling:

January 28, 1975----- \$0.0612

Germany deutsche mark:

January 27, 1975----- \$0.4345

Norway krone:

January 27, 1975----- \$0.2015

Switzerland franc:

January 27, 1975----- \$0.4145

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register February 18, 1975 (40 FR 6993)]

(T.D. 75-49)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textile products in category 60
manufactured or produced in Thailand

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., February 11, 1975.

There is published below the directive of January 31, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textile products in category 60 manufactured or produced in Thailand. This directive amends but does not cancel that Committee's directive of March 25, 1974 (T.D. 74-120).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on February 5, 1975 (40 FR 5390), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

January 31, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

On March 25, 1974, the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, directed you to prohibit entry during the twelve-month period beginning April 1, 1974 of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain specified categories produced or manufactured in Thailand in excess of designated levels of restraint.

The Chairman further advised you that the levels of restraint are subject to adjustment.¹

Pursuant to paragraph 5 of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of March 16, 1972 between the Governments of the United States and Thailand, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed, effective on February 5, 1975, to increase the level of restraint established for cotton textile products in Category 60 to 43,990 dozen² for the twelve-month period which began on April 1, 1974.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Thailand and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Thailand have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-50)

Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber categories

**Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated Numbers correlated with the
Textile and Apparel Categories for cotton, wool, and manmade fibers**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., February 12, 1975.**

**A cross reference of textile and apparel categories for cotton, wool,
and manmade fibers with corresponding Tariff Schedules of the**

¹ The term "adjustment" refers to those provisions of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of March 16, 1972 between the Governments of the United States and Thailand which provide, in part, that within the aggregate and applicable group limits, limits on certain categories may be exceeded by not more than 5 percent; for the limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements.

² This level has not been adjusted to reflect any entries made on or after April 1, 1974.

United States Annotated (TSUSA) item number is in statistical headnote 4 to schedule 3, TSUSA (1975). This list is used by the United States in administering the textile trade agreement programs.

In addition, the category is shown after the appropriate 7-digit description in schedules 3 and 7.

The list of TSUSA numbers published in the Federal Register on January 25, 1974 (39 FR 3430), and (T.D. 74-64), as amended, was superseded by the list contained in the TSUSA headnote.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-51)

Advertising discounts

U.S. Customs Service position on advertising discounts in light of the decision in *Schieffelin & Co. v. United States*, C.A.D. 1135 (1974)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., February 3, 1975.

In *Schieffelin & Co. v. United States*, C.A.D. 1135 (1974), the court concluded that the advertising allowance granted by the foreign manufacturer to the importer was not an allowable deduction in the computation of export value under section 402, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The court reasoned that the cost of advertising its product was an expense of the manufacturer. The Customs Service, however, is of the opinion that this decision should not be viewed as a precedent for disallowing discounts for advertising in determining dutiable value.

The Customs Service is of the view that the above-cited decision rested on an unusual factual situation giving rise to the conclusion by the court that the manufacturer was assuming the costs of advertising in the United States and was not offering a "discount" for advertising in the usual sense of that term. Therefore, the Customs

Service will continue to examine the facts in each case to determine whether an advertising discount is allowable. (74-540381)

(CLA-2:R:CV)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

NOTICE

No decision will be issued as (T.D. 75-52).

(T.D. 75-53)

Approval and discontinuance of carrier bonds, Customs Form 5587

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY;
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., February 21, 1975.

Bonds of carriers for the transportation of bonded merchandise have been approved or discontinued as shown below. The symbol "D" indicates that the bond previously outstanding has been discontinued on the month, day, and year represented by the figures which follow. "PB" refers to a previous bond, dated as represented by figures in parentheses immediately following, which has been discontinued. If the previous bond was in the name of a different company or if the surety was different, the information is shown in a footnote at end of list. The type of carrier is shown by symbols in parentheses which have the following meanings: (MC) motor carrier; (WC) water carrier; (RC) rail carrier.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Am-Can Transport Services, Inc., P.O.B. #859, Anderson, S.C.; Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.; (MC)	Jan. 2, 1975	Jan. 8, 1975	Charleston, S.C.; \$25,000
Andrews Van Lines, Inc., 7th St. & Park Ave., Norfolk, Neb.; Ins. Co. of North America; (MC)	Jan. 1, 1975	Jan. 31, 1975	Chicago, Ill.; \$25,000
Arbet Truck Lines, Inc., 222 E. 135th Pl., Chicago, Ill.; Astna Ins. Co.; (MC)	Dec. 10, 1974	Dec. 26, 1974	Chicago, Ill.; \$50,000
Arrow Motor Transit, Inc., (Ill. Corp.), 4600 W. 34th St., Cicero, Ill.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC) D 11/22/74	Nov. 28, 1972	Dec. 7, 1972	Chicago, Ill.; \$30,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Associated Transport, Inc., 390 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.; Seaboard Surety Co.; (MC) (PB 1/18/43) D 1/18/75 ¹	Jan. 18, 1975	Jan. 18, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$50,000
Barnett Truck Lines, Inc., Kingston, N.C.; Reliance Ins. Co.; (MC)	Dec. 13, 1974	Dec. 16, 1974	Wilmington, N.C.; \$25,000
Bradley's Express, Inc., 141 Berlin Turnpike, Berlin, Conn.; American Home Assurance Co.; (MC) (PB 8/19/74) D 2/3/75 ²	Jan. 3, 1975	Feb. 3, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$25,000
Bright Belt Motor Lines, Inc., P.O.B. 237, Grifton, N.C.; General Ins. Co. of America; (MC)	Oct. 8, 1974	Nov. 27, 1974	Wilmington, N.C.; \$25,000
Calore-Cook Trans., Inc., 500 Moshassuck Valley Industrial Dr., Pawtucket, R.I.; Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.; (MC)	Oct. 15, 1974	Dec. 9, 1974	Providence, R.I.; \$50,000
Colonial Trucking Inc., 20 North Montello St., Brockton, Mass.; American Employer's Ins. Co.; (MC)	Oct. 21, 1974	Nov. 4, 1974	Boston, Mass.; \$50,000
Cooper Transfer Co., Div. of AAA Cooper Transportation, Kinsey Rd., Box 1354, Dothan, Ala.; Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.; (MC) (PB 11/27/70) D 2/11/75 ³	Feb. 3, 1975	Feb. 5, 1975	Mobile Ala.; \$25,000
Delta Truck Lines, 173 Delta St., Buffalo, N.Y.; Royal Globe Ins. Co.; (MC)	Mar. 27, 1974	Nov. 22, 1974	Buffalo, N.Y.; \$25,000
Direct Winters Transport (Western) Limited, 1350 Fyfe St., Winnipeg 4, Canada; Royal Globe Ins. Co.; (MC)	Dec. 4, 1974	Feb. 5, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$50,000
K. Emde Trucking, 3835 East 2nd Burnaby, B.C., Canada; Royal Globe Ins. Co.; (MC)	Jan. 3, 1975	Feb. 3, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Fillmore Freight Lines, Inc., 1253 Penn Ave., P.O.B. 528, East Liverpool, Ohio; The Travelers Indemnity Co.; (MC) D 1/3/75	Dec. 20, 1971	Jan. 20, 1972	Cleveland, Ohio; \$25,000
L. D. Fontaine Trucking, 1805 Vaughn Road, Great Falls, Mont.; American Bonding Co.; (MC) D 1/22/75	Jan. 22, 1973	Feb. 13, 1973	Great Falls, Mont.; \$25,000
Harbour Air Freight Service, Inc., P.O.B. 3215, Trenton, N.J.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC)	Nov. 15, 1974	Jan. 10, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$50,000
Howerton Truck Brokerage, P.O.B. 804, Pharr, Tex.; Central Nat'l Ins. Co. of Omaha; (MC)	Dec. 4, 1974	Jan. 10, 1975	Laredo, Tex.; \$25,000
Inland Transportation Co., Inc., 6737 Corson Ave. South, Seattle, Wash.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC) D 1/24/75	Jan. 22, 1968	Feb. 9, 1968	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
I. O. L. International Carriers, Ltd., 1020 18th St., Detroit, Mich.; Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.; (MC)	Oct. 17, 1974	Dec. 3, 1974	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
International Carriers, Inc., 1020 18th St., Detroit, Mich.; Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.; (MC) (PB 8/15/72) D 12/3/74	Oct. 17, 1974	Dec. 3, 1974	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
Jack Kaplan Motor Transportation, Inc., 103 Heard St., Chelsea, Mass.; U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.; (MC) D 11/27/74	Jan. 20, 1972	Apr. 14, 1972	Boston, Mass.; \$25,000
Kreitz Motor Express, Inc. 220 Park Road, North, Wyomissing, Pa.; Protective Ins. Co.; (MC)	Dec. 27, 1974	Jan. 6, 1975	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$25,000
Leamington Transport Limited, (Western Ltd.) 1350 Fyfe St., Winnipeg 4, Canada; Royal Globe Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 1/3/78) D 12/17/74	Oct. 8, 1974	Dec. 17, 1974	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
LeHigh Valley Railroad Co., Debtor, Robert C. Haldeman, Trustee of the Property of 425 Brighton St., Bethlehem, Pa.; Fed. Ins. Co.; (RC) (PB 2/17/42) D 1/29/75	Jan. 24, 1975	Jan. 20, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$100,000
Long Transportation Co., Inc., 3755 Central Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Hanover Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 12/3/72) D 12/3/74	Dec. 3, 1974	Dec. 3, 1974	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
Boyd Mahaffey dba Mahaffey Trucking, 1220 River Dr. North, Great Falls, Mont.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC)	Jan. 24, 1975	Jan. 31, 1975	Great Falls, Mont.; \$25,000
Mercer Motor Freight Inc., 411 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton, N.J.; United Pacific Ins. Co.; (MC) D 1/22/75	Apr. 11, 1974	May 22, 1974	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$25,000
Merry Shipping Company, P.O.B. 1928, Savannah, Ga.; U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.; (WC)	Jan. 1, 1975	Jan. 8, 1975	Savannah, Ga.; \$50,000
Middle States Motor Freight, Inc., 5723 Este Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; Maryland Casualty Co.; (MC) D 10/23/74	Oct. 20, 1970	Nov. 3, 1970	Cleveland, Ohio; \$25,000
C. W. Mitchell, 4401 No. Westshore Blvd., Tampa, Fla.; Aetna Ins. Co.; (MC)	Jan. 6, 1975	Jan. 31, 1975	Tampa, Fla.; \$25,000
J. V. Motor Lines, Inc., 60 Thomas St., East Hartford, Conn.; Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.; (MC)	Oct. 15, 1973	Dec. 17, 1974	Bridgeport, Conn.; \$50,000
Alvin P. Murphy, a Corp., 302 S. Merriam, Miles City, Mont.; Continental Ins. Co.; (MC)	Sept. 19, 1974	Nov. 27, 1974	Great Falls, Mont.; \$25,000
Newbury Transportation & Supplies LTD., Box #9, Newbury, Ontario, Canada; U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.; (MC)	June 28, 1974	Nov. 22, 1974	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
North State Motor Lines, Inc., Rocky Mt., N.C.; Ins. Co. of North America; (MC) (PB 2/4/70) D 2/4/75	Feb. 4, 1975	Feb. 5, 1975	Wilmington, N.C.; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Valley Express Co., Valley Motor Lines, Inc., and Valley Motor Lines Inc., dba Pierce Freight Lines Co., P.O.B. 306 Montebello, Cal.; Transport Indemnity Co.; (MC) D 10/3/70	Sept. 1, 1963	Sept. 20, 1963	San Francisco, Cal.; \$25,000
M. Pollon, Inc., 1351 N. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.; (MC)	Jan. 24, 1975	Jan. 29, 1975	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$50,000
J. W. Poole, Inc., P.O.B. 408, Wytheville, Va.; U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.; (MC)	Nov. 7, 1974	Nov. 22, 1974	Norfolk, Va.; \$35,000
A Joint Venture consisting of: The Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority (a Corp. operating under the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico), Puerto Rico Marine Management, Inc. (a Del. Corp.) & Puerto Rico Marine Operating Co. Inc. (a Del. Corp.); American Motorist Ins. Co.; (WC)	Dec. 24, 1974	Jan. 15, 1975	San Juan, P.R.; \$100,000
Red Top Trucking, 7020 Cline Ave., Hammond, Ind.; Travelers Indemnity Co.; (MC)	Jan. 15, 1975	Feb. 7, 1975	Chicago, Ill.; \$50,000
William L. Rigdon dba Rigdon Trucking 2023-48th St., Longview, Wash.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC) D 12/2/74	Feb. 16, 1972	Feb. 17, 1972	Portland, Ore.; \$25,000
J. H. Russell Trucking Co., 3 Rocky Hill Rd., Esmond, R.I.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC)	Dec. 4, 1974	Dec. 11, 1974	New York Seaport; \$50,000
Rutgers Express Inc., 189 Townsend St., New Brunswick, N.J.; Peerless Ins. Co. (MC)	Dec. 6, 1974	Dec. 16, 1974	Newark, N.J.; \$50,000
Sandner Brothers P.O.B. 40, Christina Lake, B.C. Canada; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC)	Dec. 6, 1974	Dec. 17, 1974	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Sioux City and New Orleans Barge Lines, Inc., 10000 Old Olive St. Road, St. Louis, Mo.; The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.; (WC)	Jan. 13, 1975	Jan. 13, 1975	St. Louis, Mo.; \$100,000
Smalley Transportation Co., 2202-38th St., Tampa, Fla.; Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland; (MC)	Dec. 5, 1974	Dec. 5, 1974	Tampa, Fla.; \$25,000
Texas Rose Brokerage, 806 N. Cage, P.O.B. 734, Pharr, Tex.; Central Nat'l Ins. Co. of Omaha; (MC) (PB 11/19/73) D 11/20/74 *	Dec. 4, 1974	Jan. 3, 1975	Laredo, Tex.; \$25,000
Trans Western Express, Inc., 5040 N. Basin St., Portland, Ore.; Transport Indemnity Co.; (MC) D 12/16/74	Feb. 9, 1970	Feb. 16, 1970	Portland, Ore.; \$25,000
Tri-State Transportation Co., Inc., West Ave., & Central Railroad, Vineland, N.J.; American Home Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 1/3/73) D 1/30/75 **	Jan. 3, 1975	Jan. 20, 1975	New York Seaport; \$50,000
True Transport Inc., P.O.B. 829, Newark, N.J.; Federal Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 11/10/71) D 1/27/75 **	Jan. 17, 1975	Jan. 27, 1975	New York Seaport; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Varbus Enterprises, Inc. dba Valley Truck Lines, 149 West 6th St., Calexico, Cal.; Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.; (MC)	Nov. 21, 1974	Dec. 3, 1974	San Diego, Cal.; \$25,000
Virginia Carolina Freight Lines, P.O.B. 4988, Martinsville, Va.; Utica Mutual Ins. Co.; (MC)	Dec. 23, 1974	Jan. 8, 1975	Norfolk, Va.; \$25,000
Westchester Motor Lines, Inc., 35 Edgemere Rd., New Haven, Conn.; Peerless Ins. Co.; (MC)	Sept. 26, 1974	Nov. 20, 1974	Bridgeport, Conn.; \$50,000
Western General Trucking, Inc., Billings, Mont.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC)	Jan. 20, 1975	Jan. 21, 1975	Pembina, N.D.; \$50,000
The Western Pacific Railroad Co., A Cal. Corp. 562 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.; Ins. Co. of North America; (RC) (PB 9/18/41) D 10/31/74 ¹²	Oct. 1, 1974	Oct. 31, 1974	San Francisco, Cal.; \$50,000
Willis Shaw Frozen Express, Inc., Elm Springs, Ark.; The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.; (MC)	May 22, 1974	Nov. 25, 1974	San Francisco, Cal.; \$25,000
James F. Wise, 4216 San Bernardo, Laredo, Tex.; Central Nat'l Ins. Co. of Omaha; (MC) (PB 11/1/73) D 12/27/74 ¹³	Nov. 1, 1974	Dec. 27, 1974	Laredo, Tex.; \$25,000
H. M. Witmyer, tdba Witmyer Express Lines, Manheim, Pa.; The American Ins. Co.; (MC) D 10/11/74	Sept. 23, 1974	Oct. 1, 1974	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$50,000
Younger Transportation, Inc. P.O.B. 14066, Houston, Tex.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC)	Jan. 21, 1975	Jan. 22, 1975	Laredo, Tex.; \$25,000
L. Zaccaro Trucking & Warehousing Co., Inc., 192 Tyler St., Port Newark, N.J.; Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.; (MC)	Jan. 8, 1975	Jan. 14, 1975	New York Seaport; \$50,000

¹ Surety is Seaboard Surety Co.² Surety is Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.³ Surety is Travelers Indemnity Co.⁴ Principal is International Cartage, Inc.⁵ Surety is Maryland Casualty Co.⁶ Principal is LeHigh Valley Railroad Co.⁷ Surety is Continental Casualty Co.⁸ Surety is Pennsylvania National Mutual Casualty Ins. Co.⁹ Surety is Maryland Casualty Co.¹⁰ Surety is Safeco Ins. Co. of America¹¹ Surety is International Fidelity & Ins. Co.¹² Surety is U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.¹³ Surety is Bankers and Shippers Ins. Co.

(BON-3-03)

J. P. TEBEAU,
for LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-54)

Countervailing duties—Sugar content of certain articles from Australia

Net amount of bounty declared for the period January 1974 through December 1974 for products of Australia subject to the countervailing duty order published in T.D. 54582, Section 159.47(f), Customs Regulations, amended

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.**

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES**CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE****PART 159—LIQUIDATION OF DUTIES**

The Treasury Department is in receipt of official information that the rates of bounties or grants paid or bestowed by the Australian Government within the meaning of section 303, Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303), on the exportation during the period January 1974 through December 1974 of approved fruit products and other approved products containing sugar are the amounts set forth in the following table:

**MERCHANDISE—APPROVED FRUIT PRODUCTS AND OTHER APPROVED
PRODUCTS**

<i>Month</i>	<i>Net amount of bounty per 2,240 lbs. of sugar content</i>
January 1974	nil
February 1974	nil
March 1974	nil
April 1974	nil
May 1974	nil
June 1974	nil
July 1974	nil
August 1974	nil
September 1974	nil
October 1974	nil
November 1974	nil
December 1974	nil

The net amount of bounties or grants on the above-described commodities which are manufactured or produced in Australia is hereby ascertained, determined, and declared to be the rate stated in the above table. No additional duties on the above-described commodities, imported directly or indirectly from that country, shall be assessed and collected under section 303, Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303).

The table in section 159.47(f) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.47(f)), under "Australia—Sugar content of certain articles," is amended (1) by deleting therefrom the reference to T.D. 73-98 and (2) by adding a reference to this Treasury Decision. As amended, the last three lines of the table under this commodity will read:

Country	Commodity	Treasury Decision	Action
		73-277	New rate
		74-133	New rate
		75-54	New rate

(R.S. 251, as amended; secs. 303, 624, 46 Stat. 687, 759; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1303, 1624.)

(APP-4-05)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved February 20, 1975,
DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register February 27, 1975 (40 FR 8328)]

(T.D. 75-55)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., February 19, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified

buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

February 10, 1975.....	\$0. 2120
February 11, 1975.....	. 2120
February 12, 1975.....	Holiday
February 13, 1975.....	. 2120
February 14, 1975.....	. 2148

Iran rial:

February 10, 1975.....	\$0. 0149
February 11, 1975.....	. 0149
February 12, 1975.....	Holiday
February 13, 1975.....	. 0149
February 14, 1975.....	. 0149

Philippines peso:

February 10, 1975.....	\$0. 1420
February 11, 1975.....	. 1420
February 12, 1975.....	Holiday
February 13, 1975.....	. 1414
February 14, 1975.....	. 1414

Singapore dollar:

February 10, 1975.....	\$0. 4380
February 11, 1975.....	. 4380
February 12, 1975.....	Holiday
February 13, 1975.....	. 4405
February 14, 1975.....	. 4425

Thailand baht (tical):

February 10, 1975.....	\$0. 0495
February 11, 1975.....	. 0495
February 12, 1975.....	Holiday
February 13, 1975.....	. 0495
February 14, 1975.....	. 0495

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

Acting Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-56)

Synopses of Drawback decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., February 24, 1975.

The following are synopses of drawback rates and amendments issued June 30, 1972, to February 13, 1975, inclusive, pursuant to sections 22.1 and 22.5, inclusive, Customs Regulations.

(DRA-1-09)

J. P. TEBEAU,
for LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(A) *Automobile parts.*—T.D. 73-324-C, covering automobile parts manufactured under section 1313(b) by Coleman Products Co., Detroit, Mich., at its Coleman, Wis., factory, with the use of plastic coated copper wire, *amended* to cover such products manufactured at a new factory located at Iron River, Mich.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after April 15, 1974, and exported on and after May 13, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., December 13, 1974.

(B) *Automobile parts, fabricated metal.*—T.D. 70-66-I, as amended by T.D.'s 72-44-G and 72-121-B, covering fabricated metal automobile parts manufactured under section 1313(b) by MTD Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio, at its factories located at Strongsville, Parma, and Willard, Ohio, with the use of hot rolled, pickled and oiled, cold rolled, and galvanized coil or sheet steel, further *amended* to cover (1) such articles manufactured by the said company at an additional factory located at Indianola, Miss., and (2) a change in the basis for the claims for drawback from an "appearing in" to a "used less replaceable waste."

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after February 9, 1968.

Supplemental statements of December 19, 1974, and January 28, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., February 10, 1975.

(C) *Azodicarbonamide (Kempore)*.—T.D. 56365-B, as amended by T.D.'s 66-247-B, 67-170-D and 68-7-L, covering azodicarbonamide (Kempore) manufactured under sections 1313(a) and (b) by National Polychemicals, Inc., Wilmington, Mass.; with the use of azodicarbonamide (crude), further amended to cover the said articles manufactured by Stephan Chemical Co.; successor.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after June 30, 1971, the date of succession.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., June 30, 1972.

(D) *Beverages, carbonated, and fountain syrup*.—T.D. 54248-G, as amended, covering various carbonated beverages and fountain syrup manufactured under section 1313(b) by K. S. Canning Co., Bridgeport, Pa., at its Bridgeport, Pa., factory, with the use of refined and liquid invert sugar, amended to cover relocation of factory to Concordville, Pa.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after December 1, 1974, and exported on and after December 2, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., January 20, 1975.

(E) *Caprolactone, and NIAX caprolactone polyols*.—Caprolactone manufactured under section 1313(b) by Union Carbide Corp., New York, N.Y., at its factories located at Taft, La., and Institute, W. Va. with the use of cyclohexanone; and NIAX caprolactone polyols manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company at its above factories with the use of caprolactone.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after August 10, 1973, and exported on and after August 20, 1973.

Manufacturer's statement of January 13, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., January 30, 1975.

(F) *Doors, flush*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Simpson Timber Co., Columbia Door Div., Seattle, Wash., at its Vancouver, Wash., factory, with the use of imported Lauan plywood doorskins, hardboard doorskins, and Birch and Sen plywood doorskins.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after February 27, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., January 17, 1975.

(G) *Equipment, material handling and moving.*—T.D. 53712-D, as amended by T.D.'s 53931-H, 74-159-K and 75-6, covering, among other things, material handling and moving equipment manufactured under section 1313(a) by International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill., with the use of imported winches at its Libertyville, Ill., factory, further amended to cover crawler loaders, dozers, and aircraft tow tractors manufactured at the Libertyville, Ill., factory, under section 1313(a) with the use of drawback frame sub-assemblies and frame parts; and, crawler loaders manufactured at the said factory with the use of drawback fifth wheels and loader buckets.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after August 23, 1971, and exported on and after November 2, 1971.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., November 1, 1974.

(H) *Erucamide, refined.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Fine Organics, Inc., Lodi, N.J., with the use of imported Erucic Acid. Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 4, 1974, and exported on and after February 6, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., December 17, 1974.

(I) *Ester gums, alkyl resins and synthetic resins.*—T.D. 53998-A, as amended, and particularly as amended by T.D. 71-74-H, covering, among other things, alkyls and ester gums manufactured under section 1313(b) by Hercules, Inc., Wilmington, Del., at its Burlington, N.J., and Hattiesburg, Miss., factories, with the use of pentaerythriol, further amended to cover ester gums, alkyl resins and synthetic resins manufactured under the provisions of section 1313(b) by the above company at its Burlington, N.J.; Brunswick, Ga.; and Hattiesburg, Miss., factories, with the use of maleic anhydride.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after August 26, 1974, and exported on and after August 27, 1974.

Manufacturer's supplemental statement of January 1, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., January 29, 1975.

(J) *Extrusion machinery, finished plastic.*—T.D. 74-253-H, covering finished plastic extrusion machinery manufactured under section 1313(a) by Cincinnati Milacron, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, with the use of imported incomplete plastic extrusion machinery and components which do not contain electrical equipment, amended to cover the said articles manufactured at an additional factory located at Batavia, Ohio.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after September 24, 1974, and exported on and after November 21, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., December 19, 1974.

(K) *Greige goods (flax duck and cotton duck), water resistant, water and flame resistant, or dyed.*—T.D. 45650-X, as amended by T.D. 55164-D, covering tarpaulins, waterproofed covers, canvas bags, tents, and similar canvas articles manufactured under section 1313(a) by C. R. Daniels, Inc., Columbia, Md., at its factories located at New York, N.Y., and Newark, N.J., with the use of imported greige goods, further amended to cover water resistant, flame and water resistant, or dyed greige goods manufactured by the company under section 1313(a) at its factories located at Jessup, Md., and Rutledge, Tenn., with the use of imported greige goods.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after May 1, 1973, and exported on and after May 15, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., October 2, 1974.

(L) *Machinery, non-military type, automotive mining.*—T.D. 68-23-H, as amended by T.D.'s 68-101-H and 70-66-V, covering the foregoing articles manufactured under section 1313(a) by the Eimco Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah, with the use of imported air-cooled Diesel engines, tire chains, air starters, electric retarders and radial steel cord tires, further amended to cover such products manufactured by Envirotech Corp., Eimco Tunneling and Mining Machinery Div., successor.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after May 28, 1969, the date of succession.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., January 10, 1975.

(M) *Plywood panels, finished printed.*—T.D. 72-98-P, as amended by T.D. 74-179-L, covering finished printed plywood panels manufactured under section 1313(a) by Hearin Products, Inc., a division of D. G. Shelter Products Co., Portland, Ore., at its Beaverton, Ore., factory, with the use of hardwood panels, further amended to cover (1) the foregoing articles manufactured by D. G. Shelter Products Co., Hearin Div., successor. and (2) to cover the said articles manufactured at an additional factory located at Jacksonville, Fla.

Amendment effective on articles covered by (1), above, which are exported on and after January 1, 1973, the date of succession, and on

articles covered by (2), above, which are manufactured on and after August 1, 1973, and exported on and after November 23, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., October 15, 1974.

(N) *Polyvinyl chloride resin and polyvinyl chloride compounds.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Continental Oil Co., Conoco Chemicals Div., Saddle Brook, N.J., at its Aberdeen, Miss., factory, with the use of ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride monomer.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after April 1, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of December 10, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioners of Customs, New Orleans, La., and Houston, Tex., January 30, 1975.

(O) *Power transmission poles.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by I.T.T. Meyer Industries, Inc., Red Wing, Minn., at its Red Wing, Minn., Hager City, Wisc., and Hazleton, Pa., factories, with the use of hot rolled steel plate.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after November 27, 1972, and exported on and after January 3, 1973.

Manufacturer's drawback statements of July 3, 1973, and December 27, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., January 27, 1975.

(P) *Radio equipment, one-way and two-way.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Sonar Radio Corp., Brooklyn, N.Y., with the use of imported component parts of communication equipment.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after July 10, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., January 8, 1975.

(Q) *Refrigeration units, container.*—T.D. 72-274-Q, covering container refrigeration units manufactured under section 1313(a) by Carrier Corp., Syracuse, N.Y., with the use of imported Diesel engines, amended to cover the said articles manufactured by the above company with the use of drawback generator sets.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after March 12, 1973, and exported on and after April 30, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston Mass., June 14, 1974.

(R) *Roving, woven (Rovcloth), Fabmat, Format, Rovmat, Filomat and Liasil.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Northeast Fiber

Glass Industries of Amsterdam, Inc., Amsterdam, N.Y., with the use of fiber glass roving.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after July 1, 1973, and exported on and after August 7, 1973.

Manufacturer's statements of August 22, 1973, and January 13, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., February 7, 1975.

(S) *Roving, woven (Rovcloth), Fabmat, Format, Rovmat, Filomat and Liasil.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Southwest Fiber Glass Industries, Inc., Graham, Tex., with the use of fiber glass roving.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after July 1, 1973, and exported on and after August 7, 1973.

Manufacturer's statements of August 22, 1973, and January 13, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., February 10, 1975.

(T) *Soft drink bases and concentrates, flavoring bases, purees and juices.*—T.D. 74-192-Q, covering the foregoing products manufactured under section 1313(b) by Vita-Pakt Citrus Products Co., Covina, Calif., with the use of orange and lime concentrate, amended to provide for a change in the effective date for the manufacture and exportation of articles covered by the above Treasury Decision from March 9, 1973, and March 15, 1973, respectively, to March 8, 1973.

Supplemental statement of February 5, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Los Angeles, Calif., February 13, 1975.

(U) *Sutan, technical, Eptam/eradicane, Roneet, and Ordram (herbicides).*—T.D. 54109-D, as amended by T.D.'s 54225-F, 54990-C, 54642-J, 70-12-M, 70-189-N, 73-164-R and 73-172-G, covering, among other things, technical Betasan (emulsifiable) manufactured under section 1313(b) by Stauffer Chemical Co., New York, N.Y., at its factory located at Tampa, Fla., with the use of technical Betasan, further amended to cover technical Sutan, Eptam/eradicane, Roneet, and Ordram (herbicides) manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company at its factory located at Bucks, Ala., with the use of ethyl mercaptan.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after May 1, 1974.

Supplemental statement of January 9, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., February 6, 1975.

(V) *Technical atrazine, Gesaprim 500 FW, Aatrex 90 W, Aatrex 80 W, Aatrex 4 L, reduced in strength Maxilon Blue GRL.*—T.D. 67-130-

E, as amended, covering, among other things, chemical products, manufactured under section 1313 (a) and (b) by Ciba-Geigy Corp., Ardsley, N.Y., at its various factories, with the use of various chemicals, further amended to cover under the provisions of section 1313 (a) and (b): (1) technical atrazine, Gesaprim 500 FW, Aatrex 90 W, Aatrex 80 W, Aatrex 4 L manufactured by the company with the use of isopropylamine and monoethylamine at its St. Gabriel, La., factory, and (2) reduced in strength Maxilon Blue GRL manufactured by the company at its Bayonne, N.J., factory, with the use of Maxilon Blue GRL.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after March 3, 1970, and exported on and after March 1, 1972.

Manufacturer's supplemental statement of January 10, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., February 11, 1975.

(W) *Trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate (TMPTMA); and 1,3 butylene glycol dimethacrylate.*—T.D. 72-152-Q, covering trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate and 1,3 butylene glycol dimethacrylate manufactured under section 1313(a) by Sartomer Resins, Inc., Essington, Pa., at its Essington & West Chester, Pa., factories, with the use, respectively, of trimethylolpropane and 1,3 butylene glycol, amended to cover a change in the company's name to Sartomer Industries, Inc.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after January 5, 1972, the date of the change in name.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., February 5, 1975.

(X) *Trucks and Jeep-type vehicles, army.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by AM General Corp., Detroit, Mich., at its South Bend, Ind., factory, with the use of imported transmissions, differentials, power take-offs, winches, castings and frame rails.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1973, and exported on and after November 28, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., December 13, 1974.

(Y) *Vitamin capsules.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Pharmacaps, Inc., Elizabeth, N.J., with the use of gelatin and vitamin E (d-alpha tocopheryl acetate, mixed tocopherols, dl-alpha tocopheryl acetate, and dl-alpha tocopherol).

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after September 27, 1973.

Manufacturer's statements of July 2, 1974, and January 14, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., February 12, 1975.

(Z) *Watch and chronometer heads.*—T.D. 50482-G, as amended by T.D. 52561-G, covering, among other things, watch and chronometer heads manufactured under section 1313(a) by Longines Wittnauer Watch Co., Inc., New York, N.Y., with the use of imported watch movements, further amended to cover a change of location of the company's offices and factory to New Rochelle, N.Y.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after June 25, 1973, and exported on and after August 14, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., January 9, 1975.

(T.D. 75-57)

United States Customs Service decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., February 27, 1975.

The following are decisions recently promulgated by the United States Customs Service through its Office of Regulations and Rulings.

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

T.D. 75-57(1)

Net fabrics and net articles

The Customs Service has been asked to rule on the nature of the construction of net fabrics and net articles. Specifically, the issue raised is whether a net fabric may be a loosely woven or openwork knit fabric or whether netting is a fabric formed by the knotting of yarns. Decisions by Customs have resulted in the classification of loosely woven or knit fabrics and articles of those fabrics under the net provisions of the tariff schedules.

Authorities do not agree on what constitutes a net fabric. The following are a few of the definitions or explanations of what constitutes this type of fabric:

1. *Fairchild's Dictionary of Textiles*, 1960:

Net. A general term for open fabric formed by weaving, knitting, netting, crocheting, twisting yarn, thread or rope together to form meshes.

Netting. Fabrics made of crossing cords, threads, yarns, ropes etc., with open spaces between. (at page 395)

2. Dan River's *A Dictionary of Textile Terms*:

Netting—The knotting of threads into meshes that will not ravel. (at page 68)

3. Potter and Corbman's *Textiles: Fiber to Fabric*:

Netting is an open-mesh form of fabric construction that is held together by knots at each point where the yarns cross one another. (at page 123)

4. *Encyclopedia Britannica*:

Net. A fabric of thread, cord or wire, the intersections of which are knotted so as to form a mesh. The art of netting is intimately related to weaving, knitting, plaiting and lace-making, from all of which, however, it is distinguished by the knotting of the intersections of cord. (vol. 16 at page 246)

5. *Webster's Third International Dictionary*:

Net—A meshed arrangement of threads, cords, or ropes that have been twisted, knotted or woven together at regular intervals. (at page 1519)

The provisions for nettings and net articles were not carried over from the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, as were other provisions in our tariff schedules. That act did not specifically provide for net fabrics, although it did provide for fabrics made on lace or net machines. No explanation is made in the Tariff Classification Study, 1963, concerning the change from the tariff act provisions for netting made on lace or net machines to the tariff schedules provisions which cover netting in general, nor is there any statement as to what was meant to be covered by the new netting provisions. However, the Tariff Classification Study does contain the statement, in volume 1, at page 261, that "Netting made on a Mechlin (or Malines) machine is now dutiable under paragraph 1529(a)[3] at 38 percent ad valorem * * * and for this reason the rate provided for item 352.40 is 38 percent." In view of this language, it is clear that netting made on a Mechlin machine, which has no knots in its construction, was intended to be classifiable under the netting provisions of the tariff schedules.

As general information, we also note that the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature includes a wide variety of knotless fabrics under its net fabric provisions.

Based on the foregoing, we conclude for tariff purposes that net fabrics may be formed with knots, but the lack of knots will not preclude the classification of a fabric as netting.

However, this conclusion does not necessarily lead to the further conclusion that plain loosely woven or knit fabrics may be classifiable

as net fabrics. Based on the arrangement of the tariff schedules and the wording of its provisions, we believe that the provisions for net fabrics were intended to cover fabrics that differed in construction from woven or knit fabrics. The tariff schedules contain specific provisions for woven fabrics (Part 1, Schedule 3, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) and for knit fabrics (items 345.10-345.60, TSUS). In addition, there are certain specialty fabrics which are limited to woven or knit construction (i.e., narrow fabrics; coated or filled, or laminated fabrics).

We do not believe that Congress created the netting provisions of the tariff schedules with the intention that they should include the same merchandise covered elsewhere. If they had, aside from the confusion that would result, the term "netting" would almost have certainly been used in defining narrow fabrics and in the provisions for coated or filled, or laminated fabrics. In fact, many coated, filled, or laminated fabrics have traditionally been made and are still made with loosely woven or knit fabrics which could, under some of the cited definitions, be considered net fabrics. Inasmuch as net fabrics are separately classifiable from woven or knit fabrics, we infer that the limitation in the provisions for coated or filled fabrics restricting their application to woven or knit fabrics is evidence of a clear intent not to include net fabrics within those provisions. The conclusion that results is that woven or knit fabrics were not intended to be classifiable as netting, even though the looseness of their construction might cause them to be considered mesh fabrics. In this regard, we note that some net fabrics are made on knitting machines. The distinction between these knitted net fabrics and knit fabrics which are not classifiable as net fabrics is the amount of open area in those fabrics.

Accordingly, for tariff purposes the terms "netting" and "net" do not include plain loosely woven or knit fabrics. Net fabrics should be regarded for tariff purposes as fabrics formed by the *intertwisting* or knotting of threads (usually warp and bobbin threads), yarns, cords, or ropes creating fairly stable open meshes uniformly throughout the fabric. The meshes so formed should be able to maintain their shape under most conditions. Loosely woven or knit fabrics are classifiable as such under the provisions which most specifically describe those fabrics (i.e., items 319.01-339.10 and 345.10-345.50, TSUS).

It should also be noted that, since there are no provisions covering hand-made netting in material lengths, the provisions for articles of netting not specially provided for (items 386.04 and 386.08, TSUS)

have consistently been interpreted as being applicable only to articles of machine-made netting. (February 25, 1975-038833)

(CLA-2:R:CV)

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,

Director,

Classification and Value
Division.

T.D. 75-57(2)

Containers: Phonograph records packaged abroad

The Customs Service has been asked to determine whether certain phonograph records of United States manufacture exported from the United States in bulk quantities and packaged abroad for retail sale are entitled to entry into the United States free of duty under item 800.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). If the records are entitled to duty-free entry, there is also the question whether the foreign-made retail containers are also entitled to an exemption from duty.

The phonograph records in question are manufactured in the United States and are exported to Mexico in bulk shipping cartons. Upon arrival in Mexico, the records are removed from the bulk cartons and repackaged in their final retail package. During the packaging process, the records are inserted in paper envelopes to prevent scratching, and the envelopes containing the records are placed in retail containers where they are stapled to packaging inserts to prevent damage. The retail containers containing the records are packed into cartons holding six retail containers each. The merchandise so packaged is then returned to the United States.

In *United States v. John V. Carr & Son, Inc.*, C.A.D. 1118 (May 16, 1974), the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals affirmed the judgment of the Customs Court and adopted its opinion holding that certain fish hooks of United States manufacture exported in bulk quantities and selectively placed in containers for retail sale were entitled to entry into the United States under item 800.00. The opinion of the Customs Court, which appears as 69 Cust. Ct. 78, C.D. 4377 (1972), cited as precedent *Border Brokerage Company, Inc. v. United States*, 65 Cust. Ct. 50, C.D. 4052 (1970), in which the court stated:

* * * [T]he test to be applied in item 800.00 cases is whether the merchandise of American origin has itself (apart from its container) been the object of advancement in value or improvement in condition while abroad.

In conclusion, the Customs Court in *Carr* stated:

* * * [A]bsent some alteration or change in the articles themselves, the mere sorting and repacking of goods, even for the purposes of sale to the ultimate consumers, are not sufficient to preclude the merchandise from being classified as returned American products under item 800.00 of the tariff schedules.

We are of the opinion that the phonograph records in question meet the conditions for free entry under item 800.00.

In the *Carr* case, the importer did not contest the classification and assessment of duty on the containers and the various invoiced costs incurred abroad in packaging the imported fish hooks. The initial assessment of duty on these costs by Customs was based on the assumption that the packaged fish hooks themselves were dutiable products. Therefore, the cost of containers and the associated costs of getting the merchandise into the containers were required to be included in the appraised value of the importations as prescribed by General Headnote 6(b)(i), TSUS. However, the basis for the dutiability of the cost of ordinary and usual containers not imported empty is eliminated when the contents of the containers are determined to be free of duty, because the headnote provides that such containers "are not subject to treatment as imported articles." In *Kurt S. Adler, Inc. v. United States*, 68 Cust. Ct. 162, C.D. 4354 (1972), aff'd C.A.D. 1122 (May 30, 1974), the Customs Court interpreted these words as indicating that Congress intended containers described in General Headnote 6(b)(i) to be subject to neither classification nor assessment of duty separately from their contents.

In view of General Headnote 6(b)(i), there is no legal basis for the separate assessment of duty on the cost of non-reuseable retail containers holding duty-free merchandise and on the cost of getting merchandise into the condition in which it is imported. As there is no indication that Congress meant a different rule to apply in the case of containers containing products free of duty by reason of American origin, the Customs Service will accord duty-free treatment to packaging costs and usual unreuseable containers holding merchandise determined to be entitled to entry under item 800.00. (February 25, 1975-038834)

(CLA-2:R:CV)

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
Director,
Classification and Value
Division.

(T.D. 75-58)

Customhouse brokers—Customs Regulations amended

Sections 111.54, 111.65 through 111.69, and 111.76, Customs Regulations, relating to customhouse brokers' license revocation and suspension hearings, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 111—CUSTOMHOUSE BROKERS

On September 27, 1974, there was published in the Federal Register (39 FR 34667), a notice of proposed rulemaking which would amend sections 111.54, 111.65 through 111.69, and 111.76 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 111.54, 111.65-69, 111.76) to provide for the appointment, as presiding Customs officer at a customhouse broker's license suspension or revocation hearing, of a Customs officer from a Customs district other than the district for which the license was issued.

Presently, section 111.67(a) of the Customs Regulations provides that the district director of Customs of the district for which the customhouse broker's license was issued will preside at a hearing to suspend or revoke that license. Pursuant to other provisions of Part 111 of the regulations, the district director also initiates and reviews the investigation of the charges prompting the proposed suspension or revocation of the license and, based on the record of the hearing, forwards to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury his recommendation with respect to the suspension or revocation. The United States Customs Service has determined that the best interests of the Government and the public would be served if the hearing relative to the suspension or revocation of a customhouse broker's license were held before a Customs officer other than the district director of the district for which the license was issued or a Customs officer under that district director's control.

The proposed amendment of section 111.54 of the Customs Regulations would also change the phrase "chief officer of the Customs", as used with reference to section 641(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1641(b)), to "appropriate officer of the Customs"

in order to conform the language of the regulations with a similar amendment to the language of 19 U.S.C. 1641(b) made in 1970.

No comments were received in response to the notice of proposed rulemaking.

Accordingly, sections 111.54, 111.65 through 111.69, and 111.76 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 111.54, 111.65-69, 111.76) are amended as set forth below.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved February 28, 1975:

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register March 12, 1975 (40 FR 11562);

PART III—CUSTOMHOUSE BROKERS

Section 111.54 and the heading to that section are amended to read as follows:

§ 111.54 Appropriate officer of the Customs.

Unless otherwise indicated in this part, the district director shall be the appropriate officer of the Customs within the scope of section 641(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1641(b)). In the case of sickness or absence of the district director, the assistant district director designated by the district director shall be the appropriate officer of the Customs. If the office of district director is vacant or the district director is unable to designate an assistant district director as appropriate officer of the Customs, the Commissioner shall designate one of the assistant district directors to be the appropriate officer of the Customs.

Sections 111.65 and 111.66 are amended to read as follows:

§ 111.65 Extension of time for hearing.

If the broker or his attorney requests in writing a delay in the hearing on the ground that additional time is necessary to prepare a defense, the hearing officer designated pursuant to section 111.67(a) may reschedule the hearing, notifying the broker or his

attorney in writing of the extension and the new time for which the hearing has been scheduled.

§ 111.66 Failure to appear.

When an accused broker or his attorney fails to appear for a scheduled hearing, the hearing officer designated pursuant to section 111.67(a) shall proceed with the hearing as scheduled, and shall hear evidence submitted on behalf of the Government. The regulations of this part shall apply as though the broker were present, and the Secretary of the Treasury may issue an order of suspension or revocation if he finds it to be in order.

Paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of section 111.67 are amended to read as follows:

§ 111.67 Hearing.

(a) *Government representatives.* The Commissioner shall designate as hearing officer an appropriate officer of the Customs other than a Customs officer of the district for which the license was issued. The hearing officer shall provide a competent reporter to make a record of the hearing. The Commissioner shall designate one or more persons to represent the Government at the hearing. The hearing officer may designate one or more persons to assist in the proceedings.

(b) * * *

(c) *Interrogatories.* Upon the written request of either party, the hearing officer may permit deposition upon oral or written interrogatories to be taken before any officer duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes or in Customs matters. The other party to the hearing shall be given a reasonable time in which to prepare cross-interrogatories and, if the deposition is oral, shall be permitted to cross-examine the witness. The deposition shall become part of the hearing record.

(d) *Transcript of record.* When the record of the hearing has been transcribed by the reporter, the hearing officer shall deliver a copy to the broker and the Government's representative without charge.

Sections 111.68 and 111.69 are amended to read as follows:

§ 111.68 Proposed findings and conclusions.

The hearing officer shall allow the parties a reasonable period of time after delivery of the transcript of record in which to submit

proposed findings and conclusions and supporting reasons therefor as contemplated by 5 U.S.C. 557(c).

§ 111.69 Recommended decision by hearing officer.

After review of the proposed findings and conclusions submitted by the parties pursuant to section 111.68, the hearing officer shall make his recommended decision in the case and certify the entire record to the Secretary of the Treasury. The hearing officer's recommended decision shall conform with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 557.

Section 111.76 is amended to read as follows:

§ 111.76 Reopening the case.

(a) *Grounds for reopening.* Any person whose license has been suspended or revoked may make written application in duplicate to the hearing officer to have the order of suspension or revocation set aside or modified upon the ground of newly discovered evidence or that important evidence is now available which could not be produced at the original hearing by the exercise of due diligence. The application must set forth specifically the precise character of the evidence to be relied upon and shall state the reasons why the applicant was unable to produce it when the original charges were heard.

(b) *Procedure.* The hearing officer shall forward the application with his recommendation to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary may grant or deny the application for reopening of the case and may order the taking of additional testimony before the hearing officer. The hearing officer shall notify the applicant of the Secretary's decision. If the Secretary grants the application and orders a hearing, the hearing officer shall set a time and place for such hearing and give due notice thereof to the applicant. The procedure governing the additional hearing and recommended decision of the hearing officer shall be the same as that governing the original proceeding.

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 624, 641, 46 Stat. 759, as amended (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624, 1641))

(T.D. 75-59)

Instruments of international traffic

Certain metal shipping racks used for the transportation of insulating glass units designated as instruments of international traffic

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., March 4, 1975.

It has been established to the satisfaction of the U.S. Customs Service that racks composed of metal and wood, measuring 24 inches in width, 96 inches in length, and 60 inches in height, with the name "C-E Glass" and a serial number stenciled on the rack, are substantial, suitable for and capable of repeated use, and are used in significant numbers in international traffic for the transportation of insulating glass units.

Under the authority of section 10.41a(a)(1), Customs Regulations (19 C.F.R. 10.41a(a)(1)), I hereby designate the steel racks so marked as "instruments of international traffic" within the meaning of section 322a, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. These racks may be released under the procedures provided for in section 10.41a, Customs Regulations.

(BOR-7-07)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register March 11, 1975 (40 FR 11364)]

(T.D. 75-60)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., February 18, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of

Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

February 3, 1975.....	\$0. 2131
February 4, 1975.....	. 2138
February 5, 1975.....	. 2121
February 6, 1975.....	. 2119
February 7, 1975.....	. 2120

Iran rial:

February 3-7, 1975.....	\$0. 0149
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Philippines peso:

February 3, 1975.....	\$0. 1414
February 4, 1975.....	. 1414
February 5, 1975.....	. 1413
February 6, 1975.....	. 1414
February 7, 1975.....	. 1420

Singapore dollar:

February 3, 1975.....	\$0. 4350
February 4, 1975.....	. 4363
February 5, 1975.....	. 4375
February 6, 1975.....	. 4375
February 7, 1975.....	. 4380

Thailand baht (tical):

February 3-7, 1975.....	\$0. 0495
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-61)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Polish People's Republic

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS;
Washington, D.C., March 5, 1975.

There is published below the directive of February 20, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Com-

mittee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Polish People's Republic.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on February 25, 1975 (40 FR 8120), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

February 20, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of March 15, 1967, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Polish People's Republic, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective March 1, 1975 and for the twelve-month period extending through February 29, 1976, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, of cotton textile products in Categories 19, 34, 36, 41, 42, 43, 49, 50, 60 and 62, produced or manufactured in the Polish People's Republic, in excess of the following twelve-month levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint	
19	1, 050, 000	square yards
34	118, 548	units
36	152, 174	units
41	87, 089	dozen
42	72, 574	dozen
43	145, 148	dozen
49	45, 231	dozen
50	58, 999	dozen
60	10, 104	dozen
62	228, 261	pounds

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton textile products in the above categories, produced or manufactured in the Polish People's Republic and exported to the United States from the Polish People's Republic prior to March 1, 1975, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during the period March 1, 1974 through February 28, 1975. In the event that the levels of restraint established for such goods for that period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of March 15, 1967, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Polish People's Republic, which provide, in part, that within the aggregate and applicable group limits, limits on specific categories may be exceeded by not more than five percent; for the limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements. Any appropriate adjustments pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement referred to above, will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the Federal Register on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Polish People's Republic and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from the Polish People's Republic, have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-62)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., March 5, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

February 17, 1975.....	Holiday
February 18, 1975.....	\$0. 2157
February 19, 1975.....	. 2160
February 20, 1975.....	. 2167
February 21, 1975.....	. 2170

Iran rial:

February 17, 1975.....	Holiday
February 18, 1975.....	\$0. 0149
February 19, 1975.....	. 0149
February 20, 1975.....	. 0150
February 21, 1975.....	. 0147

Philippines peso:

February 17, 1975.....	Holiday
February 18, 1975.....	\$0. 1425
February 19, 1975.....	. 1425
February 20, 1975.....	. 1425
February 21, 1975.....	. 1424

Singapore dollar:

February 17, 1975.....	Holiday
February 18, 1975.....	\$0. 4417
February 19, 1975.....	. 4421
February 20, 1975.....	. 4419
February 21, 1975.....	. 4437

Thailand baht (tical):

February 17, 1975	Holiday
February 18, 1975	\$0. 0495
February 19, 1975	. 0495
February 20, 1975	. 0495
February 21, 1975	. 0495

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

J. D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-63)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., March 10, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 75-24 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

Austria schilling:

February 25, 1975	\$0. 0615
February 26, 1975	*
February 27, 1975	. 0615
February 28, 1975	. 0615

Belgium franc:

February 24, 1975	\$0. 029125
February 25, 1975	. 029075
February 26, 1975	. 029350
February 27, 1975	. 029400
February 28, 1975	. 029400

*Use quarterly rates

Denmark krone:

February 27, 1975.....	\$0. 1863
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France franc:

February 24, 1975.....	\$0. 2376
February 25, 1975.....	. 2370
February 26, 1975.....	. 2390
February 27, 1975.....	. 2407
February 28, 1975.....	. 2399

Germany deutsche mark:

February 24, 1975.....	\$0. 4359
February 25, 1975.....	*
February 26, 1975.....	. 4372
February 27, 1975.....	. 4388
February 28, 1975.....	. 4391

Japan yen:

February 24, 1975.....	\$0. 003498
February 25, 1975.....	. 003497
February 26, 1975.....	. 003501
February 27, 1975.....	. 003498
February 28, 1975.....	*

Netherlands guilder:

February 24, 1975.....	\$0. 4217
February 25, 1975.....	. 4219
February 26, 1975.....	. 4239
February 27, 1975.....	. 4264
February 28, 1975.....	. 4269

Norway krone:

February 24, 1975.....	\$0. 2020
February 25, 1975.....	. 2023
February 26, 1975.....	. 2032
February 27, 1975.....	. 2040
February 28, 1975.....	. 2040

Sweden krona:

February 27, 1975.....	\$0. 2561
February 28, 1975.....	. 2565

*Use quarterly rate.

Switzerland franc:

February 24, 1975	..... \$0.4114
February 25, 1975	..... .4124
February 26, 1975	..... .4154
February 27, 1975	..... .4175
February 28, 1975	..... .4161

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

*Acting Director,**Duty Assessment Division.*

[Published in the Federal Register March 20, 1975 (40 FR 12685)]

(T.D. 75-64)

Ports of entry—Customs Regulations amended

Section 1.2(c), Customs Regulations, amended to establish Wilkes-Barre/Scranton, Pennsylvania, as a Customs port of entry

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., March 14, 1975.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

On December 18, 1974, a notice of a proposal to designate Wilkes-Barre/Scranton, Pennsylvania, as a Customs port of entry in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Customs district (Region III) was published in the Federal Register (39 FR 43727). One comment endorsing the proposal was received from the public. No unfavorable comments were received.

Accordingly, by virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the Act of August 1, 1914, 38 Stat. 623, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2), and delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Order No. 10289, September 17, 1951 (3 CFR Ch. II), and pursuant to authority provided by Treasury Department Order No. 190, Rev. 10 (40 FR 2216), Wilkes-Barre/Scranton, Pennsylvania, is hereby designated a Customs port of entry in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Customs district (Region III).

The geographical limits of the Wilkes-Barre/Scranton port of entry shall include all of the area which is within the counties of Lackawanna, Luzerne, and Monroe in the State of Pennsylvania.

To reflect this change, the table in section 1.2(c) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 1.2(c)) is amended by inserting "Wilkes-Barre/Scranton, Pa. (including the territory described in T.D. 75-64)" directly below "Pittsburgh, Pa." in the column headed "Ports of entry" in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Customs district (Region III).

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective 45 days from the date of publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register March 26, 1975 (40 FR 13304)]

(T.D. 75-65)

Financial and accounting procedure—Customs Regulations amended

Sections 24.13 (b), (c), and (d), Customs Regulations, relating to Customs package seals on airline liquor kits, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 24—CUSTOMS FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE

On August 27, 1974, there was published in the Federal Register (39 FR 30934), a notice of a proposed amendment to paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of section 24.13 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 24.13 (b), (c), (d)) to allow seals for use on airline liquor kits to be ordered for use at more than one port, and to exempt such seals from the general requirement that they be imprinted with the name of the port for which they were ordered.

Interested persons were given 30 days from the date of publication of the notice to submit relevant written data, views, or arguments regarding the proposed amendment to the regulations. One favorable

comment was received, and no changes in the proposed amendment were deemed necessary.

Accordingly, section 24.13 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 24.13) is amended as set forth below.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved March 14, 1975,
DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register March 26, 1975 (40 FR 13304)]

PART 24—CUSTOMS FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE

The sixth sentence of paragraph (b), and paragraphs (c) and (d) of section 24.13 are amended to read as follows:

§ 24.13 Car, compartment, and package seals; kind, procurement.

* * * All seals (except uncolored in-transit seals on containers of commercial traveler's samples and seals for use on airline liquor kits) shall be stamped with the name of the port for which they are ordered. * * *

(c) Carriers of merchandise or their commercial associations or comparable representatives approved by the district director of Customs (see paragraph (f) of this section) shall purchase quantity supplies of in-bond and in-transit seals from approved manufacturers of seals (see section 24.13a of this chapter). The order shall be prepared by the purchaser and, except as hereinafter noted, shall be confined to seals for use at one port and shall specify the kind and quantity of seals desired, the name of the port at which they are to be used, and the name and address of the consignee to whom they are to be shipped. Seals for use on airline liquor kits need not specify the name of the port at which they are to be used, and orders for such seals need not be confined to seals for use at one port. Carriers may purchase small emergency supplies of in-bond and in-transit seals from district directors, who will keep a supply of such seals for this purpose. An order for green or uncolored in-transit seals shall be submitted to the office of the Director of Customs-Excise Inspection, Ottawa, Canada, for

approval and forwarding to the manufacturer. An order for green strap in-bond seals for use on railroad cars must stipulate that the seals are to be consigned to the collector of customs and excise in Canada at the port indicated on the seals for entry purposes and storage under customs lock and key.

(d) The manufacturer shall ship the seals to the consignee named in the order and shall advise the district director for the Customs district to which the seals are shipped as to the kind and quantity of seals shipped, the name of the port (where required), serial numbers, and symbol number (where required) stamped thereon, the name and address of the consignee, and the date of shipment.

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, sec. 501, 65 Stat. 290 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624, 31 U.S.C. 483a))

(T.D. 75-66)

Antidumping—Potassium chloride from West Germany

The Secretary of the Treasury makes public a revocation of the finding of dumping with respect to potassium chloride, otherwise known as muriate of potash, from West Germany; Section 153.43, Customs Regulations, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., March 18, 1975.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER 1—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 153—ANTIDUMPING

On January 17, 1975, there was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 3017) a "Notice of Tentative Determination to Revoke Dumping Finding" with respect to potassium chloride, otherwise known as muriate of potash, from West Germany. A finding of dumping applicable to this merchandise was published as T.D. 69-264, in the Federal Register of December 19, 1969 (34 FR 19905).

The above-mentioned notice set forth the reasons for the proposed revocation, and interested parties were offered an opportunity to make written submissions or request the opportunity to present oral views in connection therewith.

No requests to present oral views having been received and all written views being in accord with the tentative determination, I

hereby determine that, for the reasons stated in the "Notice of Tentative Determination to Revoke Dumping Finding," potassium chloride, otherwise known as muriate of potash, from West Germany is no longer being, nor is it likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (19 U.S.C. 160 *et seq.*), and I hereby revoke the finding of dumping published as T.D. 69-264, *supra*.

Accordingly, section 153.43 of the Customs Regulations (19 C.F.R. 153.43) is hereby amended by deleting, from the column headed "Merchandise," the words "Potassium chloride, otherwise known as muriate of potash," from the column headed "Country," the words "West Germany," and from the column headed "T.D.," reference to T.D. 69-264.

This determination is published pursuant to section 153.41(d), Customs Regulations (19 C.F.R. 153.41(d)).

(Secs. 201, 407, 42 Stat. 11, as amended, 18; 19 U.S.C. 160, 173.)

(APP-2-04)

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register March 21, 1975 (40 FR 12776)]

(T.D. 75-67)

Customhouse Broker's License

Cancellation with prejudice of Customhouse Broker's License No. 3669 issued to Bevon International, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina, and Customhouse Broker's License No. 4999 issued to Bevon International, Inc., Wilmington, North Carolina

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., March 18, 1975.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioner of Customs on March 18, 1975, pursuant to section 641, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and section 111.51(b), Customs Regulations, as amended, upon the specific requests of Bevon International, Inc., canceled with prejudice customhouse broker's license No. 3669 issued to it on February 17, 1965, for Customs collection district No. 16 (now the Customs District of Charleston, South Carolina) and customhouse broker's license No. 4999 issued to it on July 2, 1974, for the Customs

District of Wilmington, North Carolina. The Commissioner's decision is effective as of March 18, 1975.

(BRO-3-04)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register March 25, 1975 (40 FR 13223)]

(T.D. 75-68)

Customhouse Broker's License

Cancellation with prejudice of Customhouse Broker's License No. 3639
issued to John Edward Bevon, Charleston, South Carolina

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C. March 18, 1975.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioner of Customs on March 18, 1975, pursuant to section 641, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and section 111.51(b), Customs Regulations, as amended, upon the specific request of John Edward Bevon, Charleston, South Carolina, canceled with prejudice customhouse broker's license No. 3639 issued to him on October 19, 1964, for Customs collection district No. 16 (now the Customs District of Charleston, South Carolina). The Commissioner's decision is effective as of March 18, 1975.

(BRO-3-04)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register March 25, 1975 (40 FR 13223)]

(T.D. 75-69)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., March 10, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c). Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

February 24, 1975	\$0.2178
February 25, 1975	.2172
February 26, 1975	.2154
February 27, 1975	.2145
February 28, 1975	.2141

Iran rial:

February 24, 1975	\$0.0147
February 25, 1975	.0147
February 26, 1975	.0147
February 27, 1975	.0147
February 28, 1975	.0150

Philippines peso:

February 24, 1975	.1425
February 25, 1975	.1424
February 26, 1975	.1425
February 27, 1975	.1425
February 28, 1975	.1420

Singapore dollar:

February 24, 1975	\$0.4450
February 25, 1975	.4472
February 26, 1975	.4464
February 27, 1975	.4478
February 28, 1975	.4485

Thailand baht (tical):

February 24, 1975	.....	.0495
February 25, 1975	.....	.0465
February 26, 1975	.....	.0465
February 27, 1975	.....	.0465
February 28, 1975	.....	No quote

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-70)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., March 10, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 75-24 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

Austria schilling:

March 3, 1975	.....	\$0.0617
March 4, 1975	.....	.0615

Belgium franc:

March 3, 1975	.....	\$0.029470
March 4, 1975	.....	.029340
March 5, 1975029290
March 6, 1975029280
March 7, 1975028975

Denmark krone:

March 3, 1975.....	\$0. 1856
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France franc:

March 3, 1975.....	\$0. 2408
March 4, 1975.....	. 2397
March 5, 1975.....	. 2400
March 6, 1975.....	. 2393
March 7, 1975.....	. 2368

Germany deutsche mark:

March 3, 1975.....	\$0. 4391
March 4, 1975.....	. 4354
March 5, 1975.....	. 4363
March 6, 1975.....	. 4344

Japan yen:

March 3, 1975.....	\$0. 003504
March 4, 1975.....	. 003513
March 5, 1975.....	. 003506
March 6, 1975.....	. 003500
March 7, 1975.....	. 003497

Netherlands guilder:

March 3, 1975.....	\$0. 4278
March 4, 1975.....	. 4250
March 5, 1975.....	. 4262
March 6, 1975.....	. 4225

Norway krone:

March 3, 1975.....	\$0. 2050
March 4, 1975.....	. 2047
March 5, 1975.....	. 2046
March 6, 1975.....	. 2045
March 7, 1975.....	. 2028

Sweden krona:

March 3, 1975.....	\$0. 2586
March 4, 1975.....	. 2571
March 5, 1975.....	. 2562
March 6, 1975.....	. 2566

Switzerland franc:

March 3, 1975	-----	\$0. 4163
March 4, 1975	-----	. 4094
March 5, 1975	-----	. 4104
March 6, 1975	-----	. 4094

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register March 25, 1975 (40 FR 13223)]

(T.D. 75-71)

Synopses of drawback decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., March 17, 1975

The following are synopses of drawback rates and amendments issued December 21, 1970, to March 6, 1975, inclusive, pursuant to sections 22.1 and 22.5, inclusive, Customs Regulations.

(DRA-1-09)

J. P. TEBEAU,

for LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(A) *Aluminum or aluminum alloy plate, fabricated.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Phoenix Steel Corp., Claymont, Del., with the use of imported aluminum or aluminum alloy plate.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1 1974, and exported on and after January 8, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md. January 14, 1975.

(B) *Camel hair and cashmere, scoured.*—T.D. 52135-G, covering scoured goat hair, and scoured, scoured and carbonized, and carbonized wool, manufactured under section 1313(a) by John D. Grover & Sons Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., with the use of imported angora goat hair and wool in the grease, *amended* to cover scoured camel hair

and scoured cashmere manufactured under section 1313(a) by the above-named company with the use of imported camel hair in the grease and cashmere in the grease, respectively.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after February 23, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., January 23, 1975.

(C) *Coconut oil, refined and refined and hydrogenated.*—T.D. 52778-C, as amended, covering, among other things, finely divided nickel catalyst manufactured under section 1313 (a) and (b) by P.V.O. International, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., at its Boonton, N.J., factory, with the use of steam shattered nickel shot, further *amended* to cover refined coconut oil and refined and hydrogenated coconut oil manufactured under the provisions of section 1313(b) by the company at its above factory with the use of crude coconut oil.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after January 2, 1971, and exported on and after January 5, 1971.

Manufacturer's supplemental statements of May 29, July 12, November 16, 1974, and February 10, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., February 24, 1975.

(D) *Compressors.*—T.D. 66-187-C, covering hermetic compressors for airconditioning and refrigeration units manufactured under section 1313(b) by Tecumseh Products Co., Tecumseh, Mich., at its Marion, Ohio and Tecumseh, Mich., factories, with the use of electric motor stators and rotors, *amended* to cover compressors manufactured with the use of electric motor stators and rotors under section 1313(b) at an additional factory at Somerset, Ky.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after August 1, 1971.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., February 26, 1975.

(E) *Confectionery products.*—T.D. 54793-B, as amended by T.D. 54863-F, covering confectionery products manufactured under section 1313(b) by W. F. Schrafft & Son Corp., Boston, Mass., with the use of granulated sugar, further *amended* to cover the foregoing articles manufactured by The Schrafft Candy Co., Boston, Mass., *successor*.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after June 26, 1974, the date of succession.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., February 21, 1975.

(F) *Copy machines, office.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn., at its New Ulm, Minn., and Cynthiana, Ky., factories, with the use of imported component parts.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after March 22, 1972, and exported on and after April 14, 1972.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., February 24, 1975.

(G) *Desalination plants, and components.*—T.D. 55765-F, as amended by T.D. 73-89-D, covering, among other things, desalination plants and components manufactured under section 1313(a) by Aqua-Chem, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisc., at its 2 Milwaukee, Wisc., factories and its Wankesha, Wisc., factory, with the use of imported or drawback alloyed copper plate, sheet, circles, and tubing, further amended to provide for a change in the effective date of the exportation of articles covered by T.D. 73-89-D from July 19, 1969, to July 19, 1968.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., January 29, 1975.

(H) *Diesel engines.*—T.D. 52972-B, as amended, covering, among other things, Diesel engines manufactured under section 1313(a) with the use of imported high pressure turbochargers, and Diesel engines and Diesel engine parts manufactured under section 1313(b) with the use of fuel nozzles, connecting rods, and crankshafts by Nordberg Division of Rex Chainbelt, Milwaukee, Wisc., at its various factories, further amended to cover the change in name to Rexnord Inc., Nordberg Machinery Group.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after January 24, 1973, the date of the change in name.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1975.

(I) *Dye.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., at its Deepwater, N.J., factory, with the use of imported 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after February 1, 1973, and exported on and after April 17, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., January 28, 1975.

(J) *Dye.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., at its Deepwater, N.J., factory, with the use of imported 1-methylamino-4-bromoanthraquinone.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after March 1, 1973, and exported on and after April 17, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., January 28, 1975.

(K) *Dyes*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., at its Deepwater, N.J., factory, with the use of imported 8-amino-1-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid (H acid).

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1973, and exported on and after April 17, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., February 7, 1975.

(L) *Irons, electric*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by General Electric Co., Ontario, Calif., with the use of imported electric appliance cord sets.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after October 1, 1973, and exported on and after March 11, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., February 20, 1975.

(M) *Jewelry, gold*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by The House of Clasps, Inc., New York, N.Y., with the use of imported loose semi-precious stones.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after November 1, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., January 30, 1975.

(N) "Latyl" Blue LS, a/k/a "Latyl" Blue LSU, "Latyl" Blue LS 100%, and "Latyl" Blue LSU 100; and "Latyl" Blue LS 50% paste, a/k/a "Latyl" Blue LSU 50% Paste (dyes).—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., at its Deepwater, N.J., factory, with the use of imported 1,8 dihydroxyanthraquinone (chrysazine).

Rate effective on "Latyl" Blue LS manufactured on and after January 18, 1973, and exported on and after May 18, 1973; and on "Latyl" Blue LS 50% paste manufactured on and after April 17, 1973, and exported on and after August 17, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., February 7, 1975.

(O) *Myristyl lactate*.—T.D. 51293-A, as amended by T.D. 55877-B, covering, among other things, glyceryl-paraaminobenzoate manu-

factured under section 1313(b) by Van Dyke & Co., Inc., Belleville, N.J., with the use of ethyl aminobenzoate, further *amended* to cover myristyl lactate manufactured by said company under section 1313(a) with the use of imported myristyl alcohol.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after January 1, 1971.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., February 4, 1975.

(P) *Organs, pipe.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Lawrence Phelps and Associates, Erie, Pa., with the use of imported component parts.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after December 18, 1973, and exported on and after May 16, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., February 13, 1975.

(Q) *Plastic stabilizers.*—T.D. 73-88-AA, as amended by T.D. 74-149-O, covering, among other things, Advastab TM-187 (plastic stabilizers) manufactured under section 1313(b) by Cincinnati Milacron Chemicals, Inc., Reading, Ohio, with the use of TO-8 material, further *amended* to cover plastic stabilizer TM-181 manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company with the use of TO-8 material.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after April 1, 1973, and exported on and after March 1, 1974.

Supplemental statement of February 7, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., February 25, 1975.

(R) *Plasticizers, phthalate and adipate.*—T.D. 55331-K, as amended by T.D.'s 55612-H, 56008-G, and 68-101-Q, covering, among other things, phthalate plasticizers manufactured under section 1313 (a) and (b) by Thompson Apex Co., Div. of Continental Oil Co., Pawtucket, R.I., with the use of imported and drawback iso-octyl alcohol and phthalic anhydride or with the use of substituted iso-octyl alcohol and phthalic anhydride, further *amended* to cover all such articles manufactured by Teknor Apex Co., *successor*.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after August 27, 1968, the date of succession.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., January 13, 1975.

(S) *Power units, Diesel, Diesel generating sets, and marine Diesel propulsion units.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Fairbanks

Morse, Inc., Beloit, Wisc., with the use of imported basic Diesel engines.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after June 1, 1962, and exported on and after October 31, 1962.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., February 26, 1975.

(T) *Sheelite, synthetic*.—T.D. 71-201-L, covering synthetic sheelite manufactured under section 1313(b) by The Chem-Met Co., Inc., Clinton, Md., with the use of tungsten scrap; and T.D. 73-148-U, covering the said articles manufactured under section 1313(a) by the above-named company with the use of imported metal tungsten bearing materials, tungsten scrap and unwrought tungsten alloys, *amended* to cover the said articles manufactured by The Chem-Met Co., *successor*.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after October 1, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., January 21, 1975.

(U) *Steel coils and sheets, special cut sizes*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Alliance Steel Warehouse, Inc., Detroit, Mich., with the use of hot and cold rolled steel sheet and coils.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after March 12, 1974, and exported on and after March 25, 1974.

Manufacturer's drawback statements of May 30, 1974, and January 22, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1975.

(V) *Suits, sport coats, and pants*.—T.D. 55214-G, covering suits, sport coats, and pants manufactured under section 1313(a) by Phoenix Clothes, Inc., Allentown, Pa., with the use of imported woolen worsted and blended fabrics, *amended* to cover the said articles manufactured by Phoenix Clothes, a Division of Genesco, Allentown, Pa., *successor*.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after August 1, 1967, the date of succession.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md. December 21, 1970.

(W) *Tanks, liquid manure*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by The Calumet Co., Inc., Algoma, Wisc., with the use of imported vacuum pumps, and under section 1313(b) by the said company with the use of hot rolled steel sheet.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after October 15, 1974, and exported on and after November 24, 1974.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of January 3, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., February 25, 1975.

(X) *Vehicles, snow.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by FMC Corp., Bolens Div., Port Washington, Wisc., with the use of imported internal combustion engines.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after October 3, 1968, and exported on and after November 12, 1968.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., February 24, 1975.

(Y) *Wool matchings, scoured wool, wool top, and other wool products.*—T.D. 50305-E, covering wool and hair, sorted or sorted and graded, manufactured under section 1313(a) by Nichols and Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., with the use of imported wool and hair in the grease, amended to cover a change in the name of the corporation to Wellman, Inc., and to allow drawback on wool matchings, scoured wool, wool top, and other wool products manufactured under section 1313(b) with the use of grease wool; and wool top and other wool products manufactured under section 1313(b) with the use of scoured wool by Wellman, Inc., through its agents operating under rates of drawback established under section 1313(b).

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after January 1, 1969.

Manufacturer's statement of February 11, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., March 5, 1975.

(Z) *Yarns, dyed.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Danubia Knitting Mills, Inc., Alexandra Div., New York, N.Y., at its Spartanburg, S.C., factory, with the use of undyed polyester yarn.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after February 4, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of February 14, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., March 6, 1975.

NOTICE

No decision will appear as (T.D. 75-72).

(T.D. 75-73)

Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

**Restriction on entry of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products
in certain categories manufactured or produced in Macau**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., March 20, 1975.**

There is published below directive of March 6, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the visa requirement for cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Macau. This directive amends but does not cancel that Committee's directive of August 6, 1973 (T.D. 73-241).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on March 12, 1975 (40 FR 11636), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

**R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.**

**THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON D.C. 20260**

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

March 6, 1975.

**COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229**

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive amends, but does not cancel, the directive of August 6, 1973 from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, that directed you to prohibit, under certain specified conditions, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1-64; wool textile products in Categories 101-126, 128, and 131-132; and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 200-243, produced or manufactured in Macau for which Macau has not issued an appropriate visa. One of the re-

quirements is that each visa include the signature of a Macau official authorized to issue visas.

Under the provisions of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreements of December 22, 1972 between the Governments of the United States and Portugal, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, the directive of August 6, 1973 is amended, effective on March 12, 1975, to authorize Mrs. Olivia Maria dos Remedios Cesar and Dr. Armando Gil Lopes de Campos to issue visas in place of Dr. Lourenco Maria da Conceicao, Dr. Joaquim Leonel Ferreira Marinho de Bastos, and Jose Silveira Machado, who will no longer sign. A complete list of Macau officials currently authorized to issue visas is enclosed.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Portugal and with respect to imports of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products from Macau have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance*

MACAU OFFICIALS CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE VISAS
FOR COTTON, WOOL AND MAN-MADE FIBER TEXTILE PRODUCTS
EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES

Dr. Jose Correia Montenegro

Dr. Armando Gil Lopes de Campos

Mrs. Olivia Maria dos Remedios Cesar

(T.D. 75-74)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles in certain categories
manufactured or produced in Nicaragua

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., March 20, 1975.

There is published below the directive of March 5, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textiles in certain categories manufactured or produced in Nicaragua. This directive cancels that Committee's directive of July 12, 1974 (T.D. 74-209).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on March 10, 1975 (40 FR 11022), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

March 5, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive cancels and supersedes, effective on January 3, 1975, the directive of July 12, 1974 from the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements which directed you to prohibit, effective August 1, 1974 and for the twelve-month period extending through July 31, 1975, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of certain cotton textile products, produced or manufactured in Nicaragua in excess of certain specified levels of restraint.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Nicaragua and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Nicaragua have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-75)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textile products in certain categories
manufactured or produced in Haiti

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., March 20, 1975.

There is published below the directive of March 10, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Haiti. This directive amends but does not cancel that Committee's directive of September 26, 1974 (T.D. 74-269).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on March 11, 1975 (40 FR 11381), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,
*Director,
Duty Assessment Division.*

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

March 10, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive amends but does not cancel the directive issued to you on September 26, 1974 by the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, which directed you to prohibit entry during the twelve-month period beginning October 1, 1974 of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in Haiti, in excess of designated levels of restraint.

Pursuant to paragraph 16 of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of November 3, 1971, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and Haiti, and in accordance with the procedures of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed, effective March 12, 1975, and for the period extending through September 30, 1975, to prohibit entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textile products in Categories 45, 46 and 47, produced or manufactured in Haiti, in excess of the following adjusted levels of restraint:

Category	Adjusted Twelve-Month Level of Restraint ¹
45	0
46	7,617 dozen
47	10,283 dozen

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Haiti and with respect to imports of cotton textile products from Haiti have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being

¹ These levels have been adjusted to reflect all entries charged through March 8, 1975.

necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and*

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance*

U.S. Department of Commerce

(T.D. 75-76)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles in category 7 manufactured or produced in Italy

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., March 21, 1975.

There is published below the directive of March 10, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the visa requirement for cotton textiles in category 7 manufactured or produced in Italy. This directive cancels that Committee's directive of December 8, 1964 (T.D. 56338).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on March 13, 1975 (40 FR 11797), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

March 10, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive cancels and supersedes, effective on March 14, 1975 the directive of December 8, 1964 from the Chairman, President's Cabinet Textile Advisory Committee, which directed you to prohibit, effective on January 11, 1965, and until further notice, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textile products in Category 7, produced or manufactured in Italy, for which the Italian Cotton Association, a trade association acting as the agent for the Government of Italy, had not issued an appropriate export visa.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Italy and with respect to imports of cotton textile products from Italy have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-77)

Customs bonds—Customs Regulations amended

Section 113.26(a), Customs Regulations, pertaining to the advance filing of a bond on Customs Form 7553 and a related Bond Transcript on Customs Form 53, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 113—CUSTOMS BONDS

Treasury Decision 74-227, which was published in the Federal Register on September 4, 1974 (39 FR 32013), revised and replaced Part 25 of the Customs Regulations with a new part, designated Part 113, "Customs Bonds". This revision was part of the overall revision of the Customs Regulations which includes a rearrangement of the sequence of parts in Chapter I, title 19, of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Implementing the United States Customs Service's Automated Bond Information System (ABIS), which was established in 1973, section 113.26(a) of the Customs Regulations requires that each bond on Customs Forms 7553, 7563-A, 7569, 7595, and 7599, must be accompanied by a completed Bond Transcript on Customs Form 53, in triplicate, and that the bond and bond transcript must be filed with the district director at least 60 days before the bond's effective date. In order to accommodate importers who urgently needed to use the Immediate Delivery and Consumption Entry Term Bond (Customs Form 7553) but who had not previously obtained such a bond and were therefore unable to effect coverage without a delay of 60 days, section 113.26(a) provides an exception to the 60-day advance filing requirement in the case of importers who had not previously obtained a consumption entry term bond. As a result of this exception, a bond on Customs Form 7553 and the related bond transcript may be accepted from an importer who has not previously had such a bond on, or at any time before, the effective date of the bond.

Additional experience with the ABIS program has shown that the 60-day advance filing requirement may be dispensed with in the case of importers who have previously had a consumption entry term bond without adversely affecting the program. Accordingly, it is considered desirable to amend the Customs Regulations to eliminate in all cases the 60-day advance filing requirement for a consumption entry term bond filed on Customs Form 7553 and the accompanying bond transcript.

Accordingly, the second sentence of paragraph (a) of section 113.26 (19 CFR 113.26 (a)) is amended to read as follows:

§ 113.26 Bond transcript for certain term bonds.

(a) * * * The bond and bond transcript shall be furnished at least 60 days before the date on which the bond shows it is to become effective, except that a bond on Customs Form 7553 and the related bond transcript may be accepted on, or at any time before, the effective date of the bond. * * *

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 623, 624, 46 Stat. 759, as amended (19 U.S.C. 66, 1623, 1624))

Because this amendment merely relaxes a present requirement and requires no public initiative, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary, and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved March 21, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register April 2, 1975 (40 FR 14749)]

(T.D. 75-78)

Drawback—Customs Regulations amended

Section 22.20a, Customs Regulations, relating to accelerated payment of drawback claims, amended.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.**

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES**CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE****PART 22—DRAWBACK**

Section 22.20a of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 22.20a) provides that a claimant for drawback whom the regional commissioner of Customs determines not delinquent or otherwise remiss in transactions with Customs is eligible for accelerated payment of drawback claims which are properly prepared and fully completed. A claimant requesting accelerated payment of a drawback claim must submit with the claim a computation of the amount due. He must also file with Customs, for approval by the regional commissioner, a bond on either Customs Form 7609 or 7611 guaranteeing the refund of any excess payment. If, after receiving such a claim, the regional commissioner determines that the conditions for accelerated payment are met and that the claim appears reasonable in amount, he shall certify for payment 90 percent of the claim as computed by the claimant. It has been determined that increasing the amount of accelerated payment from 90 percent to 100 percent would be beneficial to the exporting claimants. Furthermore, in view of the bond guaranteeing the refund of any excess payments, any danger to the revenue would be eliminated.

Accordingly, the third and fourth sentences of section 22.20a of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 22.20a), are amended as set forth below:

§ 22.20a Accelerated payment of drawback claims.

* * * If the regional commissioner, after receiving a claim, determines that the conditions for accelerated payment are met and that the claim appears reasonable in amount, he shall, within 3 weeks after the claim is filed, certify it for payment. After liquidation, any amount found to be due will be paid or a demand for refund of any excess payment paid will be made. * * *

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

Inasmuch as this amendment merely relaxes present requirements and requires no public initiative, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. This amendment will be effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs,

Approved March 20, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register April 2, 1975 (40 FR 14749)]

(T.D. 75-79)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textile products in category 60
manufactured or produced in Thailand

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., March 26, 1975.

There is published below the directive of March 18, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textile products in category 60 manufactured or produced in Thailand. This directive amends but does not cancel that Committee's directive of March 25, 1974 (T.D. 74-120).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on March 21, 1975 (40 FR 12837), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

March 18, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

On March 25, 1974, the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, directed you to prohibit entry during the twelve-month period beginning on April 1, 1974 of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain specified categories produced or manufactured in Thailand in excess of designated levels of restraint. The Chairman further advised you that the levels of restraint are subject to adjustment.¹

Pursuant to paragraph 9 of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of March 16, 1972, between the Governments of the United States and Thailand, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to increase, effective on March 21, 1975, the level of restraint established for cotton textile products in Category 60 to 45,985 dozen² for the twelve-month period which began on April 1, 1974.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Thailand and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Thailand have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance,
U.S. Department of Commerce*

¹ The term "adjustment" refers to those provisions of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of March 16, 1972, between the Governments of the United States and Thailand, which provide, in part, that within the aggregate and applicable group limits, limits on certain categories may be exceeded by not more than five percent; for the limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements.

² This level has not been adjusted to reflect any entries made on or after April 1, 1974.

(T.D. 75-80)

Antidumping—Tuners (of the type used in consumer electronic products) from Japan

The Secretary of the Treasury makes public a modification of the finding of dumping with respect to tuners (of the type used in consumer electronic products) from Japan; section 153.43, Customs Regulations, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., March 26, 1975.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES**CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE****PART 153—ANTIDUMPING**

On December 12, 1974, there was published in the Federal Register (39 FR 43318) a "Notice of Tentative Determination to Modify or Revoke Dumping Finding" with respect to tuners (of the type used in consumer electronic products) from Japan, produced and sold by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. and Matsushita Electric Trading Co., Ltd.

On January 22, 1975, a similar notice was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 3481) with respect to merchandise of that class or kind sold for export to the United States by Victor Company of Japan, Ltd. A finding of dumping applicable to the merchandise was published as T.D. 70-257 in the Federal Register of December 12, 1970 (35 FR 18914).

Reasons for the tentative determinations were published in the above mentioned notices, and interested persons were afforded an opportunity to make written submissions or request the opportunity to present oral views in connection therewith.

No written submissions or requests to present oral views having been received, I hereby determine that for the reasons stated in the above mentioned notices, tuners (of the type used in consumer electronic products) from Japan are no longer being, nor are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Matsushita Electric Trading Co., Ltd., and Victor Company of Japan, Ltd., and the above mentioned finding of dumping is hereby modified to exclude tuners (of the type used in consumer electronic products) from Japan produced and sold by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Matsushita Electric Trading Co., Ltd., and those sold by Victor Company of Japan, Ltd.

Accordingly, section 153.43 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 153.43) is hereby amended to show the exclusion from the finding of dumping of tuners (of the type used in consumer electronic products) from Japan produced and sold by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Matsushita Electric Trading Co., Ltd., and those sold by Victor Company of Japan, Ltd.

Merchandise	Country	T.D.	Modified By
Tuners (of the type used in consumer electronic products), except:	Japan	70-257	75-80

- (I) those produced and sold by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Matsushita Trading Co., Ltd., and
 (II) those sold by Victor Company of Japan, Ltd.

This determination is published pursuant to section 153.41(d), Customs Regulations (19 C.F.R. 153.41(d)).

(Secs. 201, 407, 42 Stat. 11, as amended, 18; 19 U.S.C. 160, 173.)

(APP-2-04)

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register April 1, 1975 (40 FR 14591)]

(T.D. 75-81)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
 Washington, D.C., March 19, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified

buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

March 10, 1975	\$0.2102
March 11, 1975	.2104
March 12, 1975	.2104
March 13, 1975	.2096
March 14, 1975	.2089

Iran rial:

March 10-14, 1975	\$0.0150
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Philippines peso:

March 10-14, 1975	\$0.1425
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Singapore dollar:

March 10, 1975	\$0.4469
March 11, 1975	.4470
March 12, 1975	.4482
March 13, 1975	.4482
March 14, 1975	.4464

Thailand baht (tical):

March 10, 1975	\$0.0465
March 11, 1975	.0465
March 12, 1975	.0465
March 13, 1975	.0465
March 14, 1975	.0465

(LIQ-3-O-D-T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division:

March 11, 1975	80.4234
March 12, 1975	80.4208
March 13, 1975	80.4210
March 14, 1975	80.4212

(T.D. 75-82)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., March 19, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 75-24 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

Belgium franc:

March 10, 1975	.....	\$0.028975
March 11, 1975	.....	.029170
March 12, 1975	.....	.029000
March 13, 1975	.....
March 14, 1975	.....	.029100

France franc:

March 10, 1975	.....	\$0.2361
March 11, 1975	.....	.2382
March 12, 1975	.....	.2367
March 13, 1975	.....	.2369
March 14, 1975	.....	.2378

Japan yen:

March 10, 1975	.....	\$0.003494
March 11, 1975	.....	.003495

Netherlands guilder:

March 11, 1975	.....	\$0.4224
March 12, 1975	.....	.4203
March 13, 1975	.....	.4210
March 14, 1975	.....	.4212

*Use quarterly rates.

Norway krone:

March 10, 1975.....	\$0.2010
March 11, 1975.....	.2039
March 12, 1975.....	.2030
March 13, 1975.....	.2026
March 14, 1975.....	.2038

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register April 4, 1975 (40 FR 15100)]

(T.D. 75-83)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in El Salvador

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., March 28, 1975.

There is published below the directive of March 19, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in El Salvador.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on March 24, 1975 (40 FR 13024), by the Committee:

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

for R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

March 19, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of April 19, 1972, as amended and extended, between the Governments of the United States and El Salvador, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit during the twelve-month period beginning April 1, 1975, and extending through March 31, 1976, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1/2/3/4, 9, 15 and 31, produced or manufactured in El Salvador, in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Levels of Restraint
1/2/3/4	407,445 pounds
9	1,653,750 square yards
15	1,102,500 square yards
31	1,584,051 numbers

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1/2/3/4, 9, 15 and 31, produced or manufactured in El Salvador, which have been exported to the United States from El Salvador prior to April 1, 1975, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods for the twelve-month period beginning April 1, 1974 and extending through March 31, 1975. In the event the levels of restraint for that twelve-month period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of April 19, 1972, as amended and extended, between the Governments of the

United States and El Salvador which provide, in part, that within the aggregate limit, the limits on certain categories may be exceeded by no more than 5 percent; for the limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of TSUSA numbers was published in the Federal Register on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of El Salvador and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from El Salvador have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation

of Textile Agreements, and

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for

Resources and Trade Assistance

U.S. Department of Commerce

(T.D. 75-84)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Thailand

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., March 23, 1975.

There is published below the directive of March 19, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee

for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Thailand.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on March 24, 1975 (40 FR 13025), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

for R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

March 19, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of March 16, 1972, between the Governments of the United States and Thailand, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective April 1, 1975 and for the twelve-month period extending through March 31, 1976, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 9/10, 15/16, 18/19, 22/23, 26/27, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 60, 62, 63, and 64, produced or manufactured in Thailand, in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Levels of Restraint
9/10	2,170,547 square yards
15/16	868,219 square yards
18/19	2,170,547 square yards
22/23	1,302,329 square yards
26/27	1,736,438 square yards (of which not more than 1,157,625 square yards shall be in duck fabric ¹)
43	55,566 dozen
45	23,153 dozen
46	20,837 dozen
47	18,290 dozen
48	10,419 dozen
49	16,207 dozen
50	28,941 dozen
51	28,941 dozen
52	31,256 dozen
53	8,913 dozen
54	16,207 dozen
55	7,872 dozen
60	43,990 dozen
62	88,080 pounds
63	88,080 pounds
64	94,372 pounds

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in the above categories, produced or manufactured in Thailand, which have been exported to the United States from Thailand prior to April 1, 1975, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods for the twelve-month period beginning April 1, 1974 and extending through March 31, 1975.

In the event that the levels of restraint for that twelve-month period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

¹ The T.S.U.S.A. Nos. for duck fabric are:

320.—01 through 04, 06, 08	326.—01 through 04, 06, 08
321.—01 through 04, 06, 08	327.—01 through 04, 06, 08
322.—01 through 04, 06, 08	328.—01 through 04, 06, 08

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of March 16, 1972, between the Governments of the United States and Thailand which provide, in part, that within the aggregate limit, the limits on certain categories may be exceeded by not more than 5 percent; for the limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the Federal Register on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Thailand and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Thailand have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States.

Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and*

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for

Resources and Trade Assistance

U.S. Department of Commerce

(T.D. 75-85)

Abstract of U.S. Customs Service decision

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., March 12, 1975.

The following abstract of a U.S. Customs Service decision of general interest is published as a matter of information and guidance.

(MAR-2-05)

RAYMOND TURNER,
for LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN MARKING

T.D. 75-85(1) *Parts for machines imported from same country as parts. Exemption from country of origin marking requirement construed and applied.* Replacement parts for imported automobiles are excepted from individual marking pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1304(a)(3)(J) and section 134.23, Customs Regulations, provided replacement parts are manufactured in same country as automobile which is exported to the United States. The Headquarters office makes the following ruling with respect to applying this exception:

- (1) The word "machine" is used in a general sense and also applies to such things as vehicles.
- (2) The exception applies to replacement parts for machines which may be manufactured in more than one country, provided that Customs officers are satisfied that the machines exported to the United States market are made in only one country.
- (3) The exception applies to replacement parts made and engineered for use on or in the particular machine involved, and also to parts made to standard or stock designs which are used in producing the machine.
- (4) The exception is applicable only to replacement parts manufactured in the same country as the machine which is exported to the United States. Headquarters office letter dated March 26, 1975.

(T.D. 75-86)

Air commerce regulations—Customs Regulations amended

Part 6, Customs Regulations, amended, by adding a new section 6.25 and by amending sections 6.1(a), 6.2(d)(1), and 6.2(d)(3)(ii) to apply certain navigation laws and related Customs Regulations to aircraft in the Virgin Islands

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 6—AIR COMMERCE REGULATIONS

On November 20, 1974, a notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the Federal Register (39 FR 40772) which proposed to amend Part 6 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 6) by adding a new section, section 6.14, and by amending section 6.1(a) to make applicable to aircraft in the Virgin Islands of the United States the navigation laws of the United States extended to the Virgin Islands by Executive Order No. 9170, dated May 21, 1942, and the regulations issued under such laws which are applicable to aircraft in the United States. It was further proposed to amend Part 6, Customs Regulations, by amending subparagraphs (1) and (3)(ii) of section 6.2(d) to provide that Customs Form 7507, General Declaration, shall be used as the permit to proceed in lieu of Customs Form 4449, Permit to Proceed, which has been abolished.

Interested persons were given 30 days from the date of publication of the notice to submit relevant written data, views, or arguments regarding the proposal. No comments were received.

It has been determined that the proposed amendments should be adopted as set forth in the notice of proposed rulemaking except for a change in the numerical designation of the new section from section 6.14 to section 6.25. Section 6.14 is being reserved for possible later use in setting forth landing or entry and clearance requirements of more widespread application.

Accordingly, with this one change, the proposed amendments to Part 6, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 6), are adopted as set forth below.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved March 27, 1975,
DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register April 7, 1975 (40 FR 15389)]

PART 6-AIR COMMERCE REGULATIONS

Paragraph (a) of section 6.1 is amended to read as follows:

§6.1 Scope and definitions.

(a) The regulations in this part shall not be applicable in the islands of Guam, Midway, American Samoa, Wake, Kingman Reef, and Johnston Island and other insular possessions not specified herein. The regulations shall be applicable to aircraft flying to and from the Virgin Islands of the United States in accordance with section 6.25.

* * * * *

Subparagraphs (1) and (3)(ii) of section 6.2(d) are amended by substituting the words "a permit to proceed on Customs Form 7507" for the words "a permit on Customs Form 4449".

Part 6 is also amended by adding a new section 6.25 to read as follows:

§6.25 Flights to and from the Virgin Islands; provisions applicable.

(a) *Flights between the Virgin Islands and a place other than a State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.* Aircraft arriving in the Virgin Islands from a place other than a State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico are subject to the provisions of this part which are applicable to aircraft arriving in a State from a place other than a State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico. Aircraft departing from the Virgin Islands for a place other than a State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico are subject to

the provisions of this part which are applicable to aircraft departing from a State for a place other than a State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(b) *Flights from a State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico to the Virgin Islands.* Aircraft on flights from a State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico to the Virgin Islands are subject to the provisions of this part which are applicable to aircraft on a flight between two States except that aircraft transporting merchandise to the Virgin Islands subject to Bureau of the Census regulations requiring shipper's export declarations (15 CFR Part 30) must obtain permission to depart from the district director of Customs. Permission to depart shall not be granted until a complete manifest and required shipper's export declarations are filed unless the aircraft departs under bond pursuant to the incomplete manifest procedure (15 CFR 30.24) which requires the filing of a complete manifest and shipper's export declarations not later than the seventh business day after departure.

(c) *Flights from the Virgin Islands to a State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.*

(1) Aircraft which are not inspected by Customs officers in the Virgin Islands are subject upon departure from the Virgin Islands for a State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico to the provisions of this part which are applicable to aircraft departing from a State for a place outside the United States.

(2) Upon arrival in a State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico from the Virgin Islands, aircraft which were not inspected by Customs officers in the Virgin Islands are subject to the provisions of this part which are applicable to aircraft arriving in a State from a place outside the United States.

(3) Aircraft on a flight from the Virgin Islands to a State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico which were inspected by Customs officers in the Virgin Islands are subject upon departure from the Virgin Islands and upon arrival in the State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico only to the provisions of this part which are applicable respectively to aircraft departing for or arriving in a State from another State.

(4) For the purpose of this section, the term "inspected by Customs officers in the Virgin Islands" means whatever supervision of the aircraft is deemed necessary by the district director of Customs to protect the revenue and enforce the laws administered

by the United States Customs Service, including the collection of duty and taxes on articles purchased in the Virgin Islands.

(5) In the case of aircraft arriving in a State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico from the Virgin Islands which were inspected there by Customs officers, the aircraft commander shall be prepared to present evidence of such inspection to Customs officers upon request. The evidence of inspection in the Virgin Islands shall be as follows:

(i) For aircraft registered in the United States of domestic origin or of foreign origin if duty paid and proceeding in ballast or solely with cargo or passengers or both from the Virgin Islands, a certificate on Customs Form 7507, General Declaration, endorsed by the Customs officers who inspected the aircraft in the Virgin Islands. The commander shall present the certificate in duplicate to the inspecting officers in the Virgin Islands, who will endorse the port of inspection thereon, date and sign the certificate and return the original to the commander. The commander or his representative shall retain the certificate for a reasonable time after termination of the flight to a State, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico, for presentation to Customs officers upon request, and then it may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the commander or his representative.

(ii) For aircraft registered in the United States but of foreign origin and not duty paid and proceeding in ballast, the permit to proceed on Customs Form 7507, required by section 6.2(d)(3)(ii), endorsed with the port and date of inspection by the inspecting officers in the Virgin Islands. For aircraft registered in a foreign country and proceeding in ballast, the permit to proceed on Customs Form 7507, required by section 6.2(d)(1), endorsed with the port and date of inspection by the inspecting officers in the Virgin Islands.

(iii) For aircraft proceeding with residue cargo or residue passengers or both, the permit to proceed required by section 6.9 or any other Customs form used to cover the transportation of the residue cargo or passengers, endorsed with the port and date of inspection and signed by the inspecting officers in the Virgin Islands.

(Sec. 36, 49 Stat. 1816 (48 U.S.C. 1406i)) (R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, sec. 1109 72 Stat. 799, as amended (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624, 49 U.S.C. 1509))

H. N. MARRAS
Director
Duty Assessment Division

(T.D. 75-87)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., March 28, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

March 17, 1975.....	\$0.2090
March 18, 1975.....	.2090
March 19, 1975.....	.2088
March 20, 1975.....	.2088
March 21, 1975.....	.2070

Iran rial:

March 17-21, 1975.....	\$0.0150
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Philippines peso:

March 17-21, 1975.....	\$0.1425
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Singapore dollar:

March 17, 1975.....	\$0.4464
March 18, 1975.....	.4464
March 19, 1975.....	.4468
March 20, 1975.....	.4460
March 21, 1975.....	.4440

Thailand baht (tical):

March 17-21, 1975.....	\$0.0465
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-88)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., March 31, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 75-24 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

Belgium franc:

March 17, 1975.....	\$0.029110
March 18, 1975.....	.029215
March 19, 1975.....	.029295
March 20, 1975.....	.029210
March 21, 1975.....	.029125

France franc:

March 17, 1975.....	\$0.2382
March 18, 1975.....	.2390
March 19, 1975.....	.2393
March 20, 1975.....	.2386
March 21, 1975.....	.2381

Germany deutsche mark:

March 19, 1975.....	\$0.4347
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Netherlands guilder:

March 17, 1975.....	\$0.4211
March 18, 1975.....	.4235
March 19, 1975.....	.4252
March 20, 1975.....	.4228
March 21, 1975.....	.4218

Norway krone:

March 17, 1975	-----	\$0.2029
March 18, 1975	-----	.2037
March 19, 1975	-----	.2044
March 20, 1975	-----	.2034
March 21, 1975	-----	.2040

Sweden krona:

March 19, 1975	-----	\$0.2564
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register April 9, 1975 (40 FR 16120)]

(T.D. 75-89)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., April 3, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

March 3, 1975	-----	\$0.2141
March 4, 1975	-----	.2141
March 5, 1975	-----	.2130
March 6, 1975	-----	.2129
March 7, 1975	-----	.2116

Iran rial:

March 3-7, 1975	-----	\$0.0150
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Philippines peso:

March 3, 1975-----	\$0.1420
March 4, 1975-----	.1420
March 5, 1975-----	.1425
March 6, 1975-----	.1425
March 7, 1975-----	.1425

Singapore dollar:

March 3, 1975-----	\$0.4485
March 4, 1975-----	.4485
March 5, 1975-----	.4486
March 6, 1975-----	.4494
March 7, 1975-----	.4493

Thailand baht (tical):

March 3-7, 1975-----	\$0.0465
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-90)

NET TUBING

Decision in C.D. 4545 by the United States Customs Court that certain tubular netting is classifiable as netting in the piece, clarified

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., April 9, 1975.

In the case of *Keystone Casing Supply, Inc. v. United States*, C.D. 4545, the United States Customs Court held certain merchandise classifiable under the provision for other netting in the piece, not ornamented, in item 352.80, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS).

While the court's decision does not discuss the point in detail, the imported merchandise was of two types.

One of the types of tubular nettings before the court consisted of a net fabric produced in a single operation on a double bar knitting machine. The Customs Service had previously ruled on more than one occasion that this type of netting was classifiable in item 352.80, TSUS. A small part of the merchandise before the court consisted of a second type of tubular netting which was made in two operations. The fabric was first formed on a single bar knitting machine and then folded and seamed on a second machine.

The Customs Service considers the second type of tubular netting described above, which is manufactured beyond the first operation, to be classifiable as an article of netting, rather than fabric in the piece. Therefore, the above decision will not be extended to other products which have been produced from textile fabric by a further manufacturing operation. (035214 PR)

(CLA-2:R:CV)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

(T.D. 75-91)

Cotton textile products—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textile products covered by certain TSUSA item numbers manufactured or produced in various countries

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., April 10, 1975.

There is published below the directive of March 24, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textile products covered by certain TSUSA item numbers manufactured or produced in various countries.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on March 31, 1975 (40 FR 14356), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

March 24, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

In accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed, effective on March 31, 1975, and

until May 20, 1975, to permit entry of cotton textile products exported to the United States on or before April 29, 1975 from Brazil, Colombia, the Republics of China and Korea, Macau, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain and Yugoslavia, which are determined by you to be classified in the TSUSA numbers indicated below, whether or not they are accompanied by the valid visas and signatures stipulated in previous directives establishing such requirements for these countries:

345.1065	380.9005	382.6908
345.3505	382.0509	382.6912
346.5005	382.0554	382.6916
346.5605	382.3904	382.6922
359.2021	382.3908	382.7204
359.2041	382.3912	382.7208
380.0501	382.3916	382.7212
380.0541	382.3922	382.7214
380.4505	382.3926	382.7218
380.5104	382.4204	382.7222
380.5108	382.4208	382.8705
380.5112	382.4212	704.0555
380.5116	382.4216	704.1055
380.5124	382.4222	704.1555
380.5128	382.4226	704.4055
380.7205	382.4232	704.4555
380.7505	382.6904	704.5055

The visa requirement is to be reinstated, effective on May 30, 1975, for cotton textile products classified in the foregoing TSUSA numbers and exported to the United States from Brazil, Colombia, the Republics of China and Korea, Macau, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain and Yugoslavia after April 29, 1975.

The foregoing TSUSA numbers were included in the detailed description of the categories in terms of TSUSA numbers which was published in the Federal Register on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

The actions taken with respect to imports of cotton textile products, produced or manufactured in Brazil, Colombia, the Republics of China and Korea, Macau, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, and Yugoslavia have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary for the implementation of such actions,

fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rulemaking provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-92)

Manmade fiber textile products—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of manmade fiber textile products in category 224
manufactured or produced in the Republic of China

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., April 10, 1975.

There is published below the directive of March 25, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of manmade fiber textile products in category 224 manufactured or produced in the Republic of China. This directive amends but does not cancel that Committee's directive of September 26, 1974 (T.D. 74-270).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on March 26, 1975 (40 FR 13333), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,
*Director,
Duty Assessment Division.*

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

March 25, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive amends, but does not cancel, the directive issued to you on September 26, 1974 by the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, regarding imports into the United States of wool and man-made fiber textile products in certain categories, produced or manufactured in the Republic of China, and exported to the United States during the twelve-month period which began on October 1, 1974.

Under the provisions of the Bilateral Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of December 30, 1971, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China, and in accordance with Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to amend, effective on March 26, 1975, the level of restraint established within Category 224 for T.S.U.S.A. Numbers 380.0420 and 380.8143 in the directive of September 26, 1974 as set forth below:

Category	Amended Twelve-Month Level of Restraint ¹
224	8,589,744 pounds (of which not more than 330,000 pounds shall be in T.S.U.S.A. Numbers 380.0420 and 380.8143 and not more than 600,000 pounds shall be in T.S.U.S.A. Numbers 380.0402 and 380.8103)

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of China and with respect to imports of wool and man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of China have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs excep-

¹ The levels of restraint have not been adjusted to reflect any entries made on or after October 1, 1974.

tion to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and*

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance*

U.S. Department of Commerce

(T.D. 75-93)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., April 4, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 75-24 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

Belgium franc:

March 24, 1975..... \$0.029210

March 25, 1975..... .028940

France franc:

March 24, 1975..... \$0.2374

March 25, 1975..... .2379

March 26, 1975..... .2371

March 27, 1975..... .2364

March 28, 1975..... .2375

Netherlands guilder:

March 24, 1975..... \$0.4201

Norway krone:

March 24, 1975	.....	\$0.2039
March 25, 1975	.....	.2030
March 26, 1975	.....	.2037
March 27, 1975	.....	.2032
March 28, 1975	.....	.2032

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register April 17, 1975 (40 FR 17173)]

(T.D. 75-94)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., April 4, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c) Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

March 24, 1975	.....	\$0.2058
March 25, 1975	.....	.2053
March 26, 19752053
March 27, 19752064
March 28, 19752065

Iran rial:

March 24-28, 1975	\$0.0150
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Philippines peso:

March 24-28, 1975	\$0.1425
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Singapore dollar:

March 24, 1975	\$0.4410
March 25, 19754388
March 26, 19754400
March 27, 19754410
March 28, 19754410

Thailand baht (tical):

March 24-28, 1975	\$0.0465
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-95)

Foreign currencies—Quarterly list of rates of exchange

Lists of buying rates in U.S. dollars certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for use during the quarter shown

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., April 4, 1975.

The appended table lists the buying rates in U.S. dollars for certain foreign currencies first certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York under the provisions of section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), for a day in the quarter shown. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159, Subpart C).

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

List of values of foreign currencies certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York under provisions of section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended

QUARTER BEGINNING APRIL 1 TO JUNE 30, 1975

Country	Name of Currency	U.S. Dollars
Australia	Dollar	\$1. 3460
Austria	Schilling	. 0600
Belgium	Franc	. 028800
Canada	Dollar	. 9977
Denmark	Krone	. 1829
Finland	Markka	. 2822
France	Franc	. 2380
Germany	Deutsche Mark	. 4279
India	Rupee	. 1290
Ireland	Pound	2. 4080
Italy	Lira	. 001585
Japan	Yen	. 003438
Malaysia	Dollar	. 4409
Mexico	Peso	. 0800
Netherlands	Guilder	. 4187
New Zealand	Dollar	1. 3350
Norway	Krone	. 2028
Portugal	Escudo	. 0410
South Africa	Rand	1. 4870
Spain	Peseta	. 017830
Sri Lanka	Rupee	. 1540
Sweden	Krona	. 2535
Switzerland	Franc	. 3968
United Kingdom	Pound	2. 4080

(T.D. 75-96)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in all 64 categories manufactured or produced in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1975.

There is published below the directive of April 1, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the visa requirement for cotton textiles and cotton textile products in all 64 categories

manufactured or produced in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This directive amends but does not cancel that Committee's directive of March 8, 1965 (T.D. 56386).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on April 4, 1975 (40 FR 15121), by the Committee.
(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

April 1, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive amends, but does not cancel, the directive of March 8, 1965 from the Chairman, Interagency Textile Administrative Committee, that directed you to prohibit, under certain specified conditions, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1 through 64, produced or manufactured in Yugoslavia, for which the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had not issued an appropriate visa. One of the requirements is that each visa include the signature of an official authorized to issue visas.

Under the provisions of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of December 31, 1970, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and in accordance with Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, the directive of March 8, 1965 is amended, effective on April 1, 1975, to authorize Anka Lomic and Nebojsa Krnjajic to issue visas in place of Nikola Agic, Dusan Maric, Anoka Stritar, and Nedeljok Carman. A complete list of officials currently authorized to issue visas is enclosed.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Yugoslavia have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agree-

ments to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

—ALAN POLANSKY,

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance,
U.S. Department of Commerce*

**OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF YUGOSLAVIA AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE VISAS FOR EXPORTS OF COTTON
TEXTILES AND COTTON TEXTILE PRODUCTS TO THE UNITED STATES**

Stevan M. Zec
Anka Lomic
Nebojsa Krnjajic

(T.D. 75-97)

Manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of manmade fiber textiles in category 224 manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1975.**

There are published below directives of April 3, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of manmade fiber textiles in category 224 manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea. These directives amend but do not cancel that Committee's directives of February 27, 1974 (T.D. 74-87), and September 26, 1974 (T.D. 74-271).

These directives were published in the Federal Register on April 7, 1975 (40 FR 15436), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

April 3, 1975

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This letter amends, but does not cancel, the directive issued to you by the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements which directed you to prohibit entry of man-made fiber textile products in Category 224, produced or manufactured in the Republic of Korea, for which accompanying visas, did not carry a designated subcategory classification.

Under the provisions of the Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of January 4, 1972, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea, and in accordance with the procedures of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, the directive of February 27, 1974 is hereby amended to require that, effective on May 1, 1975, visas accompanying man-made fiber textile products in Category 224, exported to the United States from the Republic of Korea on and after May 1, 1975, should specify one of the following amended subcategory classifications: 1) Category 224-Suits (TSUSA 380.8143 and 380.0420); 2) Category 224-Coats (TSUSA 380.8103 and 380.0402); and 3) Category 224-Other (all remaining TSUSA numbers included in Category 224 and TSUSA 380.0428 and 380.8165). Visas for man-made fiber textile products in Category 224 exported to the United States from the Republic of Korea prior to May 1, 1975, will not be required to carry the amended subcategory classifications, provided the subclassifications shown are those specified in the directive of February 27, 1974.

The actions taken with respect to the Governments of the Republic of Korea and with respect to imports of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of Korea have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agree-

ments to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

April 3, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive amends, but does not cancel, the directive issued to you on September 26, 1974 by the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, regarding imports into the United States of wool and man-made fiber textile products in certain categories, produced or manufactured in the Republic of Korea.

Under the provisions of the Bilateral Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of January 4, 1972, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea, and in accordance with Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed, effective on April 8, 1975 to amend the TSUSA designations set forth within the sublimit for Category 224/part 222 in the directive of September 26, 1974 as follows:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint
224/part 222 (only	5,580,692 pounds (of which
T.S.U.S.A. Nos.	not more than 1,282,051
380.0428 and	pounds may be in T.S.U.
380.8165)	S.A. Nos. 380.8143 and
	380.0420 and not more
	than 769,231 pounds may
	be in T.S.U.S.A. Nos.
	380.8103 and 380.0402)

Charges to TSUSA 380.0420 have amounted to 114,172 pounds during the period beginning on October 1, 1974 and extending through January 31, 1975. Adjustments to account for the period between February 1, 1975 and April 7, 1975, will be made to you by letter.

Charges in TSUSA 380.0402 during the period, October 1, 1974 through April 7, 1975 will also be made to you by letter.

Entries in TSUSA 380.8107 will not be charged to the sublimit for Category 224 for the twelve-month period which began on October 1, 1974.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of Korea and with respect to imports of man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of Korea have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-98)

Manmade fiber textile products—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of manmade fiber textile products in category 224
manufactured or produced in the Republic of China

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1975.

There is published below the directive of April 4, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of manmade fiber textile products in category 224 manufactured or produced in the Republic of China. This directive further amends but does not cancel that Committee's directive of September 26, 1974 (T.D. 74-270).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on April 7, 1975 (40 FR 15436), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

Acting Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

April 4, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive further amends, but does not cancel, the directive issued to you on September 26, 1974 by the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, regarding imports into the United States of wool and man-made fiber textile products in certain categories, produced or manufactured in the Republic of China, and exported to the United States during the twelve-month period which began on October 1, 1974. The directive of September 26, 1974 was previously amended on March 25, 1975.

Under the provisions of the Bilateral Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of December 30, 1971, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China, and in accordance with Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed further to increase the level of restraint established within Category 224 for TSUSA Numbers 380.0420 and 380.8143 in the directive of September 26, 1974, as amended, by 70,000 pounds.

To the extent of this increase, man-made fiber textile products classified in TSUSA Numbers 380.0420 and 380.8143 which have been exported to the United States from the Republic of China on or before January 31, 1975 shall be permitted entry, effective on April 8, 1975. Shipments which have been licensed by the Government of the Republic of China on or before January 31, 1975, but exported to the United States subsequent to that date, will be released upon authorization of the Government of the Republic of China. You will be notified of these by separate letter.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of China and with respect to imports of man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of China have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve

foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary for the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance

(T.D. 75-99)

Synopses of drawback decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1975.

The following are synopses of drawback rates and amendments issued November 27, 1974, to April 9, 1975, inclusive, pursuant to sections 22.1 and 22.5, inclusive, Customs Regulations.

(DRA-1-09)

J. P. TEBEAU,
for LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(A) *Acid, beta oxynaphthoic (dyestuff intermediate), naphthol dyestuffs and naphthol AS-SW (dyestuff).*—T.D. 52031-A, as amended by T.D.'s 52760-D, 52813-C, 53506-B, 53825-E, 67-137-H, 69-80-E, and 73-323-G, covering, among other things, nitromidazole, a chemical intermediate, manufactured under section 1313(a) by Pfister Chemical, Inc., Ridgefield, N.J., with the use of imported imidazole, further amended to cover beta oxynaphthoic acid (dyestuff intermediate), naphthol dyestuffs and naphthol AS-SW (dyestuff) manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company with the use of beta naphthol, beta oxynaphthoic acid and tobias acid.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after November 1, 1971, and exported on and after February 1, 1972.

Supplemental statement of March 3, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., April 9, 1975.

(B) *Butyl 400, Esteron 76 BE, Esteron 44 Improved, brush killer 50-50.*—T.D. 70-66-F, covering isopropyl-butyl esters manufactured under section 1313(b) by the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., with the use of 2,4-D mixed butyl esters, amended to cover butyl 400 Esteron 76 BE Esteron 44 Improved, and brush killer 50-50 manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company with the use of 2, 4-D mixed butyl esters.

Amendment effective on butyl 400 manufactured on and after March 1, 1973, and exported on and after April 17, 1973; on Esteron 76 BE manufactured on and after September 1, 1974, and exported on and after November 14, 1974; on Esteron 44 Improved manufactured on and after March 1, 1973, and exported on and after April 27, 1973; and on brush killer 50-50 manufactured and exported on and after March 4, 1975.

Manufacturer's supplemental statement of March 4, 1975, forwarded, to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., April 7, 1975.

(C) *Canned soups and sauces.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N.J., at its Sacramento, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; Camden, N.J.; Napoleon, Ohio; and Paris, Tex., factories, with the use of salted concentrated beef meat stock.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after August 1, 1972.

Manufacturer's drawback statements of November 21, 1974, and March 7, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md. March 21, 1975.

(D) *Compactors, vibrating, and electric vibrator kits.*—T.D. 54929-B, covering vibrating compactors and electric vibrator kits manufactured under section 1313(a) by Vibro-Plus Products, Inc. Stanhope, N.J., with the use of imported incomplete vibrating compactors, motor vibrators, and Diesel engines, amended to cover a change in the company's name to Dynapac Mfg. Inc.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after January 1, 1974, the date of the change in name.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., March 17, 1975.

(E) *Compound 50, succinyl sulfathiazole, and phthalyl sulfathiazole.*—T.D. 54383-E, as amended by T.D.'s 55454-E and 56239-W, covering, among other things, succinyl sulfathiazole and phthalyl sulfathiazole manufactured under section 1313(b) by B. L. Lemke & Co., Inc., Lodi, N.J., with the use of sulfathiazole, further amended to cover (1) such articles manufactured under section 1313(b) by Napp Chemicals, Inc., Lodi, N.J., successor, and (2) Compound 50 manufactured under section 1313(b) by the successor company with the use of nitrofurfural diacetate (5-nitrofurfurylidene diacetate) and hydrazine hydrate.

Amendment effective on articles covered by (1), above, which are exported on and after March 12, 1971, and by (2), above, which are manufactured and exported on and after March 1, 1974.

Supplemental statement of January 22, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., March 12, 1975.

(F) *Contiso 60.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Continental Turpentine & Rosin Corp., Shamrock, Fla., with the use of imported isopropanol.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after February 20, 1974, and exported on and after March 8, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., March 12, 1975.

(G) *Dinitro toluic acid and zoalene.*—T.D. 68-144-Z, covering Zoamix manufactured under section 1313(b) by The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., with the use of zoalene, amended to cover dinitro toluic acid and zoalene manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company with the use of ortho toluic acid.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after June 1, 1974, and exported on and after July 1, 1974.

Manufacturer's supplemental statement of February 25, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., March 11, 1975.

(H) *Esteron 245, Esteron 245 concentrate, Esteron 1010, Kuron.*—T.D. 71-249-D, as amended by T.D. 72-243-B, covering, among other things, Esteron 99, Esteron 99 concentrate, and Esteron brush killer manufactured under section 1313(b) by The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., with the use of propylene glycol butyl ether ester of 2,4-D acid (PGBEE), further amended to cover the articles named in the above headnote manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company with the use of isobutyl alcohol.

Amendment effective on Esteron 1010 manufactured on and after December 1, 1973, and exported on and after January 22, 1974; on Esteron 245 manufactured on and after October 1, 1974, and exported on and after December 12, 1974; and on Esteron 245 concentrate and Kuron manufactured and exported on and after February 25, 1975.

Manufacturer's supplemental statement of February 25, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., March 20, 1975.

(I) *Excavators, hydraulic.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Insley Manufacturing Corp., Indianapolis, Ind., with the use of imported component parts.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after April 27, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., January 30, 1975.

(J) *Field sprayers, self-propelled.*—T.D. 68-230-G, as amended by T.D. 72-98-K, covering self-propelled earthmoving equipment manufactured under section 1313(a) by Melroe Div., Clark Equipment Co., Gwinner, N.D., with the use of imported Diesel engines, further amended to cover (1) self-propelled field sprayers manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said company with the use of imported industrial-type engines, transmissions, parts, kits and fuel tanks at a new factory located at Bismarck, N.D., and (2) self-propelled earthmoving equipment manufactured at a new factory located at Spokane, Wash.

Amendment effective on articles covered by (1), above, which are manufactured and exported on and after August 30, 1968, and on articles covered by (2), above, which are manufactured and exported on and after June 1, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., March 19, 1975.

(K) *Furnaces, space and water heaters, home incinerators, power-air units, oil tanks, furnace blowers, draft regulators, and parts thereof.*—T.D. 53559-D, as amended by T.D.'s 53889-P and 54587-I, covering, among other things, the foregoing articles manufactured under section 1313(b) by Motor Wheel Corp., Lansing, Mich., at its Lansing, Mich., factories, with the use of steel plates, sheets and strips, further amended to cover the said articles manufactured at the company's additional factories located at Mendota, Ill., Newark, Del., and Ypsilanti, Mich. The factory at 111 West Mt. Hope, Lansing, Mich., has ceased operations on June 1, 1964.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured at the Newark, Del., factory which are manufactured and exported on and after December 4, 1972, and on articles manufactured at the Mendota, Ill., and Ypsilanti, Mich., factories which are manufactured and exported on and after January 4, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1975.

(L) *Jeans, shirts, skirts, and outerwear.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by M. Hoffman & Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., at its Frisco City, Ala.; Boston, Mass.; Cordele, Ga.; and Mayaguez, P.R., factories, with the use of imported cotton denim.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after February 1, 1974, and exported on and after June 5, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., March 13, 1975.

(M) *Lining, brass centrifugal, and backing screens and juice strainers.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Ferguson Perforating & Wire Co., Inc., Providence, R.I., with the use of imported low brass strips in coil and wire.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after October 10, 1974, and exported on and after January 2, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of customs, Boston, Mass., March 7, 1975.

(N) *Plastic stabilizers.*—T.D. 73-88-AA, as amended by T.D. 74-149-O, unpublished letter dated August 15, 1974, and T.D. 75-71-Q, covering, among other things, plastic stabilizer TM-181 manufactured under section 1313(b) by Cincinnati Milacron Chemicals Inc., Reading, Ohio, with the use of TO-8 material, further amended to provide for a change in the effective dates for the manufacture of articles covered by T.D. 75-71-Q from April 1, 1973, to December 10, 1971, and for the exportation of such articles from March 1, 1974, to January 14, 1972.

Supplemental statement of March 3, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., March 25, 1975.

(O) *Semiconductor devices, finished and classified.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp., at its Mountain View, Palo Alto, San Rafael and San Diego, Calif.; Chiprock, N. M., and So. Portland, Me., factories, with the use of various imported semi-finished semi-conductor devices.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after October 6, 1969, and exported on and after October 7, 1969.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., March 10, 1975.

(P) *Solvent 26.*—T.D. 74-217-A, covering, among other things, methyl methacrylate, distilled and crude, butyl methacrylate and isobutyl methacrylate, lauryl methacrylate, stearyl methacrylate, dodecyl pentadecyl methacrylate, acetone cyanohydrin, acryloid/plexol petroleum additives, ethyl methacrylate, and methacrylic acid manufactured under section 1313(b) by Rohm and Haas Texas, Inc., Deer Park, Tex., with the use of acetone, further amended to cover Solvent 26 manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company with the use of acetone.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after April 1, 1972.

Supplemental statement of January 14, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., March 17, 1975.

(Q) *Styrene monomer, polystyrene, ethylbenzene, diethylbenzene, divinylbenzene, and vinyltoluene.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Foster Grant Co., Inc., Leominster, Mass., at its factory located near Baton Rouge, La., with the use of ethylene and benzene and products manufactured therefrom.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after November 14, 1966.

Manufacturer's statements of April 6, 1970, March 9, 1972, and December 2, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., March 19, 1975.

(R) *Tape concertina, barbed, and barbed tape.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Ojus Industries, Inc., Miami, Fla., with the use of drawback galvanized cold rolled sheet steel in coils.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after July 8, 1974, and exported on and after July 16, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Miami, Fla., November 27, 1974.

(S) *Tools, hand, and parts thereof; sockets; and, hexagonal wrenches.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Able Burring Co., Inc., Warrington, Pa., with the use of imported rough steel forgings and steel castings.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after April 17, 1970, and exported on and after December 1, 1970.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., February 13, 1975.

(T) *Tools, hand, and parts thereof; sockets; and, hexagonal wrenches.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Globe Electro Plating Co., Philadelphia, Pa., with the use of imported rough steel forgings and steel castings.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after April 17, 1970, and exported on and after December 1, 1970.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., February 13, 1975.

(U) *Tools, hand, and parts thereof; sockets; and, hexagonal wrenches.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by J. W. Rex Co., Lansdale, Pa., with the use of imported rough steel forgings and steel castings.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after April 17, 1970, and exported on and after December 1, 1970.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., February 13, 1975.

(V) *Tools, hand, and parts thereof; sockets; and, hexagonal wrenches.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by York Metal Finishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., with the use of imported rough steel forgings and steel castings.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after April 17, 1970, and exported on and after December 1, 1970.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., February 13, 1975.

(W) *Wafers, diffused silicon.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Nortec Electronics Corp., Santa Clara, Calif., with the use of imported silicon wafers and glass masks.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after August 1, 1974, and exported on and after November 20, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., March 12, 1975.

(X) *Wool and mohair tops, noils, comb bits, dusted card waste and clean burr waste.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Brady Combing Co., Inc., Brady, Tex., with the use of imported greasy and scoured wool, kid mohair and adult mohair.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 27, 1975, and exported on and after February 1, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., March 6, 1975.

(Y) *Yarn, natural or dyed textured polyester.*—Natural or dyed textured polyester yarn manufactured under section 1313(a) with the use of imported flat filament polyester feed yarn, by National Spinning Co., Inc., New York, N.Y., at its factories located at Warsaw, Washington, and Whiteville, N.C.; and natural or dyed textured polyester yarn manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company at its above factories with the use of flat polyester feed yarn.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after November 1, 1973, and exported on and after January 29, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of September 19, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioners of Customs, New York, N.Y., and Baltimore, Md., March 21, 1975.

(Z) *Yarn, texturized polyester filament.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by MacAndrews & Forbes Co., Philadelphia, Pa., at its McBee, S.C., factory, with the use of polyester filament yarn.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 2, 1974, and exported on and after August 5, 1974.

Manufacturer's drawback statements of October 31, 1974, and February 12, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., March 11, 1975.

(T.D. 75-100)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., April 11, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

March 31, 1975.....	\$0. 2065
April 1, 1975.....	. 2054
April 2, 1975.....	. 2055
April 3, 1975.....	. 2058
April 4, 1975.....	. 2049

Iran rial:

March 31-April 4, 1975.....	\$0. 0150
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Philippines peso:

March 31-April 4, 1975.....	\$0. 1425
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Singapore dollar:

March 31, 1975.....	\$0. 4410
April 1, 1975.....	. 4410
April 2, 1975.....	. 4410
April 3, 1975.....	. 4401
April 4, 1975.....	. 4399

Thailand baht (tical):

March 31-April 4, 1975.....	\$0. 0465
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-101)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,**

Washington, D.C., April 11, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 75-24 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering mer-

chandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

France franc:

March 31, 1975----- \$0.2373

Norway krone:

March 31, 1975----- \$0.2037

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register April 30, 1974 (40 FR 18814)]

(T.D. 75-102)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., April 16, 1975.**

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

April 7, 1975----- \$0.2027

April 8, 1975----- .2028

April 9, 1975----- .2028

April 10, 1975----- .2028

April 11, 1975----- .2021

Iran rial:

April 7-11, 1975----- \$0.0150

Philippines peso:

April 7-11, 1975-----\$0.1425

Singapore dollar:

April 7, 1975-----\$0.4376

April 8, 1975-----.4376

April 9, 1975-----.4393

April 10, 1975-----.4376

April 11, 1975-----.4367

Thailand baht (tical):

April 7-11, 1975-----\$0.0465

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

*Director,**Duty Assessment Division.*

(T.D. 75-103)

Tuna fish—Tariff-rate quota

The tariff-rate quota for the calendar year 1975 on tuna classifiable under item 112.30, Tariff Schedules of the United States

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., April 24, 1975.

It has now been determined that 120,739,520 pounds of tuna may be entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the calendar year 1975 at the rate of 6 per centum ad valorem under item 112.30, Tariff Schedules of the United States. Any such tuna which is entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the current calendar year in excess of this quota will be dutiable at the rate of 12.5 per centum ad valorem under item 112.34 of the tariff schedules.

Pursuant to the provisions of item 112.30, Tariff Schedules of the United States, the above quota is based on the United States pack of canned tuna during the calendar year 1974.

(QUO-2-O:D:S)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register May 7, 1975 (40 FR 19023)]

(T.D. 75-104)

Ports of entry—Customs Regulations amended

Section 1.2(c), Customs Regulations, amended to establish Des Moines, Iowa, as a Customs port of entry

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., April 25, 1975.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

On December 18, 1974, a notice of a proposal to designate Des Moines, Iowa, as a Customs port of entry in the Chicago, Illinois, Customs district (Region IX) was published in the Federal Register (39 FR 43727). No comments were received regarding this proposal.

Accordingly, by virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the Act of August 1, 1914, 38 Stat. 623, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2), and delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Order No. 10289, September 17, 1951 (3 CFR Ch. II), and pursuant to authority provided by Treasury Department Order No. 190, Rev. 10 (40 FR 2216), Des Moines, Iowa, is hereby designated a Customs port of entry in the Chicago, Illinois, Customs district (Region IX).

The geographical limits of the Des Moines port of entry shall include that area in Polk County, Iowa, which is within the townships of Jefferson, Crocker, Douglas, Franklin, Webster, Saylor, Delaware, Clay, Walnut, Des Moines, Lee, Fourmile, Bloomfield, and Allen, and that area in Warren County, Iowa, which is within the townships of Linn, Greenfield, Allen, Richland, Jefferson, Lincoln, Palmyra, Union, and Washington (including the city of Indianola).

To reflect this change, the table in section 1.2(c) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 1.2(c)) is amended by inserting "Des Moines, Iowa (including the territory described in T.D. 75-104)" directly below "CHICAGO, ILL." in the column headed "Ports of entry" in the Chicago, Illinois, Customs district (Region IX).

(Sec. 1, 37 Stat. 434, sec. 1, 38 Stat. 623, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1, 2))

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective 45 days from the date of publication in the Federal Register. (095249)

(ADM-9-03)

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register May 2, 1975 (40 FR 19194)]

(T.D. 75-105)

Informal entries—Customs Regulations amended

Sections 123.4(b) and 143.23, Customs Regulations relating to procedures for recording the collection of duties and/or taxes on informal entries, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 123—CUSTOMS RELATIONS WITH CANADA AND MEXICO

PART 143—CONSUMPTION, APPRAISEMENT, AND INFORMAL ENTRIES

Section 123.4 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 123.4) provides that, with certain stated exceptions, the inward foreign manifest required for a vehicle or a vessel of less than 5 net tons arriving in the United States from Canada or Mexico otherwise than by sea, with baggage or merchandise, shall be on Customs Form 7533. However, paragraph (b) of that section provides that, for dutiable merchandise not exceeding \$250 in value entered informally on Customs Form 5119-A, the latter form may be used as a manifest in lieu of other forms.

Similarly, section 143.23 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 143.23) provides that, with certain stated exceptions, merchandise to be entered informally shall be entered on Customs Form 5119-A.

In lieu of using Customs Form 5119-A, which is usually prepared by a Customs officer for informal entries, an alternative procedure is currently being used in some cases at ports within the Houston, Texas, Customs region (Region VI). This alternative procedure involves the classification of imported articles directly on the commercial invoice, which contains a declaration substantially similar to the

declaration statement printed on Customs Form 5119-A, signed by the importer or his agent. After the Customs officer enters the appropriate classification item number and rate of duty, he initials and dates the invoice. A Customs teller then computes the duty, places the invoice into a cash register and depresses the appropriate keys for the amount of duty and collection code. The cash register records a number on the invoice which indicates the number of the machine, the year, a unique transaction number, and the amount of duty and/or tax. This information is also reflected on the cash register tape and on a collection receipt printed by the cash register. The collection receipt, which has been previously stamped with a notice of liquidation, is given to the importer as evidence of payment of the duty and/or tax due.

When this alternative procedure is used, Customs officers are relieved of the clerical task of preparing Customs Form 5119-A, thus allowing them to devote more time to other activities. In addition, this procedure provides accurate recordation and timely collection of all duties and/or taxes due on informal entries.

Inasmuch as all ports are not equipped to utilize this new procedure and since it is most effective at border ports handling a considerable number of informal entries, its use is not mandatory. Customs Form 5119-A will still be prepared for informal entries unless the district director implements this alternative procedure within his district.

In order for the district director to implement this alternative procedure, it is necessary to amend section 123.4(b) of the Customs Regulations to enable an invoice which contains a declaration substantially similar to the declaration statement printed on Customs Form 5119-A, signed by the importer or his agent, to be used as a manifest. It is also necessary to amend section 143.23 of the Customs Regulations so that an invoice which contains the same signed declaration statement may serve as an informal entry in lieu of Customs Form 5119-A.

Accordingly, sections 123.4 and 143.23 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 123.4, 143.23) are hereby amended as set forth below:

PART 123—CUSTOMS RELATIONS WITH CANADA AND MEXICO

Paragraph (b) of section 123.4 is amended to read as follows:

§ 123.4 Inward foreign manifest forms to be used.

* * * * *

(b) For dutiable merchandise not exceeding \$250 in value entered on Customs Form 5119-A, the same form may be used as a manifest in lieu of other forms. (See section 143.21 of this chapter.) The district

director may also allow such merchandise to be entered informally upon the presentation of a commercial invoice which contains the following declaration, signed by the importer or his agent:

"I declare that the information on this invoice is accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief; that the invoice quantities are true and correct manifest quantities; and that I have not received and do not know of any invoice other than this one."

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 484, 498, 624, 46 Stat. 722, as amended, 728, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1484, 1498, 1624))

PART 143—CONSUMPTION, APPRAISEMENT, AND INFORMAL ENTRIES

Section 143.23 is amended by changing the introductory clause immediately preceding paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 143.23 Form of Entry.

Except for the types of merchandise listed below which may be entered on the forms indicated, merchandise to be entered informally shall be entered on a Customs Form 5119-A, or, if authorized by the district director, upon the presentation of a commercial invoice which contains the following declaration, signed by the importer or his agent:

"I declare that the information on this invoice is accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief; that the invoice quantities are true and correct manifest quantities; and that I have not received and do not know of any invoice other than this one."

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 484, 498, 624, 46 Stat. 722, as amended, 728, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1484, 1498, 1624))

Because these amendments merely conform the Customs Regulations to present operating procedures and create no additional burden on the public, notice and public procedure thereon are found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. These amendments shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register. (095140)

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved April 28, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register May 7, 1975 (40 FR 19813)]

(T.D. 75-106)

Reimbursable services—Excess cost of preclearance operations

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., April 30, 1975.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 24.18(d), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 24.18(d)), the biweekly reimbursable excess costs for each preclearance installation are determined to be as set forth below and will be effective with the pay period beginning May 25, 1975.

<i>Installation</i>	<i>Biweekly excess cost</i>
Montreal, Canada	\$8,447.00
Toronto, Canada	14,791.00
Kindley Field, Bermuda	5,484.00
Nassau, Bahama Islands	7,708.00
Vancouver, Canada	2,806.00
Winnipeg, Canada	884.00

(FIS-0-05)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register May 13, 1975 (40 FR 20871)]

(T.D. 75-107)

Antidumping—Pig iron from Canada

The Secretary of the Treasury makes public a modification of the finding of dumping with respect to pig iron from Canada; Section 153.43, C.R., amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., May 5, 1975.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 153—ANTIDUMPING

On November 25, 1974, there was published in the Federal Register (39 FR 41188) a "Notice of Tentative Determination to Modify or Revoke Dumping Finding" with respect to pig iron from Canada

produced and sold by Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation, Sorel, Quebec, Canada. A finding of dumping applicable to this merchandise was published as T.D. 71-193, in the Federal Register of July 24, 1971 (36 FR 13780).

Reasons for the tentative determination were published in the above-mentioned notice, and interested parties were afforded an opportunity to make written submissions or request an opportunity to present oral views in connection therewith.

After full consideration of the views expressed in response to the tentative determination, I hereby determine that, for the reasons stated in the "Notice of Tentative Determination to Modify or Revoke Dumping Finding", pig iron from Canada is no longer being, or likely to be, sold for export to the United States at less than fair value by Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation, Sorel, Quebec, Canada, and the finding of dumping with respect to such merchandise is hereby modified to exclude pig iron produced and sold by that company.

Accordingly, section 153.43 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 153.43) is amended in pertinent part to show the exclusion of pig iron produced and sold by Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation, Sorel, Quebec, Canada, from the finding of dumping, as follows:

<i>Merchandise</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>T.D.</i>	<i>Modified by</i>
Pig iron, except that produced and sold by Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation, Sorel, Quebec, Canada	Canada	71-193	75-107

This determination is published pursuant to section 153.41(d), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 153.41(d)).

(Sec. 201, 407, 42 Stat. 11, as amended, 18; 19 U.S.C. 160, 173.)

(APP-2-04)

JAMES B. CLAWSON,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register May 12, 1975 (40 FR 20617)]

(T.D. 75-108)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., April 29, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

April 14, 1975	.....	\$0. 2017
April 15, 1975	.....	. 2018
April 16, 1975	.....	. 2022
April 17, 1975	.....	. 2022
April 18, 1975	.....	. 2023
April 21, 1975	.....	. 2024
April 22, 1975	.....	. 2031
April 23, 1975	.....	. 2060
April 24, 1975	.....	. 2056
April 25, 1975	.....	. 2043

Iran rial:

April 14-18, 1975	.....	\$0. 0150
April 21-25, 1975	.....	. 0150

Philippines peso:

April 14-18, 1975	.....	\$0. 1425
April 21-25, 1975	.....	. 1425

Singapore dollar:

April 14, 1975	\$0. 4366
April 15, 1975	. 4359
April 16, 1975	. 4368
April 17, 1975	. 4368
April 18, 1975	. 4366
April 21, 1975	. 4368
April 22, 1975	. 4363
April 23, 1975	. 4367
April 24, 1975	. 4376
April 25, 1975	. 4373

Thailand baht (tical);

April 14-18, 1975	\$0. 0465
April 21-25, 1975	. 0465

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-109)

Coastwise transportation—Customs Regulations amended

Sections 4.93(b)(1) and 4.93(b)(2); Customs Regulations, amended to add the Republic of China to the list of countries whose registered vessels are permitted to transport certain articles coastwise

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 4—VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

In accordance with section 27, 41 Stat. 999, as amended (46 U.S.C. 883), the Secretary of State has advised the Secretary of the Treasury on January 23, 1975, that the Republic of China allows privileges reciprocal to those provided for in the sixth proviso of the cited statute with respect to certain articles transported by vessels of the United States. Therefore, corresponding privileges are accorded to vessels of Republic of China registry effective as of the date of such notification.

These privileges relate to the coastwise transportation, under the conditions specified in the sixth proviso of 46 U.S.C. 883, of empty cargo vans, empty lift vans, empty shipping tanks; equipment for use with those articles; empty barges specifically designed for carriage aboard a vessel; any empty instruments for international traffic exempted from application of the Customs laws by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 332(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1322(a)); and certain stevedoring equipment and material.

Accordingly, paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of section 4.93 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.93(b)(1), (b)(2)), are amended by the insertion of "Republic of China" in appropriate alphabetical order in the lists of countries under those paragraphs.

(Sec. 27, 41 Stat. 999, as amended, sec. 14, 67 Stat. 516 (5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 1322(a), 46 U.S.C. 883))

There is a statutory basis for the described extension of reciprocal privileges, and the amendments recognize an exemption from the coastwise prohibition of section 27, 41 Stat. 999, as amended (46 U.S.C. 883). Therefore, good cause is found for dispensing with notice and public procedure thereon as unnecessary, and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. (095265)

(ADM-9-03)

G. R. DICKERSON,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved May 2, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register May 15, 1975 (40 FR 21028)]

(T.D. 75-110)

Tonnage tax and light money—Customs Regulations amended

Section 4.20(c), Customs Regulations, relating to the payment of tonnage tax, amended; section 4.21(b)(14), Customs Regulations, exempting Philippine vessels from the payment of tonnage taxes, deleted

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 4—VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

Section 4.21(b)(14) of the Customs Regulations, which provides that vessels owned by citizens of the Philippine Islands and documented by the Philippine Government shall be exempt from the payment of tonnage taxes, was originally based upon section 1, Act of July 1, 1916, 39 Stat. 286 (46 U.S.C. 130), which became obsolete as a result of the independence of the Philippine Islands on July 4, 1946 (Proclamation No. 2695, 60 Stat. 1352, dated July 4, 1946). However, the exemption accorded Philippine vessels by section 4.21(b)(14), Customs Regulations, was continued after independence pursuant to the Trade Agreements of 1946 and 1955 between the United States and the Philippine Islands.

Both trade agreements have now expired (the Trade Agreement of 1955 expired July 3, 1974). Furthermore, all vessels, including vessels of the United States, are subject to regular tonnage tax under section 4219 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (46 U.S.C. 121) upon entry in any port of the United States from any foreign port or place. Therefore, it has been determined that the exemption from the payment of regular tonnage taxes provided for Philippine vessels is no longer consistent with present laws governing trade relations between the two countries and should, therefore, be revoked.

Accordingly, section 4.21(b) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.21(b)) is amended by deleting subparagraph (14). In addition, the table in section 4.20(c) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.20(c)) is amended to add ".02 or .06" in the column headed "Regular tax" on the line which reads "Vessels of Philippine registry, owned by citizens of the Philippine Islands." As a result of these amendments, Philippine vessels will be subject to regular tonnage tax in accordance with section 4.20(a), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.20(a)).

Because these amendments merely conform the Customs Regulations with existing laws and agreements governing trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary, and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. These amendments shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved May 2, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register May 15, 1975 (40 FR 21027)]

(T.D. 75-111)

Customs Delegation Order No. 49

Order of the Commissioner of Customs, delegating certain functions, rights, privileges, powers and duties to specified Customs officers

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., May 9, 1975.

By virtue of authority vested in me by Treasury Department Order No. 165, Revised (T.D. 53654, 19 FR 7241), as amended, there are hereby delegated to regional directors of investigations, assistant regional directors of investigations, special agents in charge, resident agents, Customs attaches and senior Customs representatives of the United States Customs Service the functions, rights, privileges, powers, and duties under section 509 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1509), to cite to appear before them and examine upon oath, which they are authorized to administer, any owner, importer, consignee, agent, or other person upon any matter or thing which they may deem material with respect to any imported merchandise then under consideration or previously imported within one year, in ascertaining the classification or the value thereof or the rate or amount of duty; to require the production of any letters, accounts, contracts, invoices, or other documents relating to said merchandise; and to require such testimony to be reduced to writing. This delegation of authority will become effective on the date of publication in the Federal Register.

The above delegation of authority in no way affects similar delegations of authority to various other Customs officers contained in Customs Delegation Orders No. 22 and 40 (T.D. 56470, 30 FR 11180; T.D. 71-61, 36 FR 3830).

This order supersedes Customs Delegation Order No. 38, dated September 1, 1970 (T.D. 70-194, 35 FR 14223).

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register May 20, 1975 (40 FR 22007)]

(T.D. 75-112)

Inspection, search, and seizure—Customs Regulations amended

Section 162.2, Customs Regulations, relating to examination of importer and others, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 162—INSPECTION, SEARCH, AND SEIZURE

Customs Delegation Order No. 49 (T.D. 75-111) delegates authority to issue citations under section 509, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1509), to regional directors of investigations, assistant regional directors of investigations, special agents in charge, resident agents, Customs attaches, and senior Customs representatives of the United States Customs Service. Such authority was previously delegated to district directors of Customs and regional commissioners of Customs by Customs Delegation Order No. 22 (T.D. 56470, 30 FR 11180), to the area directors of Customs for the Customs district of New York City, New York, by Customs Delegation Order No. 40 (T.D. 71-61, 36 FR 3830), and to special agents in charge and others by Customs Delegation Order No. 38 (T.D. 70-194, 35 FR 14223) which was superseded by Customs Delegation Order No. 49.

Section 162.2 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 162.2) presently requires that the citation under section 509, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, be signed by the district director. The amendment set forth below, by substituting "appropriate Customs officer" for "district

director", will have the effect of conforming the Customs Regulations with the Customs delegation orders currently in effect.

Accordingly, the first sentence of section 162.2 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 162.2) is amended to read as follows:

§ 162.2 Examination of importer and others.

The citation of a person to appear and testify pursuant to section 509, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1509), authorizing such examination, shall be in writing and signed by the appropriate Customs officer. * * *

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 509, 624, 46 Stat. 733, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1509, 1624))

Because this amendment conforms the regulations with a Customs Delegation Order and relates to agency management, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary, and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved May 7, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register May 20, 1975 (40 FR 21932)]

(T.D. 75-113)

Countervailing duties—Dairy products from France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy and Belgium

Notice of countervailing duties to be imposed under section 303, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, by reason of the payment or bestowal of a bounty or grant upon the manufacture, production or exportation of dairy products from France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy and Belgium

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 159—LIQUIDATION OF DUTIES

On February 14, 1975, a "Notice of Preliminary Countervailing Duty Determination" was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 6791). The notice stated that it had been determined tentatively that payments are being made, directly or indirectly, by the European Communities (consisting of France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy and Belgium), upon the manufacture, production, or exportation of dairy products, which constitute a bounty or grant within the meaning of section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1303). The notice provided interested parties 15 days from the date of publication to submit relevant data, views, or arguments in writing with respect to the preliminary determination.

After consideration of all information received, it has been determined that exports of certain dairy products from the European Communities are subject to bounties or grants within the meaning of section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1303).

Accordingly, notice is hereby given that dairy products imported directly or indirectly from the European Communities, if entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication in the Federal Register, will be subject to payment of countervailing duties equal to the net amount of any bounty or grant determined or estimated to have been paid or bestowed. Those dairy products which are the subject of this order are set forth in the appendix hereto, together with an indication of which of those products currently are subject to the payment or bestowal of bounties or grants by virtue of export restitution payments.

In accordance with section 303, the net amount of the bounties or grants has been ascertained and determined, or estimated, to be the refunds referred to in Article 17 or Regulation (EEC) No. 804/68 applicable on the exportation of dairy products from the member states, as set forth by the regulations of the European Communities as published in the *Official Journal of The European Communities*. To the extent that it has been or can be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs that imports of dairy products from the European Communities are subject to a bounty or grant in an amount other than that applicable under the above declaration, the

amount so established shall be assessed and collected on imports of such dairy products.

Effective on or after the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register and until further notice, upon the entry for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of such dutiable dairy products imported directly from the European Communities, which benefit from these bounties or grants, there shall be collected, in addition to any other duties estimated or determined to be due, countervailing duties in the amount ascertained in accordance with the above declaration.

The liquidation of all entries for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of such dutiable dairy products imported directly from the European Communities; which benefit from these bounties or grants and are subject to this order, shall be suspended pending declarations of the net amounts of the bounties or grants paid.

Notwithstanding the above, a notice of "Waiver of Countervailing Duties" is being published concurrently with this order in accordance with section 303(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303(d)). At such time as the waiver ceases to be effective, in whole or in part, a notice will be published setting forth the deposit of estimated countervailing duties which will be required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of each product then subject to the payment of countervailing duties.

The table in section 159.47(f) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.47(f)) is amended by inserting in the column headed "Country", the names West Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Belgium. The column headed "Commodity" is amended by inserting the words "Dairy Products" after the last entry for France, Great Britain (United Kingdom), West Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy and Belgium. The column headed "Treasury Decision" is amended by inserting the number of this Treasury Decision, and the words "Bounty Declared—Rate" in the column headed "Action".

(R.S. 251, secs. 303, as amended, 624; 46 Stat. 687, 759, 88 Stat. 2050; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1303, as amended, 1624).

(APP-4-05)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved May 12, 1975,
DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register May 19, 1975 (40 FR 21719)]

APPENDIX

I. DAIRY PRODUCTS CURRENTLY RECEIVING RESTITUTION
PAYMENTS FOR EXPORT TO THE U.S.

Common External Tariff No.	General Description	E.C. Code
04.04	Cheese & curd	
	ex. C. Blue-veined cheese, not grated or powdered, other than Roquefort:	4000-00
	D. Processed cheese not grated or powdered:	
	II. Other, of a fat content, by weight:	
	a.) Not exceeding 36% and of a fat content, by weight, in the dry matter:	
	ex. 1. Not exceeding 48% of a dry matter content, by weight:	
	(aa) Of 33% or more, but less than 38%	4410-10 ¹
	(bb) Of 38% or more but less than 43% of a fat content, by weight, in the dry matter:	
	(11) Less than 20%	4410-20 ¹
	(22) Of 20% or more	4410-30 ¹
	(cc) Of 43% or more & of a fat content, by weight, in the dry matter:	
	(11) Less than 20%	4410-40 ¹
	(22) Of 20% or more but less than 40%	4410-50 ¹
	(33) Of 40% or more	4410-60 ¹
	ex. 2. Exceeding 48% & of a dry matter content, by weight:	
	(aa) Of 33% or more but less than 38%	4510-10 ¹
	(bb) Of 38% or more but less than 43%	4510-20 ¹
	(cc) Of 43% or more but less than 46%	4510-30 ¹
	(dd) Of 46% or more & of a fat content, by weight, in the dry matter:	
	(11) Less than 55%	4510-40 ¹
	(22) Of 55% or more	4510-50 ¹
	b.) Exceeding 36%	4610-00 ¹

See footnotes at end of table.

I. DAIRY PRODUCTS CURRENTLY RECEIVING RESTITUTION PAYMENTS FOR EXPORT TO THE U.S.—Continued

Common External Tariff No.	General Description	E.C. Code
04.04	Cheese & curd—Continued	
	E. Other:	
	I. Not grated or powdered, of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 40% & a water content, calculated by weight, of the non-fatty matter:	
	ex. a.) Not exceeding 47%	
	(1) Grana, Parmigiano Reggiano	4710-11
	(2) Fiore Sardo, Pecorino	4710-16
	(3) Other, of a fat content, by weight, in the dry matter of 30% or more	4710-21 ²
	b.) Exceeding 47% but not exceeding 72%	
	(dd) Of 39% or more:	
	(11) Asiago, Caciocavallo, Provolone, Ragusano	5120-31
	(22) Danbo, Edan, Fontal, Fontina, Fynbo, Gouda, Havarti, Maribo, Samso, Tilsit	5120-44
	(33) Butterkase, Esrom, Italico, Kernhem, Saint-Nectaire, Saint-Paulin, Taleggio	5120-54
	(44) Cantal	5120-58
	(55) Salted ricotta, of a fat content, by weight, of 30% or more	5120-59
	(66) Feta, of a water content calculated by weight of the non-fatty matter exceeding 62% but not exceeding 72% in containers holding brine	5120-80
	(88) Other, of a water content, calculated by weight, of the non-fatty matter:	
	(aaa.) Exceeding 47% but not exceeding 52%	5120-86 ³
	(bbb.) Exceeding 52% but not exceeding 62%	5120-91 ³

See footnotes at end of table.

I. DAIRY PRODUCTS CURRENTLY RECEIVING RESTITUTION PAYMENTS FOR EXPORT TO THE U.S.—Continued

Common External Tariff No.	General Description	E.C. Code
04.04	Cheese & curd—Continued	

II. Other

ex. a.) Grated or powdered, of a fat content by weight exceeding 20% of a lactose content by weight, less than 5% of a dry matter content, by weight:

(1) Of 80% or more but less than 85%	5310-10 ⁴
(2) Of 85% or more but less than 95%	5310-21 ⁴
(3) Of 95% or more	5310-30 ⁴

II. SCHEDULE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS BY COMMON EXTERNAL TARIFF NO. NOT PRESENTLY RECEIVING RESTITUTION PAYMENTS FOR EXPORT TO THE U.S.

04.01	Milk and cream, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened
04.02	Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened in dry or liquid form with sugar or without sugar
04.03	Butter including butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and Ghee
04.04	Cheese and curd (not listed in I above)
23.07	Sweetened forage; other preparations of a kind used in animal feeding, which might include milk products

¹ Processed cheese includes specialty and exotic cheeses for table use only such as garlic and spiced cheese, smoked cheese, cheese spreads, and like specialty products. These cheeses are not for further processing except for preparation for retail sales.

² Including other hard Italian table cheeses.

³ Including Camembert, Brie, Port Salut, Limburger.

⁴ Excluding those cheeses processed from Swiss or American type cheeses.

(T.D. 75-114)

Waiver of Countervailing Duties—Dairy Products from France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy and Belgium

Determination under section 303(d), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to waive countervailing duties

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., May 12, 1975.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 159—LIQUIDATION OF DUTIES

In T.D. 75-113, published concurrently with this determination, it has been determined that bounties or grants within the meaning of section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303) are being paid or bestowed, directly or indirectly, upon the manufacture, production, or exportation of dairy products from the European Communities (consisting of France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy and Belgium).

Section 303(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as added by the Trade Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-618, January 3, 1975), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to waive the imposition of countervailing duties during the four year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Trade Act of 1974 if he determines that:

(1) adequate steps have been taken to reduce substantially or eliminate during such period the adverse effect of a bounty or grant which he has determined is being paid or bestowed with respect to any article or merchandise;

(2) there is a reasonable prospect that, under section 102 of the Trade Act of 1974, successful trade agreements will be entered into with foreign countries or instrumentalities providing for the reduction or elimination of barriers to or other distortions of international trade; and

(3) the imposition of the additional duty under this section with respect to such article or merchandise would be likely to seriously jeopardize the satisfactory completion of such negotiations.

The European Community has taken action to suspend restitution payments on the following cheeses: Colby and Monterey (EC Code

5120-83); Industrial cheese for processing (EC Codes 5120-11, 5120-15, 5120-21); Emmenthaler and Gruyere (EC Code 3800-00). Restitution payments on cheddar cheese (EC Code 4850-00) and on other dairy products, other than cheese, have been suspended since at least July 1974 and continue in a state of suspension. In view of the above, and based upon analysis of all relevant factors and consultation with interested agencies, I have concluded that the steps taken are adequate to reduce substantially the adverse effect of the bounties or grants.

After consulting with appropriate agencies, including the Department of State, the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, and the Department of Agriculture, I have concluded 1) that there is a reasonable prospect that, under section 102 of the Trade Act of 1974, successful trade agreements will be entered into with foreign countries or instrumentalities providing for the reduction or elimination of barriers to or other distortions of international trade; and 2) that the imposition of countervailing duties on dairy products from the European Communities would be likely to seriously jeopardize the satisfactory completion of such negotiations.

Accordingly, pursuant to section 303(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303(d)), I hereby waive the imposition of countervailing duties as well as the suspension of liquidation ordered in T.D. 75-113 on dairy products from the European Communities.

This determination may be revoked, in whole or in part, at any time and shall be revoked whenever the basis supporting such determination no longer exists. Unless sooner revoked or made subject to a resolution of disapproval passed by either House of the Congress of the United States pursuant to section 303(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303(e)), this waiver of countervailing duties will, in any event, by statute cease to have force and effect on January 4, 1979.

On or after the date of publication in the Federal Register of a notice revoking this determination in whole or in part, the date of passage by either House of the Congress or a resolution disapproving this "Waiver of Countervailing Duties", or January 4, 1979, whichever occurs first, countervailing duties will be assessable on dairy products imported directly or indirectly from the European Communities in accordance with T.D. 75-113, published concurrently with this determination.

The table in section 159.47(f) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.47(f)) is amended by inserting after the last entry for France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, and Belgium under the commodity heading "Dairy Products", the number of this Treasury Decision in

the column heading "Treasury Decision", and the words "Imposition of countervailing duties waived" in the column headed "Action".

(R.S. 251, secs. 303, as amended, 624; 46 Stat. 687, 759, 88 Stat. 2051, 2052; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1303, as amended, 1624).

(APP-4-05)

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register May 19, 1975 (40 FR 21720)]

(T.D. 75-115)

Synopses of drawback decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., May 9, 1975.

The following are synopses of drawback rates and amendments issued November 27, 1974, to May 6, 1975, inclusive, pursuant to sections 22.1 and 22.5, inclusive, Customs Regulations.

(DRA-1-09)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
*Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.*

(A) *Air registers, grilles and diffusers.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Tuttle and Bailey Div., Allied Thermal Corp., New Britain, Conn., with the use of imported cold rolled steel coils.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after October 20, 1974, and exported on and after November 22, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., March 27, 1975.

(B) *Breakfast cereals.*—T.D. 72-121-G, as amended by T.D.'s 74-95-M, 74-149-K, 74-217-S, 74-279-L, and 74-300-U, covering, among other things, breakfast cereals, manufactured under section 1313(b) by General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., at its factories located at Minneapolis (two) and Duluth, Minn.; Carlisle, Iowa; Buffalo, N.Y.; Los Angeles and Vallejo, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; Great

Falls, Mont.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Enid, Okla.; and Pocatello, Idaho, with the use of sugar, is hereby further *amended* to cover breakfast cereals manufactured under section 1313(b) at the plants of Grandma Cookie Co., Beaverton, Ore., and Salerno Mego-wen Biscuit Co., Chicago, Ill., with the use of brown sugar, coconut oil, and dry diced dates.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after July 1, 1974, and exported on and after July 15, 1974.

Supplemental statements of January 20, 1975, and March 24, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., April 25, 1975.

(C) *Chain saws*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Stihl Inc., Virginia Beach, Va., with the use of imported components of chain saws.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 2, 1975, and exported on and after January 22, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., March 20, 1975.

(D) *Citroflex*.—T.D. 68-297-C, as amended by T.D. 71-167-L, covering Citroflex A₂ and A₄ manufactured under section 1313(b) by Pfizer Inc., New York, N.Y., at its Greensboro, N.C., factory, with the use of n-butyl alcohol (butanol) and acetic anhydride, further *amended* to cover Citroflex manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company at the above-named factory with the use of anhydrous citric acid.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after May 1, 1974, and exported on and after May 15, 1974.

Manufacturer's supplemental statement of January 28, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., February 28, 1975.

(E) *Coils, narrow, of cold rolled sheet steel*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Burda Metals, Inc., Hialeah, Fla., with the use of imported galvanized cold rolled sheet steel in coils.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after July 8, 1974, and exported on and after October 18, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Miami, Fla., November 27, 1974.

(F) *Dye*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., at its Deepwater, N.J., factory, with the use of imported gamma acid paste and imported 5-amino-2-hydroxybenzoic acid (ground).

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after December 1, 1972, and exported on and after April 17, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., March 24, 1975.

(G) *Dyes*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., at its Deepwater, N.J., factory, with the use of imported beta-aminoanthraquinone.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after August 8, 1972, and exported on and after February 8, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., March 24, 1975.

(H) *Electrical assemblies (back panels)*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Winchester Electronics, Div. of Litton Systems, Inc., Oakville, Conn., with the use of imported printed circuit boards.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after March 1, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., March 7, 1975.

(I) *Electrifiers, polishers, shears, tigers, and special effect finishing equipment*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Polrotor, Inc., Amityville, N.Y., with the use of imported machines, machine frames, machine parts and accessories.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after August 29, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., March 24, 1975.

(J) *Extracts, flavoring*.—T.D. 69-74-H, as amended by T.D. 72-116-I covering flavoring extracts manufactured under section 1313(d) by Moxie-Monarch-Nugrape Co., Doraville, Ga., with the use of tax-paid ethyl alcohol, further amended to cover a change in name to Monarch-Nugrape Co., Div. of Moxie Industries, Inc.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after May 15, 1972.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New Orleans, La., March 21, 1975.

(K) *Fiber and filament, polyester staple; and chips, polyester*.—T.D. 74-179-E, covering polyester staple fiber and filament manufactured under section 1313(b) by Hoechst Fibers, Inc., New York, N.Y., at its Spartanburg, S.C., factory, with the use of ethylene glycol, amended to cover such products manufactured by American

Hoechst Corp., *successor*, and to cover polyester chips manufactured under section 1313(b) at the said factory with the use of ethylene glycol.

Amendment effective on polyester staple fiber and filament exported on and after January 1, 1975, the date of succession. Amendment effective on polyester chips manufactured on and after January 1, 1974, and exported on and after March 1, 1974.

Successor's supplemental statement of April 15, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., April 29, 1975.

(L) *Film, photographic, sensitized*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., at its Rochester, N.Y., factory, with the use of imported lacquered raw pulp paper.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 2, 1974, and exported on and after January 4, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., March 28, 1975.

(M) *Gelatin, blended edible*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) and (b) by The Kind and Knox Division of Knox Gelatine, Inc., Cherry Hill, N.J., at its Sioux City, Iowa, factory, with the use of edible gelatin.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after September 17, 1974, and exported on and after October 2, 1974.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of March 27, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioners of Customs, Baltimore, Md., and Houston, Tex., May 6, 1975.

(N) *Molybdenum oxide, ferromolybdenum, and ammonium molybdate*.—T.D. 43273-C, as extended by T.D. 45582-D, and as amended, covering, among other things, ferrotungsten, tungsten compounds, and tungsten powder manufactured under section 1313(b) by Molybdenum Corp. of America, New York, N.Y., at its Washington and York, Pa., factories, with the use of tungsten ore and concentrates, further amended to cover (1) a change in name to Molycorp, Inc., White Plains, N.Y., and (2) molybdenum oxide, ferromolybdenum, and ammonium molybdate manufactured by the said company under section 1313(b) with the use of molybdenum concentrates and ores.

Amendment effective on articles covered by (1), above, which are exported on and after April 30, 1974, the date of the change in name, and (2), above, which are manufactured on and after June 1, 1974, and exported on and after June 27, 1974.

Supplemental statements of November 25, 1974, February 11 and March 12, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., April 14, 1975.

(O) *Pipe, plain end steel.*—T.D. 56417-G, covering plain end steel pipe manufactured under section 1313(b) by Stupp Corp., Baton Rouge, La., with the use of hot rolled steel plate and sheet, amended to cover the said articles manufactured at an additional factory located at Baton Rouge, La.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after January 24, 1975.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New Orleans, La., March 24, 1975.

(P) *Powder, protein.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by General Mills Chemicals, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., at its Keokuk, Iowa, factory, with the use of imported levulose a/k/a fructose.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after June 1, 1974, and exported on and after November 26, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., March 26, 1975.

(Q) *Pulleys.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by The Rogers Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio, with the use of cold rolled sheet steel in coils.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after February 3, 1975, and exported on and after February 10, 1975.

Manufacturer's statement of March 7, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., April 24, 1975.

(R) *Pumping units, bituminous.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Wales Metal Products, Inc., Wales, Wisc., with the use of imported Diesel internal combustion engines.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after October 1, 1971, and exported on and after January 14, 1972.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1975.

(S) *Refrigeration units.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Thermo King de Puerto Rico, Inc., Arecibo, P.R., with the use of imported Diesel engines.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after October 28, 1974, and exported on and after October 30, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., March 31, 1975.

(T) *"Sevron" Blue 5G and "Sevron" Blue 5G solution, a/k/a "Sevron" Blue 5GU, and "Sevron" Blue 5GU solution (dyes).*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., at its Deepwater, N.J., factory, with the use of imported diethyl-m-aminophenol.

Rate effective on "Sevron" Blue 5G, a/k/a "Sevron" Blue 5GU, manufactured on and after January 17, 1973, and exported on and after April 17, 1973; and, "Sevron" Blue 5G solution, a/k/a "Sevron" Blue 5GU solution, manufactured on and after April 29, 1973, and exported on and after June 29, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1975.

(U) *Tris (beta-chloropropyl) phosphate.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Stauffer Chemical Co., Westport, Conn., at its Gallipolis Ferry, W. Va., factory, with the use of propylene oxide.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after September 23, 1974.

Manufacturer's statements of February 28 and March 14, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., May 1, 1975.

(V) *Vinyl chloride.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., at its Freeport, Tex., factory, with the use of ethylene dichloride.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after March 1, 1975, and exported on and after April 1, 1975.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of March 20, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., April 28, 1975.

(W) *Vinyl chloride monomer (VCM).*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by PPG Industries, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., at its Lake Charles, La., factory, with the use of ethylene dichloride (EDC).

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after February 1, 1975, and exported on and after March 1, 1975.

Manufacturer's statement of February 28, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Houston, Tex., April 25, 1975.

(X) *Voranol.*—T.D. 67-84-L, as amended, and particularly as amended by T.D. 73-124-M, covering, among other things, Voranol CP 3500 and Voranol CP 3720, brands of polyol, manufactured under section 1313(b) by The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., at its Midland, Mich., and Freeport, Tex., factories, with the use of propylene oxide, further amended to cover Voranols manufactured under

section 1313(b) by the company at its above factories with the use of propylene oxide.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after November 1, 1973, and exported on and after January 20, 1974.

Manufacturer's supplemental statement of March 18, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., April 23, 1975.

(Y) *Wool, bench sorted grease; scoured wool; and wool top.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by I. Reifsnyder, Son & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., with the use of grease wool through its agents operating under rates of drawback established under section 1313(b).

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after September 12, 1974, and exported on and after September 16, 1974.

Manufacturer's statements of March 12, and April 10, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioners of Customs, Baltimore, Md., and Boston, Mass., April 29, 1975.

(Z) *Yarn, texturized polyester, dyed or undyed.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Macfield Texturing, Inc., Madison, N.C., at its Madison, Reidsville, Burlington, Greensboro, and High Point, N.C., factories, with the use of undyed polyester yarn.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after December 30, 1973, and exported on and after January 27, 1975.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of March 26, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., April 29, 1975.

(T.D. 75-116)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., May 19, 1975.

There is published below the directive of May 2, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textiles and cotton textile

products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea. This directive amends but does not cancel that Committee's directive of September 26, 1974 (T.D. 74-271).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on May 7, 1975 (40 FR 19877), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

for R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

May 2, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

On September 26, 1974, the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, directed you to prohibit entry during the twelve-month period beginning October 1, 1974 of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in the Republic of Korea, in excess of designated levels of restraint. The Chairman further advised you that the levels of restraint are subject to adjustment.¹

Pursuant to paragraph 17 of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of December 30, 1971, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to amend, effective on May 8, 1975, the levels of restraint established in the aforesaid directive of September 26, 1974 for

¹ The term "adjustment" refers to those provisions of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of December 30, 1971, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea which provide in part that within the aggregate and applicable group limits, limits on certain categories may be exceeded by not more than five (5) percent; for limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements.

cotton textile products in the following categories for the twelve-month period which began on October 1, 1974:

Category	Amended Twelve-Month Level of Restraint ³	
7	879, 398	square yards
9/10	5, 320, 348	square yards
18/19/26 (printcloth only) ³	3, 385, 114	square yards
26 (duck fabric) ⁴	19, 346, 711	square yards
31 (only TSUSA No. 366.2740)	1, 672, 614	pieces
34/35	305, 464	pieces
38	203, 150	pounds
39	194, 741	dozen pairs
45	52, 764	dozen
46/47	1, 961, 427	square yards
48	16, 750	dozen
49	43, 970	dozen
50	73, 873	dozen
51	100, 252	dozen
52	52, 764	dozen
53	16, 750	dozen
54	79, 147	dozen
55	16, 750	dozen
60	45, 732	dozen
64 (only TSUSA Nos. 366.4500, 366.4600 and 366.4730)	803, 769	pounds
64 (only TSUSA No. 347.3340)	98, 492	pounds

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of Korea and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from the Republic of Korea have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception

³ These levels have not been adjusted to reflect any entries made on and after October 1, 1974.

³ In Category 26, the T.S.U.S.A. Nos. for printcloth are:

320.—34 322.—34 327.—34
321.—34 326.—34 328.—34

⁴ The T.S.U.S.A. Nos. for duck fabric are:

320.—01 through 04, 06, 08 326.—01 through 04, 06, 08
321.—01 through 04, 06, 08 327.—01 through 04, 06, 08
322.—01 through 04, 06, 08 328.—01 through 04, 06, 08

to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-117)

Manmade fiber textile products—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Haiti

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., May 19, 1975.

There is published below the directive of April 24, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Haiti.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on April 29, 1975 (40 FR 18586), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,
*Director,
Duty Assessment Division.*

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

April 24, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
*Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229*

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, and in

accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective on April 29, 1975, and for the twelve-month period beginning on February 27, 1975 and extending through February 26, 1976, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, of man-made fiber textile products in Categories 214, 219, 228 and 229, produced or manufactured in Haiti, in excess of the following levels of restraint:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Twelve-Month Level of Restraint¹</i>
214	294,432 dozen pairs
219	239,420 dozen
228	139,532 dozen
229	86,937 dozen

Entries of man-made fiber textile products in Categories 214, 219, 228, and 229, produced or manufactured in Haiti and which have been exported to the United States from Haiti prior to February 27, 1975, shall not be subject to this directive.

Man-made fiber textile products in Categories 214, 219, 228 and 229 which have been released from the custody of the U.S. Customs Service under the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1448(b) prior to the effective date of this directive shall not be denied entry under this directive.

A detailed description of these categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the Federal Register on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Haiti and with respect to imports of man-made fiber textile products from Haiti have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance,
U.S. Department of Commerce*

¹ The levels of restraint have not been adjusted to reflect any entries made on or after February 27, 1975.

(T.D. 75-118)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles in category 26 (other) manufactured or produced in Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., May 19, 1975.

There is published below the directive of April 23, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textiles on category 26 (other) manufactured or produced in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on April 28, 1975 (40 FR 18487), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

April 23, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of August 29, 1969, as extended, between the Governments of the United States and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective May 1, 1975 and for the twelve-month period extending through April 30, 1976, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textile products in Category 26 (other than duck),¹

¹ The T.S.U.S.A. Nos. for duck fabric not covered by this directive are:

320.—01 through 04,06,08	326.—01 through 04,06,08
321.—01 through 04,06,08	327.—01 through 04,06,08
322.—01 through 04,06,08	328.—01 through 04,06,08

produced or manufactured in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in excess of the level of restraint for the period of 1,340,095 square yards.

Cotton textile products in Category 26 (other than duck),¹ produced or manufactured in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and which have been exported prior to May 1, 1975, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the level of restraint established for such goods during the period May 1, 1974 to April 30, 1975. In the event that the level of restraint established for that period has been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the level set forth in this letter.

The level of restraint set forth above is subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of August 29, 1969, as extended, between the Governments of the United States and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic which provide, in part, that within the aggregate limit, the limitation on Category 26 (other than duck)¹ may be exceeded by not more than 5 percent; for the limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the Federal Register on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and with respect to imports of cotton textile products from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance*

(T.D. 75-119)

Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products
in certain categories manufactured or produced in Macau

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., May 19, 1975.

There is published below directive April 23, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the visa requirement for cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Macau. This directive further amends but does not cancel that Committee's directive of August 6, 1973 (T.D. 73-241).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on April 28, 1975 (40 FR 18487), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

April 23, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive further amends, but does not cancel, the directive of August 6, 1973 from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, that directed you to prohibit, under certain specified conditions, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles

and cotton textile products in Categories 1-64; wool textile products in Categories 101-126, 128, and 131-132; and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 200-243, produced or manufactured in Macau for which Macau had not issued an appropriate visa. One of the requirements is that each visa include the signature of a Macau official authorized to issue visas. The directive of August 6, 1973 was previously amended by directive of March 6, 1975.

Under the provisions of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreements of December 22, 1972, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and Portugal, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, the directive of August 6, 1973 is further amended, effective on April 30, 1975 to authorize Dr. Jose Francisco Cadorio Ferreira Lino to issue visas in place of Dr. Jose Correia Montenegro, who will no longer sign. A complete list of Macau officials currently authorized to issue visas is enclosed.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Portugal and with respect to imports of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products from Macau have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States.

Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance*

**MACAU OFFICIALS CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE VISAS
FOR COTTON, WOOL AND MAN-MADE FIBER TEXTILE PRODUCTS
EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES**

Dr. Jose Francisco Cadorio Ferreira Lino

Dr. Armando Gil Lopes de Campos

Mrs. Olivia Maria dos Remedios Cesar

(T.D. 75-120)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in all 64 categories manufactured or produced in Mexico

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., May 19, 1975.

There is published below the directive of April 29, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction of entry into the United States of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in all 64 categories manufactured or produced in Mexico.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on May 5, 1975 (40 FR 19504), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

for R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

April 29, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of June 29, 1971, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective May 1, 1975 and for the twelve-month period extending through April 30, 1976, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1 through 64, produced or manufactured in Mexico, in excess of the designated levels of restraint set forth below.

The combined level of restraint for Categories 1 through 4 shall be 12,960,995 pounds.

The overall level of restraint for Categories 5 through 27 and part of 64 (knit fabrics) shall be 50,625,835 square yards equivalent.

Within the overall level of restraint for Categories 5 through 27 and part of 64 (knit fabrics) the following specific levels of restraint shall apply:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Twelve-Month Level of Restraint</i>
9/10	16,007,645 square yards
22/23	17,110,145 square yards
26/27 and part of 64 (knit fabrics)	17,508,045 square yards (of which not more than 8,204,667 square yards shall be in duck fabric ¹ , and not more than 759,692 square yards equivalent shall be in knit fabrics, T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 345.1020, 345.1040, 346-4560, 353.5014, and 359-1040)

Within the overall level of restraint for Categories 5 through 27 and part of 64 (knit fabrics), each category without a specific level of restraint is subject to a consultation level of 738,729 square yards, pursuant to paragraph 7 of the bilateral agreement, as amended. If appropriate, future directions concerning these categories will be made to you by letter.

The overall level of restraint for Categories 28 through 63 and 64 (excluding knit fabrics) shall be 8,994,746 square yards equivalent.

Within the overall level of restraint for Categories 28 through 63 and 64 (excluding knit fabrics), the following specific levels of restraint shall apply:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Twelve-Month Level of Restraint</i>
30/31	2,851,293 numbers
64 (excluding knit fabrics) ²	739,874 pounds (of which not more than 475,632 pounds shall be in zipper tape, T.S.U.S.A. No. 347.3340)

Within the overall level of restraint for Categories 28 through 63, and 64 (excluding knit fabrics), each category without a specific level

¹ The T.S.U.S.A. Nos. for duck fabric are:

330.—01 through 04,06,08 336.—01 through 04,06,08
331.—01 through 04,06,08 337.—01 through 04,06,08
332.—01 through 04,06,08 338.—01 through 04,06,08

² All of Category 64 except T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 345.1020, 345.1040, 346.4560, 353.5014 and 359.1040.

of restraint is subject to a consultation level of 517,109 square yards equivalent. If appropriate, future directions concerning these categories will be made to you by letter.

In carrying out this directive, cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1 through 64 produced or manufactured in Mexico and which have been exported to the United States prior to May 1, 1975, shall to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during the period May 1, 1974 through April 30, 1975. In the event that any level of restraint for that period has been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of June 29, 1971, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and Mexico which provide, in part, that within the aggregate limit, the group limits for Group I and Group II may be exceeded by not more than 10 percent, and the limit on Group III may be exceeded by not more than 5 percent; within the aggregate and applicable group limits, limits on certain categories may be exceeded by not more than 5 percent; for the limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.A. numbers and factors for converting category units into equivalent square yards was published in the Federal Register on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Mexico and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Mexico have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance

(T.D. 75-121)

*Examination, sampling, and testing of merchandise—Customs
Regulations amended*

Sections 151.64, 151.71(b) and 151.72(b), Customs Regulations, pertaining to the documents to be filed with the entry of wool or hair, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 151—EXAMINATION, SAMPLING, AND TESTING OF MERCHANDISE

On September 16, 1974, a notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the Federal Register (39 FR 33227) which proposed to amend sections 151.64, 151.71(b) and 151.72(b) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 151.64, 151.71(b), 151.72(b)). The proposed amendments would require the importer of wool or hair to submit his name and address on Customs Form 6451, Notice of Percentage Clean Yield and Grade of Wool or Hair, with the entry of wool or hair. In addition, the proposal provided for the subsequent use of that form by Customs to notify the importer of the percentage clean yield of the wool or hair. In those cases where a laboratory analysis of the imported wool or hair is made and the district director receives a copy of the Laboratory Report, Customs Form 6415, the proposed amendments provided that a copy of the report would be forwarded to the importer with the notification of percentage clean yield.

No comments were received in response to the notice of proposed rulemaking.

Accordingly, Part 151 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 151) is amended as set forth below.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective 30 days after the date of publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved May 16, 1975,
DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register May 30, 1975 (40 FR 23458)]

PART 151-EXAMINATION, SAMPLING, AND TESTING OF MERCHANDISE

Section 151.64, including the heading thereof, is amended to read as follows:

§ 151.64 Additional documents.

(a) *Notice of Percentage Clean Yield and Grade of Wool or Hair.* Customs Form 6451, Notice of Percentage Clean Yield and Grade of Wool or Hair, containing the name and address of the importer, shall be filed in duplicate with each entry covering wool or hair.

(b) *Extra copy of entry.* One copy of each entry covering wool or hair subject to duty at a rate per clean pound shall be filed in addition to the copies otherwise required.

Paragraph (b) of section 151.71 is amended to read as follows:

§ 151.71 Laboratory testing for clean yield.

(b) *Notification to importer.* The district director shall promptly notify the importer by mail on Customs Form 6451, Notice of Percentage Clean Yield and Grade of Wool or Hair, of the percentage clean yield found by him. Where samples of wool or hair have been tested in a Customs laboratory and the district director has received a copy of the Laboratory Report, Customs Form 6415, a copy of that report shall accompany the notification to the importer.

Paragraph (b) of section 151.72 is amended to read as follows:

§ 151.72 Estimation of clean yield by nonlaboratory method.

(b) *Notification to importer.* The district director shall promptly notify the importer by mail on Customs Form 6451, Notice of Percentage Clean Yield and Grade of Wool or Hair, of the percentage clean yield estimated by the appropriate Customs officer.

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

(T.D. 75-122)

Coastwise transportation—Customs Regulations amended

Section 4.93(b)(1), Customs Regulations, amended to add Iran to the list of countries whose registered vessels are permitted to transport certain articles coastwise

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 4—VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

In accordance with section 27, 41 Stat. 999, as amended (46 U.S.C. 883), the Secretary of State has advised the Secretary of the Treasury under date of December 23, 1974, that Iran allows privileges reciprocal to those provided for in the cited statute with respect to certain articles transported by vessels of the United States. Therefore, corresponding privileges are accorded to vessels of Iranian registry effective as of the date of such notification. These privileges relate to the coastwise transportation, under the conditions specified in the applicable proviso of section 27, 41 Stat. 999, as amended (46 U.S.C. 883), of empty cargo vans, empty lift vans, and empty shipping tanks.

Accordingly, paragraph (b)(1) of section 4.93, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.93(b)(1)), is amended by the insertion of "Iran" in appropriate alphabetical order in the list of countries under that paragraph.

(Sec. 27, 41 Stat. 999, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 301, 46 U.S.C. 883)

There is a statutory basis for the described extension of reciprocal privileges, and the amendment recognizes an exemption from the coastwise prohibition of section 27, 41 Stat. 999, as amended (46 U.S.C. 883). Therefore, good cause is found for dispensing with notice and public procedure thereon as unnecessary, and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under 5 U.S.C. 553. (095235)

(ADM-9-03)

G. R. DICKERSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved May 19, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register June 3, 1975 (40 FR 23845)]

(T.D. 75-123)

Bonds

Approval and discontinuance of bonds on Customs Form 7587 for the control of instruments of international traffic of a kind specified in section 10.41a of the Customs Regulations

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., May 28, 1975.

Bonds on Customs Form 7587 for the control of instruments of international traffic of a kind specified in section 10.41a of the Customs Regulations have been approved or discontinued as shown below. The symbol "D" indicates that the bond previously outstanding has been discontinued on the month, day, and year represented by the figures which follow. "PB" refers to a previous bond, dated as represented by figures in parentheses immediately following, which has been discontinued. If the previous bond was in the name of a different company or if the surety was different, the information is shown in a footnote at end of list.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Allied Chemical Corp., P.O. Box 1057 R Morristown, N.J.; Seaboard Surety Co. (PB 1/17/66) D 3/5/75 ¹	Mar. 5, 1975	Mar. 14, 1975	New York Seaport; \$10,000
Air Products and Chemicals Inc., 23320 South Alameda St., Long Bch., Calif.; Peerless Ins. Co. D 4/8/75	July 31, 1973	Aug. 21, 1973	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$10,000
All American Distributing Co. 490 East Pima St., Phoenix, Ariz.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 4/15/75	Jan. 28, 1969	Feb. 5, 1969	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$10,000
American Hoechst Corp. and its Subsidiaries: National Laboratories Corp., SouTex Chem. Co. Inc., Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals Inc., Divisions: Film Div., Azoplate Div., Hoechst Fibers Ind., and Dept.'s of American Hoechst Corp.: M.G. Welding Products, and Behring Diagnostics, Rte. 202-206 N. Somerville, N.J.; Peerless Ins. Co. (PB 3/19/71) D 4/15/75 ²	Apr. 15, 1975	May 5, 1975	New York Seaport; \$10,000
Arbed-F&G Wire Products Corp., 825 Third Ave., New York, N.Y.; Peerless Ins. Co.	Mar. 17, 1975	Mar. 17, 1975	Norfolk, Va.; \$10,000
Atlantic Ship Agencies, Inc., Citizens Office Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; Peerless Ins. Co.	Apr. 8, 1975	Apr. 10, 1975	Norfolk, Va.; \$10,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Borinquen Lines Inc., P.O. Box 5185, San Juan, P.R.; Firemen's Fund Ins. Co. (PB 3/13/74) D 3/13/75 ¹	Feb. 19, 1975	Mar. 13, 1975	San Juan, P.R.; \$25,000
Cargo Worldwide Inc., 39 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; Fed. Ins. Co.	Apr. 22, 1975	Apr. 23, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Central Gulf Lines, Inc., Int'l Trade Mart Bldg., New Orleans, La.; Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N.Y.	Mar. 8, 1975	Mar. 10, 1975	New Orleans, La.; \$10,000
Chester, Blackburn & Roder, Inc., 1040 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Fla.; Aetna Ins. Co. (PB 10/11/68) D 10/15/74 ⁴	Sept. 26, 1974	Oct. 11, 1974	Miami, Fla.; \$10,000
Chori America Inc., 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.; American Motorists Ins. Co. (PB 4/12/71) D 4/12/75 ⁵	Apr. 12, 1975	Apr. 17, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, 17 State St., New York, N.Y.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 4/17/75	Apr. 20, 1963	Apr. 25, 1963	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion, 21 West St., New York, N.Y.; Fed. Ins. Co. (PB 3/31/70) D 5/23/75 ⁶	Apr. 23, 1975	Apr. 24, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Anthony C. Ferrigno, d/b/a Consumers Distributing Co., 1850 17th St., San Francisco, Calif.; Reliance Ins. Co. D 4/11/75	Apr. 1, 1969	Apr. 18, 1969	San Francisco, Calif.; \$10,000
Crossocean Shipping Co., Inc., One World Trade Center, New York, N.Y.; Fed. Ins. Co. (PB 4/18/63) D 4/18/75 ¹	Apr. 18, 1975	Apr. 25, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Dalton Steamship Corp. of Texas, 1520 Texas Ave., Houston, Tx.; Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland	Feb. 3, 1975	Feb. 13, 1975	Houston, Tex.; \$10,000
East Coast Agencies, Inc., Miami, Fla.; Sentry In- demnity Co. (PB 4/12/74) D 4/2/75 ¹	Apr. 2, 1975	Apr. 2, 1975	Miami, Fla.; \$10,000
F. H. Fenderson Inc., 12 Main St., Calais, Me.; Peer- less Ins. Co. (PB 1/1/65) D 4/30/75 ¹	Apr. 24, 1975	May 1, 1975	Portland, Me.; \$10,000
Fan International S.A.R.L., Rte. de Dudelage, Bet- tembourg, Luxembourg; Peerless Ins. Co.	Feb. 3, 1975	Feb. 5, 1975	Norfolk, Va.; \$10,000
Ford Motor Co., The American Rd., Dearborn, Mi.; American Home Assurance Co. (PB 12/1/62) D 12/2/74 ¹⁰	Dec. 2, 1974	Dec. 23, 1974	Detroit, Mich.; \$10,000
Gdynia American Line, One World Trade Center, New York, N.Y.; Peerless Ins. Co.	Apr. 30, 1975	Apr. 30, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Gulfstream Shipping Corp., 2501 Sliphead Rd., Ft. Everglades, Fla.; Sentry Indemnity Co.	Feb. 11, 1975	Mar. 13, 1975	Miami, Fla.; \$10,000
Harrington & Co., Inc., 820 N.E. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla.; Sentry Indemnity Co.	Apr. 1, 1975	Apr. 1, 1975	Miami, Fla.; \$10,000
Internationale Inc., 422 Pierce St., Bethlehem, Pa.; Peerless Ins. Co. D 4/28/75	May 10, 1972	May 11, 1972	New York Sea- port; \$100,000
International Shipping Co., 200 World Trade Bldg., Portland, Or.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Feb. 10, 1975	Feb. 10, 1975	Portland, Oreg.; \$10,000
Leffler & Malmros Inc., A N.Y. Corp., 636 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.; Fed. Ins. Co.	Feb. 14, 1975	Feb. 14, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
A. M. Look Canning Co., East Machias, Me.; Maine Bonding & Casualty Co.	June 14, 1974	Feb. 3, 1975	Portland, Me.; \$10,000
The Madden Corp., 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 4/22/75	April 14, 1964	April 14, 1964	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Nakano Warehouse & Transportation Corp., 18924 S. Laurel Park Rd., Compton, Calif.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Apr. 7, 1975	Apr. 14, 1975	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$22,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
National Standard Co., 601 N. 8th St., Niles, MI.; Peerless Inc. Co. D 2/5/75	Feb. 6, 1973	June 12, 1973	Norfolk, Va.; \$10,000
Vincent B. Pellegrino, an individual, 95 West St., New York, N.Y. Peerless Ins. Co. D 2/26/75	Mar. 14, 1972	Mar. 14, 1972	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Phillips Petroleum Co. & its Subsidiary—Phillips Fibers Co.; Bartlesville, Oklahoma; General Ins. Co. of America (PB 5/12/71) D 2/10/75 ¹¹	Feb. 10, 1975	Mar. 4, 1975	Houston, Tex.; \$10,000
Howard S. Reeder Inc., 1001 N. American Way, Miami, Fla.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. (PB 6/8/73) D 11/7/74 ¹²	Oct. 15, 1974	Nov. 7, 1974	Miami, Fla.; \$10,000
Scott Environmental Technology, Inc., Rte. 611, Plumsteadville, Pa.; Fed. Ins. Co. (PB 1/24/74) D 2/21/75 ¹³	Feb. 21, 1975	Feb. 25, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Stanton Atkin Corp., d/b/a Intermodal Container Agencies, 141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.; Peerless Ins. Co.	Mar. 18, 1975	Mar. 19, 1975	Boston, Mass.; \$10,000
Technicon Instruments Corp., 511 Benedict Ave., Tarrytown, N.Y.; Fed. Ins. Co.	Feb. 7, 1975	Feb. 10, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Toyomenka (America) Inc., Two Broadway, New York, N.Y.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Apr. 2, 1975	Apr. 2, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
United Beverage Distributors, 105 Jackson St., Oakland, Calif.; Peerless Ins. Co. (PB 4/3/71) D 4/11/75 ¹⁴	Apr. 3, 1975	Apr. 11, 1975	San Francisco, Calif.; \$10,000
United States Borax & Chemical Corp., 3975 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 2/24/75	Dec. 22, 1971	Dec. 22, 1971	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$10,000
Western Supply Co., 315 W. Third, Hutchinson, Kn.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 4/15/75	April 14, 1971	April 15, 1971	Galveston, Tex.; \$10,000
F. S. Whelan & Sons, 409 Griswold St., Detroit, MI.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 2/5/75	Sept. 16, 1969	Sept. 17, 1969	Detroit, Mich.; \$10,000

¹ Surety is The Travelers Indemnity Co.² Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. & Principal is American Hoechst Corp.³ Surety is The Travelers Indemnity Co.⁴ Surety is General Ins. Co. of America.⁵ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.⁶ Principal is Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion & Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.⁷ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.⁸ Surety is United States Fidelity and Guaranty Corp.⁹ Surety is Maine Bonding & Casualty Co.¹⁰ Surety is Insurance Co. of North America.¹¹ Principal is Phillips Petroleum Co.¹² Principal is Howard S. Reeder, Inc., 1001 N. American Way, Miami, Fla.¹³ Principal is Scott Research Laboratories, Inc.¹⁴ Surety is Reliance Ins. Co.

(BON-3-10)

J. P. TEBEAU,
for LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-124)

Bonds

Approval of consolidated aircraft bond (air carrier blanket bond)
Customs Form 7605

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., May 28, 1975.

The following consolidated aircraft bond has been approved as shown below:

Name of principal and surety	Date term commences	Date of approval	Filed with area director of Customs; amount
Royal Air Maroc, 680 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.; U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	Apr. 1, 1975	May 19, 1975	JFK Airport; \$100,000

The following principal has not been designated as a carrier of bonded merchandise.

(BON-3-01)

J. P. TEBEAU,
for LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-125)

Bonds

Approval and discontinuance of consolidated aircraft bond (air carrier blanket bond) Customs Form 7605

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., May 28, 1975.

The following consolidated aircraft bond has been approved or discontinued as shown below. The symbol "D" indicates that the bond previously outstanding has been discontinued on the month, day, and year represented by the figures which follow. "PB" refers to a previous bond, dated as represented by figures in parentheses immediately following, which has been discontinued. If the previous

bond was in the name of a different company or if the surety was different, the information is shown in a footnote at end of list.

Name of principal and surety	Date term commences	Date of approval	Filed with area director of Customs; amount
Northwest Airlines, Inc., Minneapolis-St. Paul Int'l Airport, St. Paul Minn.; Safeco Ins. Co. (PB 7/1/73) D 6/30/75 ¹	July 1, 1975	May 23, 1975	Minneapolis; \$100,000

¹ Surety is United Pacific Insurance Company.

The foregoing principal has been designated as a carrier of bonded merchandise.

(BON-3-01)

J. P. TEBEAU,
for LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-126)

Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of China

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., May 30, 1975.

There is published below directive May 12, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the visa requirement for cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of China. This directive further amends but does not cancel that Committee's directive of September 27, 1972 (T.D. 72-295).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on May 15, 1975 (40 FR 21063), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

May 12, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

*Department of the Treasury**Washington, D.C. 20229*

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive further amends, but does not cancel, the directive of September 27, 1972 from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, that directed you to prohibit entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1-64; wool textile products in Categories 101-126, 128 and 131-132; and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 200-243 produced or manufactured in the Republic of China for which the Government of the Republic of China had not issued a visa. The directive of September 27, 1972 was previously amended by directive of July 30, 1973.

The present directive also further amends, but does not cancel, the directive of April 19, 1973, which established a certification requirement for entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of certain wool and man-made fiber textile products, produced or manufactured in the Republic of China, which are exempt from the levels of restraint of the Bilateral Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of December 30, 1971, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China. The directive of April 19, 1973, was also previously amended by a directive of July 30, 1973.

One of the requirements is that the visa and the certification each include the signature of an official authorized by the Government of the Republic of China.

Under the terms of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreements of December 30, 1971, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, the directives of September 27, 1972 and April 19, 1973 are hereby further amended to authorize Mr. Chao-ling Shyu to issue visas, replacing Mr. C. S. Pan.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of China and with respect to imports of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of China have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-127)

Wool and manmade fiber textile products—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of wool and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., May 30, 1975.

There is published below the directive of May 9, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of wool and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea. This directive further amends but does not cancel that Committee's directive of September 26, 1974 (T.D. 74-271).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on May 14, 1975 (40 FR 20985), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,

*Director,
Duty Assessment Division.*

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

May 9, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

On September 26, 1974, the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, directed you to prohibit entry during the twelve-month period beginning October 1, 1974, and extending through September 30, 1975, of wool and man-made fiber textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in the Republic of Korea, in excess of designated levels of restraint. The Chairman further advised you that the levels of restraint are subject to adjustment.¹ The directive of September 26, 1974 was previously amended on April 3, 1975.

Pursuant to paragraph 4(a) of the Bilateral Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of January 4, 1972, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to amend, effective on May 14, 1975, the levels of restraint for Categories 104, 120, 211, 216, 219, pt. 222, 228, 229, 234, 235 and 238 established in the aforesaid directive of September 26, 1974, as amended, to the following:

Category	Amended Twelve-Month Level of Restraint ²
104	1,612,977 square yards
120	336,469 numbers
211	2,104,868 pounds
216	143,260 dozen
219	3,573,897 dozen
Part 222 (excluding TSUSA Nos. 380.0428 and 380.8165)	769,434 dozen

¹ The term "adjustment" refers to those provisions of the Bilateral Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of January 4, 1972, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea which provide, in part, that within the aggregate and applicable group limits, limits on certain categories may be exceeded by not more than 5 percent; for the limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; for limited interfiber flexibility between cotton and man-made fiber textile products of the comparable category; and for administrative arrangements.

² These amended levels of restraint have not been adjusted to reflect any entries made on or after October 1, 1974.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amended Twelve-Month Level of Restraint¹</i>
228	737,102 dozen
229	740,120 dozen
234	3,697,507 dozen
235	1,367,845 dozen
238	183,478 dozen

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of Korea and with respect to imports of wool and man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of Korea have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the implementation of such actions fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and*

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-128)

Ports of entry—Customs Regulations amended

Section 1.2(c), Customs Regulations, amended to establish Knoxville, Tennessee, as a Customs port of entry

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., May 22, 1975.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

On December 18, 1974, a notice of a proposal to designate Knoxville, Tennessee, as a Customs port of entry in the New Orleans, Louisiana, Customs district (Region V) was published in the Federal Register (39 FR 43727). No comments were received regarding this proposal.

Accordingly, by virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the Act of August 1, 1914, 38 Stat. 623, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2), and delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Order No. 10289, September 17, 1951 (3 CFR Ch. II), and pursuant to authority provided by Treasury Department Order No. 190, Rev. 10 (40 FR 2216), Knoxville, Tennessee, is hereby designated a Customs port of entry in the New Orleans, Louisiana, Customs District (Region V).

The geographical limits of the Knoxville port of entry shall include all of the area which is within the counties of Knox, Anderson, and Blount in the State of Tennessee.

To reflect this change, the table in section 1.2(c) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 1.2(c)) is amended by inserting "Knoxville, Tennessee (including the territory described in T.D. 75-128)" directly below "Greenville, Mississippi" in the column headed "Ports of entry" in the New Orleans, Louisiana, Customs district (Region V).

(Sec. 1, 37 Stat. 434, sec. 1, 38 Stat. 623, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1, 2))

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective on July 1, 1975.

(ADM-9-03)

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register June 6, 1975 (40 FR 24356)]

(T.D. 75-129)

Ports of entry—Customs Regulations amended

Section 1.2(c), Customs Regulations, amended to establish Amarillo, Texas, as a Customs port of entry

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., May 22, 1975.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

On September 17, 1974, there was published in the Federal Register (39 FR 33360), notice of a proposal to designate Amarillo, Texas, as a Customs port of entry in the Houston, Texas, Customs district

(Region VI). After consideration of the comments received, it has been decided to establish the Customs port of entry as proposed.

Accordingly, by virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the Act of August 1, 1914, 38 Stat. 623, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2), and delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Order No. 10289, September 17, 1951 (3 CFR Ch. II), and pursuant to authority provided by Treasury Department Order No. 190, Rev. 10 (40 FR 2216), Amarillo, Texas, is hereby designated as a Customs port of entry in the Houston, Texas, Customs district (Region VI).

The geographical limits of the Amarillo port of entry will include all of the territory within the corporate limits of the city of Amarillo, Texas.

To reflect this change, the table in section 1.2(c) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 1.2(c)) is amended by inserting "Amarillo, Texas (T.D. 75-129)" directly below "HOUSTON, TEX." in the column headed "Ports of entry" in the Houston, Texas, Customs district (Region VI).

(Sec. 1, 37 Stat. 434, sec. 1, 38 Stat. 623, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1, 2))

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective 30 days from the date of publication in the Federal Register. (095257)

(ADM-9-03)

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register June 6, 1975 (40 FR 24356)]

(T.D. 75-130)

Ports of entry—Customs Regulations amended

Section 1.2(c), Customs Regulations, amended to establish a consolidated Customs port of entry in the Puget Sound, Washington, area

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., May 21, 1975.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

On January 22, 1975, there was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 3452) a notice of a proposed change in Customs Region VIII

which would expand the port limits of the present Customs port of entry at Tacoma, Washington, and consolidate that port and Bellingham, Friday Harbor, Anacortes, Everett, Seattle, Olympia, Port Townsend, Port Angeles, and Neah Bay, Washington, into one Customs port of entry to be known as the Puget Sound Customs port of entry.

After consideration of the comments received in response to the notice, it has been decided to establish the consolidated port of entry as proposed. Entries for imported merchandise will continue to be accepted at Seattle, Anacortes, Bellingham, Everett, Friday Harbor, Neah Bay, Olympia, Port Angeles, Port Townsend, and Tacoma, Washington, with each of these former ports retaining its port code.

Accordingly, by virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the Act of August 1, 1914, 38 Stat. 623, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2), and delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Order No. 10289, September 17, 1951 (3 CFR Ch. II), and pursuant to the authority provided by Treasury Department Order No. 190, Rev. 10 (40 FR 2216), the Puget Sound consolidated port of entry is established.

The geographical limits of the consolidated port of entry will encompass all of the area within the present port of entry limits of Seattle, Anacortes, Bellingham, Everett, Friday Harbor, Neah Bay, Olympia, Port Angeles, and Port Townsend, Washington, and the port of entry limits of Tacoma, Washington, as extended to include the following territory:

Beginning at the intersection of the westernmost city limits of Tacoma and The Narrows and proceeding in an easterly, then southerly, then easterly direction along the city limits of Tacoma to its intersection with Pacific Highway (U.S. Route 99), then proceeding in a southerly direction along Pacific Highway to its intersection with Union Avenue Extended and continuing in a southerly direction along Union Avenue Extended to its intersection with the northwest corner of McChord Air Force Base, then proceeding along the northern, then western, then southern boundary of McChord Air Force Base to its intersection, just west of Lake Mondress, with the northern boundary of the Fort Lewis Military Reservation, then proceeding in an easterly direction along the northern boundary of the Fort Lewis Military Reservation to its intersection with Pacific Avenue, then proceeding in a southerly direction along Pacific Avenue to its intersection with National Park Highway, then proceeding in a southeasterly direction along National Park Highway to its intersection with 224th Street, East, then proceeding in an easterly direction along 224th

Street, East, to its intersection with Meridian Street, South, then proceeding in a northerly direction along Meridian Street to the northern boundary of Pierce County, Washington, then proceeding in a westerly direction along the northern boundary of Pierce County to its intersection with Puget Sound, then proceeding in a generally southwesterly direction along the banks of the East Passage of Puget Sound, Commencement Bay, and The Narrows to the point of intersection with the westernmost city limits of Tacoma. The proposed port limits of the consolidated port of entry will also include all points and places on the southern boundary of the Juan de Fuca Strait from the eastern port limits of Neah Bay to the western port limits of Port Townsend, all points and places on the western boundary of Puget Sound, including Hood Canal, from the port limits of Port Townsend to the northern port limits of Olympia, all points and places on the southern boundary of Puget Sound from the port limits of Olympia to the western port limits of Tacoma, and all points and places on the eastern boundary of Puget Sound and contiguous waters from the proposed port limits of Tacoma north to the southern port limits of Bellingham.

To reflect this change, the table in section 1.2(c) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 1.2(c)) is hereby amended by substituting "PUGET SOUND (Seattle, Anacortes, Bellingham, Everett, Friday Harbor, Neah Bay, Olympia, Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Tacoma) (including the territory described in T.D. 75-130)" for "SEATTLE (including territory described in T.D. 53576).", "Anacortes (including the territory described in T.D. 53861).", "Bellingham (including territory described in T.D. 53738).", "Everett.", "Friday Harbor (including territory described in E.O. 9433, Apr. 6, 1944; 9 F.R. 3761).", "Neah Bay (E.O. 10088, Dec. 3, 1949; 14 F.R. 7287).", "Olympia (E.O. 4780, Dec. 13, 1927).", "Port Angeles.", "Port Townsend.", and "Tacoma (including the territory described in T.D. 66-233).", immediately before "Aberdeen (including territory described in T.D. 56229)." in the column headed "Ports of entry" in the Seattle, Washington, Customs district (Region VIII).

(Sec. 1, 37 Stat. 434, sec. 1, 38 Stat. 623, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1, 2))

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective on July 1, 1975.

(ADM-9-03)

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register June 6, 1975 (40 FR 24356)]

(T.D. 75-131)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., May 20, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

April 28, 1975.....	\$0. 2024
April 29, 1975.....	. 2026
April 30, 1975.....	. 2045
May 1, 1975.....	. 2045
May 2, 1975.....	. 2033
May 5, 1975.....	. 2033
May 6, 1975.....	. 2033
May 7, 1975.....	. 2035
May 8, 1975.....	. 2040
May 9, 1975.....	. 2040

Iran rial:

April 28-May 2, 1975.....	\$0. 0150
May 5-9, 1975.....	. 0150

Philippines peso:

April 28-May 2, 1975.....	\$0. 1425
May 5, 1975.....	. 1425
May 6, 1975.....	. 1420
May 7, 1975.....	. 1420
May 8, 1975.....	. 1420
May 9, 1975.....	. 1420

Singapore dollar:

April 28, 1975	-----	\$0. 4367
April 29, 1975	-----	. 4373
April 30, 1975	-----	. 4393
May 1, 1975	-----	. 4393
May 2, 1975	-----	. 4402
May 5, 1975	-----	. 4402
May 6, 1975	-----	. 4416
May 7, 1975	-----	. 4420
May 8, 1975	-----	. 4435
May 9, 1975	-----	. 4433

Thailand baht (tical):

April 28-May 2, 1975	-----	\$0. 0465
May 5-9, 1975	-----	. 0465

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-132)

Customs forms—Customs Regulations amended

Paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 24.14 of the Customs Regulations, amended, to permit the Commissioner of Customs to delegate his authority regarding the sale of Customs forms

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 24—CUSTOMS FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE

Paragraph (a) and (b) of section 24.14 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 24.14(a), (b)) authorize the Commissioner of Customs to designate those Customs forms which shall be for sale to the general public as well as to establish the price of each salable Customs form.

It has been determined that paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 24.14, Customs Regulations, should be amended to permit the Commissioner of Customs to delegate this authority to other officials in the United States Customs Service.

Accordingly, section 24.14 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 24.14) is amended in the manner set forth below:

PART 24—CUSTOMS FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE

The first sentence of section 24.14(a), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 24.14(a)) is amended to read as follows:

(a) Customs forms for sale to the general public shall be designated by the Commissioner of Customs or his delegate. * * *

The first sentence of section 24.14(b), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 24.14(b)) is amended to read as follows:

(b) The price of each salable Customs form shall be established by the Commissioner of Customs, or his delegate, and shall be adjusted periodically as the varying costs of printing and distribution require. * * *

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759; 5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1624)

Because these amendments relate to rules of agency procedure and practice and place no affirmative duty on the public, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with the delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. These amendments shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved May 27, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register June 9, 1975 (40 FR 24518)]

(T.D. 75-133)

Clearance of vessels; load lines—Customs Regulations amended

Section 4.61(b)(11), Customs Regulations, amended; section 4.65a, Customs Regulations, pertaining to the International Voyage Load Line Act of 1973 and the Coastwise Load Line Act, 1935, as amended, added

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 4—VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

The International Voyage Load Line Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93-115, 87 Stat. 418 (October 1, 1973) (46 U.S.C. 86-86i), requires that with certain stated exceptions, load lines shall be marked on all United States vessels engaged in foreign voyages and foreign vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States. This Act also provides that with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, officers of the United States Customs Service may be utilized to enforce the Act and the regulations established thereunder.

The Coastwise Load Line Act, 1935, as amended (Act of August 27, 1935, c. 747, section 1, 49 Stat. 888) (46 U.S.C. 88-88i), established load lines for merchant vessels of one hundred and fifty gross tons or over, loading at or proceeding to sea from any port or place within the United States or its possessions for a coastwise voyage by sea. Officers of the United States Customs Service are empowered to enforce this Act through the issuance of detention orders served on the master of any vessel subject to the Act and not in compliance with its requirements.

Section 4.61(b)(11) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.61(b)(11)), provides that before clearance is granted to a vessel bound to a foreign port, the district director shall verify compliance with load line regulations. Footnote 96 at the end of this section makes reference to Chapter 2A of title 46, United States Code, in which the statutes concerning load lines for American vessels are set forth, and to the Coast Guard regulations for load lines (46 CFR Subchapter E). This amendment deletes footnote 96 and adds a reference to a new section 4.65a (19 CFR 4.65a), setting forth the enforcement responsibilities

of the United States Customs Service in regard to the applicable statutes.

Accordingly, in order to include the enforcement provisions of the International Voyage Load Line Act of 1973 and the Coastwise Load Line Act, 1935, as amended, in the Customs Regulations, section 4.61(b)(11) (19 CFR 4.61(b)(11)) is amended, and a new section 4.65a (19 CFR 4.65a) is added, to read as follows:

PART 4—VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

Paragraph (b)(11) of section 4.61 is amended to read:

§ 4.61 Requirements for clearance.

(b) * * *

(11) Load line regulations (section 4.65a).

* * * * *

Footnote 96 is deleted.

Part 4 is further amended by adding a new section 4.65a to read:

§ 4.65a Load lines.

(a) If a district director of Customs is notified by an officer of the United States Coast Guard that a detention order has been issued against a vessel engaged in the foreign trade under the International Voyage Load Line Act of 1973, clearance shall not be granted until the order is withdrawn.

(b) If a district director of Customs issues a detention order under the Coastwise Load Line Act, 1935, as amended, or is notified by an officer of the United States Coast Guard that a detention order has been issued against a vessel under the aforesaid Act, clearance shall not be granted until the order is withdrawn.

(Secs. 1-9, 49 Stat. 888-891, as amended, secs. 1-12, 87 Stat. 418-421 (46 U.S.C. 86-86i, 88-88i))

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

Inasmuch as these amendments merely set forth the enforcement responsibilities of the United States Customs Service as presently contained in the International Voyage Load Line Act of 1973 and the Coastwise Load Line Act, 1935, as amended, notice and public procedure thereon are found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. These amendments shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved May 27, 1975,
DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register June 9, 1975 (40 FR 24518)]

(T.D. 75-134)

*Dutiable status of a yacht under the Tariff Schedules of the
United States*

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 3, 1975.

In *American Customs Brokerage Co., Inc. v. United States*, C.D. 4546 (decided May 30, 1974), the Customs Court ruled the MS ASTRAL, a 98-foot yacht built in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1970 and registered and documented under the laws of the Netherlands Antilles, was not dutiable under item 696.05 or 696.10, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), when brought into the United States by a resident of the United States.

The yacht was in the United States on its shakedown cruise, i.e., a cruise intended to test the new yacht under operating conditions and to familiarize the crew. Some mechanical problems were corrected in Holland, in Curacao, and in Acapulco. Repairs described in detail by the Court were made in California over a period of two months. The yacht then proceeded to the South Pacific and then back through the Panama Canal and across the Atlantic to the Mediterranean for operation in the yacht charter business.

The Court recognized the presumption in the absence of clear evidence to the contrary that when a resident of the United States brings into this country a yacht he has purchased abroad, he intends to use it "permanently" in the United States and therefore it is dutiable as an importation. The Court found that in the case of the ASTRAL, and based on the uncontroverted testimony in the case, there was no intention of bringing the yacht into the United States

permanently. The Court also found that the yacht was brought into the United States only temporarily for repairs and as part of a general shakedown cruise which was intended to and did, in fact, end in the Mediterranean.

Accordingly, in applying C.D. 4546, Customs officers shall continue to require Customs entry and payment of duty under item 696.05 or 696.10, TSUS, on a yacht purchased abroad and brought into the United States by a resident thereof unless the Customs officers are satisfied by clear evidence that the vessel was brought to the United States only temporarily for repairs, or as part of a general "shakedown" cruise or test run. If any doubt exists, the case shall first be referred for advice to the Office of Regulations and Rulings, ATTENTION: Carrier Rulings Branch. (101228)

(VES-12-02)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register June 10, 1975 (40 FR 24758)]

(T.D. 75-135)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in all 64 categories manufactured or produced in Pakistan

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 4, 1975.

There is published below directive May 23, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the visa requirement for cotton textiles and cotton textile products in all 64 categories manufactured or produced in Pakistan. This directive further amends but does not cancel that Committee's directives of June 28, 1972, May 16, 1973, and January 15, 1974 (T.Ds. 72-208, 73-154, and 74-48).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on May 29, 1975 (40 FR 23363), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

May 23, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive amends, but does not cancel, the directive of June 28, 1972, from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, that directed you to prohibit entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1 through 64 produced or manufactured in Pakistan for which the Government of Pakistan had not issued a visa. It also amends, but does not cancel, the directives of May 16, 1973 and January 15, 1974 which established a certification requirement for entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of designated handloomed and folklore products of the cottage industry of Pakistan, which are exempt from the levels of restraint of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of May 6, 1970, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and Pakistan.

One of the requirements is that the visa and the certification for exempt items must each include the signature of an official authorized by the Government of Pakistan.

Under the terms of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of May 6, 1970, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and Pakistan, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, the directives of June 28, 1972, May 16, 1973 and January 15, 1974 are hereby amended to authorize the officials indicated on the enclosed list to issue visas and certifications for exempt items exported to the United States from Pakistan.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Pakistan and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Pakistan have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States.

Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the

foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements; and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN OFFICIALS AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE VISAS
AND CERTIFICATIONS FOR EXEMPT COTTON TEXTILE
ITEMS EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES**

Mohammad Yaqoob Khan

Riaz K. Haq

Muzaffar Ali Khan

M. Q. Hashmi

M. S. Haider

Humayun Shafiq

M. Aslam

Abdul Qayyum

Riaz Ahmad

Mohammad Said

Taj Mohammad Khan

Mohammad Aslam Khan

Ch-Israr-Ul-Haque

Shamsuddin Ansari

M. Adil Siddiqui

Abdul Sattar

M. R. Khokhar

Allah Rakha

Mohammad Aslam

Ch. Allah Rakhs

A. F. Hamirani

Sajjad Hussain Naqvi

Mojib-ur-Rahman

Mohammad Mohsin

(T.D. 75-136)

UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES

Removal of restriction on importation of U-shaped seamed panty hose

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., May 29, 1975.

Treasury Decision 72-71, published in the Federal Register on March 3, 1972 (37 FR 4456) imposed a restriction on the importation of unlicensed U-shaped seamed panty hose manufactured in accordance with the claims of U.S. Patent No. 2,826,760, Re. 25,360, under section 337(f), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337(f)), pursuant to the temporary exclusion order of the President dated February 17, 1972.

Pursuant to section 337(g), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337(g)), there is hereby published for direction and guidance of Customs officers and others concerned, the following superseding order of the President, issued on March 13, 1975, which finds, and instructs the Secretary of the Treasury that the conditions which led to such refusal of entry no longer exist, by virtue of the expiration of the patent described above:

On February 17, 1972, President Nixon issued a temporary order directing the Secretary of the Treasury that articles of unlicensed U-shaped panty hose embodying the inventions set out in the United States Nos. 2,826,760 and Re. 25,360 shall be excluded from entry into the United States, subject to the entry under bond procedures of Section 337(f) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (U.S.C. 337).

I am informed that the Letters Patent Nos. 2,826,760 and Re. 25,360 will expire on March 17, 1975. Therefore, I hereby find and instruct you that the conditions which led to such refusal of entry will no longer exist as of the termination date of that

patent and that the temporary order of exclusion should cease to be in effect from and after the date of expiration of the patent.

Accordingly, any U-shaped seamed panty hose entered under the special bond pursuant to section 337(f), supra, and section 12.39, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 12.39), shall be released and the bond canceled, effective March 18, 1975.

(PAT-3-R:E:R)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register June 11, 1975 (40 FR 24922)]

(T.D. 75-137)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in all 64 categories manufactured or produced in India

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington D.C., June 9, 1975.

There is published below the directive of May 13, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in all 64 categories manufactured or produced in India.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on May 20, 1975 (40 FR 22025), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

May 13, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to paragraph 18 of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of August 6, 1974, between the Governments of the United States and India, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective on June 19, 1975, and until further notice, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1 through 64, produced or manufactured in India and exported to the United States on and after March 15, 1975, for which the Government of India has not issued an appropriate visa, fully described below.

The visa will be a stamped marking in blue ink on the front of the invoice (Special Customs Invoice Form 5515, successor document, or commercial invoice, when such form is used) and will bear the signature of the official issuing the visa.

In addition, properly certified hand-loomed and folklore products shall be exempt from the levels of restraint established pursuant to the bilateral agreement. To qualify for exemption, goods exported on and after March 15, 1975 shall be accompanied by a certification issued by the Government of India. The certification shall be a stamped marking in blue ink on the front of the invoice (Special Customs Invoice Form 5515, successor document, or commercial invoice, when such form is used). It will include the signature and title of the official issuing the certification; identify the items exempted; indicate the date the certification was signed and certified; and carry the certificate number. Facsimiles of the visa and the certification for exemption are enclosed. Also enclosed is the list of exempt items.

In addition to the certification stamp, each shipment of hand-loomed and folklore products will also be accompanied by the aforementioned visa.

All merchandise covered by an invoice which has an exempt certification but contains both exempt and non-exempt textile items will be prohibited entry.

You are further directed to permit entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of designated shipments of cotton textiles and cotton textile products, produced or manufactured in India and exported to the United States from India, notwithstanding the designated shipment or shipments do not fulfill the aforementioned visa and certification requirements, whenever requested to do so in writing by the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Hand-loomed and folklore products which have been certified exempt from the levels of restraint of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of August 6, 1974, between the Governments of the United States and India, should be reported in accordance with the instructions transmitted in the letter of March 7, 1975.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the Federal Register on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of India and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from India have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provision of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

FACSIMILES OF VISAS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

.....
 Certificate No.
 EXEMPTED ITEMS

.....
 Description

.....19...
 Certified on

.....
 Authorized Signature

.....
 Title



HAND-LOOMED AND FOLKLORE PRODUCTS

These are traditional Indian products, cut, sewn, or otherwise processed and fabricated by hand in cottage units of the cottage industry. Indian traditional dresses and other products are made of hand-printed and/or hand-painted cotton textiles, including Kalamakari, Batik, Tie-dye with or without traditional embroideries with wooden beads, glass beads, conch shells, mirrors, phulkari work and applique work. They also include items made of fabrics having extra weft ornamentation of cotton, silk, zari, wool, or any other fiber yarn.

1. **Kurtha** A loose-fitting tunic, almost straight, in short, medium and long sizes. Some typical examples of Kurtha are: Kathiawar mirrored kurtha, wooden beaded Delhi kurtha, Delhi embroidered kurtha, Bandini kurtha, Lucknow chikan kurta, Madras short kurtha, Sanganer printed kurta, Phulkari kurta, etc.
2. **Churidar Pyjama or Churidar set** A pair of trousers, loose at waist, with either drawn string or hooks and tapering to a tight fit at ankle. It is traditionally a Moghul costume, worn by Indian women since 16th century along with a kurta and Dupatta (an oblong scarf).
3. **Jawahar Jacket** A loose-fitting waist coat, with or without buttons, traditionally worn over kurtas or kameez by men and women.
4. **Pherron** A full length dress loose and longer than the kurta with long loose sleeves worn originally by Kashmiris. Intricate embroidery depicting floral designs is done around the neck of this costume.
5. **Angharkha** A traditional dress of Moghul times, open down the front with decorative string or ribbon, used to tie at the sides or centre (This also includes Angharkha of ribbed cotton worn in Rajasthan).

6. Bagal Bendini

A garment similar to Angharkha, short or long, with a wrap-around effect and tied at the sides.

7. Ghagras/Lahngas

Long, wide skirt with drawn string or hooks. A garment usually reaching up to or below ankles.

8. Pavadai

A long wide shirt similar to Ghagras, often in two-piece ensemble, as an accessory worn with saree or dupatta.

9. Choli

A short blouse worn on festive occasions by the tribals of Kuch and Rajasthan.

10. Lungi or Lungi set

A long garment worn as a wrap-around the lower half of the body, with or without a kurta, or a loose-fit blouse or a choli.

11. Salwar/Gararra

Loose-fit trousers, legs may be straight or baggy at the thighs. This also includes Gararra which is a straight trouser up to the knee and down below, shaped like a Ghagra, with frills etc.

12. Dupatta

A scarf usually about 4 ft. long wrapped by women along with kurta and churidar. This also includes other types of scarves worn in varied sizes, the characteristics being the same as above.

13. Ohdhari

An oblong cloth about 6 to 7 ft. long and 3 to 4 ft. wide with overall embroidery or a woven jacquard weave with traditional designs like himroo shawl or made up of a fabric decorated with cotton/silk/wool/zari or any other fibre yarn used to cover the body.

14. Chola

An ankle-length, loose fit, long Kurta traditionally worn by religious priests.

15. Safa

Headwear made up of printed or embroidered fabrics.

16. Aba

An overgarment, close fit at the upper part, and a Ghagra type skirt touching up to ankles.

17. **Burka** Overgarment worn by Muslim women to cover overhead to ankles.
18. **Jama** A long kurta traditionally worn by a special class of people.
19. **Patka** A long traditional stole with Indian designs ornamented with art work of various types.
20. **Tamba/Tambi** Loose fit trousers usually worn in North India.
21. **Thailis** Totobags, purses, pouch bags and similar accessories to traditionally Indian dresses.
22. **Toran** A long embroidered strip of cloth elegantly embroidered with plain or applique work embroidery, used for decorating the entrance doors of Indian residences. This represents a wide variety of fine embroidered pieces connected with folk art, particularly from Kathiawar in Gujarat (West Coast of India).
23. **Phulkari** Decorative, embroidered, rough-spun cotton fabric with close darning stitch employed with strands of untwisted silk to make the flower-like embroidery.
24. **Thombai** Cylindrical hanging with hand-made applique work of hand-printed/hand-painted/hand-embroidered fabrics. These are traditionally used in South Indian temples as decorative hangings from ceilings or in doorways for gala affairs.
25. **Puri Chatta** Flat, highly decorative umbrella with applique work.
26. **Gabba** Embroidered floor covering using waste rags. Usually embroidered or made in applique work on old woolen blanket or jute base with cotton backing peculiar to Kashmir region.

27. **Shamiana** Canopy or awning used as ceiling decoration.
28. **Kalamkari** Hand painted/printed with wax resist wall pieces depicting mythological characters.
29. **Chakla** Wall hangings with folk embroidery, with or without mirror work, framed and unframed. The stitches are interspersed and interplaced.
30. **Batik wall pieces** Wall hangings made of cotton fabrics hand painted with batik technique. The designs are usually mythological narrations.
31. **Chahdani Posh** A protective covering used normally in rural areas to keep tea or coffee pots warm.
32. **Takia Gilaf** A cushion cover in oblong, square, round or other shape using indigenous materials and motifs.
33. **Chandni/Gaddiposh** A decorative floor spread, also used sometimes as cover on wooden Takhat (sort of Divan).
34. **Temple Hangings** Made of handwoven, hand-painted/printed traditional textiles with Indian motifs.
35. **Gulubahdk** Traditionally decorative piece of cloth worn round the neck, with Indian traditional art work.
36. **Kamarbandh** Traditional decorative item worn around the waist.
37. **Mathapatti** A decorative piece used to decorate the forehead in varying length and width.
38. **Bazuband** A decorative piece worn around the arm.

(T.D. 75-138)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., May 29, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c) Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

May 12, 1975.....	\$0. 2035
May 13, 1975.....	. 2043
May 14, 1975.....	. 2052
May 15, 1975.....	. 2041
May 16, 1975.....	. 2039

Iran rial:

May 12-16, 1975.....	\$0. 0150
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Philippines peso:

May 12-16, 1975.....	\$0. 1420
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Singapore dollar:

May 12, 1975.....	\$0. 4414
May 13, 1975.....	. 4430
May 14, 1975.....	. 4453
May 15, 1975.....	. 4434
May 16, 1975.....	. 4427

Thailand baht (tical):

May 12-16, 1975.....	\$0. 0465
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

(75-139)

Synopses of drawback decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 10, 1975.

The following are synopses of drawback rates and amendments issued October 18, 1974 to May 29, 1975, inclusive, pursuant to sections 22.1 and 22.5, inclusive, Customs Regulations.

(DRA-1-09)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(A) *Aluminum alloy products*.—T.D. 50256-B, as amended, covering, among other things, aluminum and aluminum alloy articles manufactured under section 1313(b) by Aluminum Co. of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., further amended to cover aluminum alloy products manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company with the use of magnesium ingots.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after January 2, 1975.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of March 21, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., May 13, 1975.

(B) *Anodes, bars, cathodes, ingots, rods, sheet, shot, slabs, strip, and wire*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Cabot Corp., Boston, Mass., at its factories located at Kokomo, Ind.; Norwalk, Calif.; and Bethel, Conn., with the use of chromium metal, chromium carbon metal, tungsten powder, tungsten scrap, tungsten carbide scrap, aluminum, titanium, titanium sponge, silicon, nickel-columbium alloy, ferrocolumbium alloy, tantalum, nickel-tantalum alloy, lanthanum, lanthanum oxide, yttrium, yttrium oxide and tungsten ore.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after July 6, 1970, and exported on and after July 6, 1973.

Manufacturer's statement of March 14, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., May 19, 1975.

(C) *Anti-freeze formulations, De-Icing Fluid 146A, Dowtherm SR-1, Ambitol CN and Ambitol FL.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., at its Bayonne and Carteret, N.J.; Chicago, Ill.; Freeport, Tex.; Pittsburg and Richmond, Calif.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Vancouver, Wash., factories, with the use of ethylene glycol.

Rate effective on anti-freeze formulations manufactured on and after December 10, 1974, and exported on and after December 12, 1974, and on the other articles covered hereby manufactured and exported on and after April 10, 1975.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of April 10, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., May 8, 1975.

(D) *Automobiles.*—T.D. 54882-J, as amended, and particularly as amended by T.D.'s 67-272-N and 74-159-A, covering, among other things, automobiles and automobile parts manufactured under section 1313(b) by American Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich., at its Kenosha, Wisc., factory, with the use of galvanized sheet steel, further amended to cover automobiles manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said company at its above factory with the use of imported transmissions with overdrive.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after November 1, 1974, and exported on and after November 15, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., April 21, 1975.

(E) *Avadex BW granular herbicide and Avadex BW emulsifiable concentrate.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Helena Chemical Co., Memphis, Tenn., at its Des Moines, Iowa, factory, with the use of imported Avadex BW technical (2, 3, 3-trichloroallyl-diisopropyl thiocarbamate).

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after February 25, 1975, and exported on and after February 26, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., April 29, 1975.

(F) *Beta phenylethylamine.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Sumner Div., Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind., at its Zeeland, Mich., factory, with the use of benzyl cyanide (phenyl acetonitrile).

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 9, 1975, and exported on and after January 31, 1975.

Manufacturer's statement of March 10, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1975.

(G) *Blades, bandsaw and hacksaw.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Diamond Saw Works, Inc., Chaffee, N.Y., with the use of imported steel.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after June 2, 1971, and exported on and after July 1, 1971.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., October 18, 1974.

(H) *Earthenware, crockery, and glassware, decorated.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Belcrest, Inc., Hackensack, N.J., with the use of imported white undecorated earthenware, crockery and glassware.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after August 1, 1974, and exported on and after April 5, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., April 23, 1975.

(I) *Film, graphic arts and engineering reproduction.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Del., at its Rochester, N.Y., and Parlin, N.J., factories, with the use of unsensitized polyester film base.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after February 20, 1974.

Manufacturer's statements of January 23 and April 29, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., May 28, 1975.

(J) *Film, X-ray, cut to customer specifications.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., at its Parlin, N.J., and Brevard, N.C., factories, with the use of imported sensitized medical X-ray film in wide or jumbo rolls.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on or after January 4, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., April 21, 1975.

(K) *Freon 22, 113, and 114.*—Freon 22 manufactured under section 1313(b) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, Del., at its Louisville, Ky., factory, with the use of chloroform; and Freon 113 and 114 manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company at its factories located at Montague, Mich., and Deepwater, N.J., with the use of perchloroethylene.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after December 7, 1973.

Manufacturer's statements of June 17 and November 15, 1974, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., May 29, 1975.

(L) *Frozen concentrated orange juice*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Albertson Peninsular Products, Orlando, Fla., at its Cape Canaveral, Fla., factory with the use of concentrated orange juice for manufacturing.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after December 5, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of April 30, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Miami, Fla., May 14, 1975.

(M) *Indanyl carbenicillin*.—T.D. 55492-K, as amended by T.D.'s 71-167-L, 73-324-O, and 74-221-D, covering, among other things, procaine penicillin bulk powder intermediate manufactured under section 1313(b) by Pfizer, Inc., New York, N.Y., at its Brooklyn, N.Y., and Groton, Conn., factories, with the use of procaine hydrochloride USP XVI, further amended to cover indanyl carbenicillin manufactured under section 1313(a) by the above-named company at its Groton, Conn., factory, with the use of imported 5-Indanol.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after September 1, 1971, and exported on and after February 1, 1972.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, New York, April 7, 1975.

(N) *Instruments, chemical analytical*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Leco Corp., St. Joseph, Mich., with the use of imported emitters and receivers.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 29, 1971, and exported on and after November 23, 1971.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., April 21, 1975.

(O) *Leather, pigment colored and surface textured*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Crown Leather Finishing Inc., Johnstown, N.Y., with the use of imported hides.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after September 1, 1974, and exported on and after October 29, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., May 1, 1975.

(P) *Leather, pigment colored and surface textured.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by M. Frenville Co., Hoboken, N.J., at its Gloversville, N.Y., factory, with the use of imported leather hides.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1975, and exported on and after March 27, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., April 25, 1975.

(Q) *Machinery, textile, and parts.*—T.D. 67-126-Q, as amended by T.D.'s 68-68-L, 68-101-I, and 73-323-X, covering, among other things, textile spindles and textile spinning and twisting machinery manufactured under section 1313(b) by Saco-Lowell Corp., Greenville, S.C., at its Easley, S.C., factory, with the use of ball bearings and metal grease shields, further amended to cover a change in the company's name to Platt Saco-Lowell Corp.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after January 14, 1975, the date of the name change.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., April 15, 1975.

(R) *Masks, aperture.*—T.D. 52303-J, as amended, covering among other things, tungsten carbide powders manufactured under section 1313(b) by GTE Sylvania, Inc., Stamford, Conn., at its Towanda, Pa., factory, with the use of tungsten powder, further amended to cover aperture masks manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company at its above factory with the use of strip steel.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after June 13, 1974.

Supplemental statement of April 18, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., May 28, 1975.

(S) *Photographic film and paper, sensitized.*—T.D. 55531-J, covering sensitized photographic film and paper manufactured under section 1313(b) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., at its Parlin, N.J., and Rochester, N.Y., factories, with the use of gelatin, amended to cover such articles manufactured at an additional factory located at Brevard, N.C.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after September 4, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., April 14, 1975.

(T) *Presses, stamping.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by U.S.I. Clearing, a U.S. Industries Co., Chicago, Ill., with the use of various imported electrical components, switches, relays and main plates and other small machine components and small motors.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after February 1, 1971, and exported on and after October 26, 1971.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., April 21, 1975.

(U) *Resins, liquid and hard and resin solutions.*—T.D. 53998-A, as amended, and particularly as amended by T.D. 71-74-H, covering, among other things, alkyds and ester gums manufactured under section 1313(b) by Hercules, Inc., Wilmington, Del., at its Burlington, N.J. and Hattiesburg, Miss., factories, with the use of pentaerythritol, further amended to cover liquid and hard resins and resin solutions manufactured under section 1313(b) by the above company at its Brunswick, Ga.; Burlington, N.J.; and Hattiesburg, Miss., factories, with the use of rosins.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after February 22, 1973, and exported on and after April 19, 1974.

Manufacturer's supplemental statements of February 26, and April 24, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., May 23, 1975.

(V) *Roasted molybdenum concentrates.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Duval Sales Corp., Houston, Tex., at its Sahuarita, Ariz., factory, with the use of molybdenum disulphide and unroasted molybdenum concentrates.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after February 15, 1975, and exported on and after February 20, 1975.

Manufacturer's drawback statements of February 20 and April 2, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Houston, Texas, May 15, 1975.

(W) *Spindles, textile, completed; and textile spinning and twisting machinery.*—T.D. 68-297-W, as amended by T.D.'s 69-144-T, and 73-323-W, covering the foregoing articles manufactured under section 1313(a) by Saco-Lowell Corp., Greenville, S.C., at its plant located in Atlanta, Ga., d/b/a Meadows Mfg. Co., with the use of imported Spintex spindles without top and bottom ball bearings, further amended to cover a change in the company's name to Platt Saco-Lowell Corp.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after January 14, 1975, the date of the name change.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., April 15, 1975.

(X) *Syrup, 7-Up*.—T.D. 67-84-I, as amended by T.D. 70-189-R, covering, among other things, 7-Up fountain syrup manufactured under section 1313(b) by Seven-Up Research Corp., St. Louis, Mo., at the factories of its agents located at various places with the use of liquid or dry refined sugar, further amended to cover a change in name of the company to Seven-Up Services, Inc.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after December 2, 1974, the date of the name change.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., April 21, 1975.

(Y) *Vehicles, Jeep*.—T.D. 55423-A, as amended by T.D.'s 55964-A and 72-282-A, covering, among other things, automotive vehicles manufactured under section 1313(a) by the Jeep Corporation, Detroit, Mich., at its Toledo, Ohio, factory, with the use of imported Diesel automotive engines, further amended to cover Jeep vehicles manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said corporation with the use of imported leaf springs and transmissions.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after February 1, 1975, and exported on and after March 1, 1975.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1975.

(Z) *Zinc alloy*.—T.D. 71-167-D, as amended by T.D. 73-323-C, covering, among other things, spherical casters manufactured under section 1313(b) by Shepherd Products U.S. Inc., St. Joseph, Mich., with the use of, among other materials, zinc alloy, further amended to cover zinc alloy manufactured by the company under section 1313(b) with the use of special high grade zinc metal ingots.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after January 14, 1974, and exported on and after January 30, 1974.

Manufacturer's supplemental statements of January 31 and April 4, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., May 22, 1975.

(T.D. 75-140)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Pakistan

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 11, 1975.

There is published below the directive of May 30, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Pakistan.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on June 4, 1975 (40 FR 24042), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
for R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

May 30, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive cancels and supersedes the directive issued to you on June 24, 1974 by the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, which directed you to prohibit entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in Pakistan and exported to the United States during the twelve-month period beginning on July 1, 1974, in excess of the designated levels of restraint.

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of May 6, 1975 between the

Governments of the United States and Pakistan, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective on June 4, 1975, and for the eighteen-month period beginning on July 1, 1974 and extending through December 31, 1975, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textile products in Categories 9/10, 18/19 and part of 26 (printcloth), 22/23, parts of 26 (barkcloth and duck), 31 (other than shop towels), and 41/42, in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Eighteen-Month Level of Restraint ¹
9/10	70,953,840 square yards
18/19/26 (printcloth) ²	31,535,040 square yards
22/23	7,883,760 square yards
26 (barkcloth) ³	11,825,640 square yards
26 (duck) ⁴	16,752,990 square yards
31 (other than shop towels) ⁵	18,420,000 pieces
41/42	1,339,571 dozen

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton textile products in Categories 9/10, 18/19/26 (printcloth), 22/23, parts of 26 (barkcloth and duck), and 41/42, produced or manufactured in Pakistan and exported to the United States prior to July 1, 1974, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during the period July 1, 1973 through June 30, 1974. In the event that the levels of restraint established for the twelve-month period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

Cotton textile products in Category 31 (other than shop towels), produced or manufactured in Pakistan and exported to the United

¹ The levels of restraint have not been adjusted to reflect any entries made after June 30, 1974.

² In Category 26 the T.S.U.S.A. Numbers for printcloth are:

320.—34 326.—34

321.—34 327.—34

322.—34 328.—34

³ In Category 26 the T.S.U.S.A. Numbers for barkcloth are:

320.—88 326.—88 320.—02 326.—02

321.—88 327.—88 321.—02 327.—02

322.—88 328.—88 322.—02 328.—02

323.—88 329.—88 323.—02 329.—02

324.—88 330.—88 324.—02 330.—02

325.—88 331.—88 325.—02 331.—02

⁴ In Category 26 the T.S.U.S.A. Numbers for duck fabric are:

320.—01 through 04,06,08 326.—01 through 04,06,08

321.—01 through 04,06,08 327.—01 through 04,06,08

322.—01 through 04,06,08 328.—01 through 04,06,08

⁵ All T.S.U.S.A. Numbers in Category 31 except T.S.U.S.A. Number 366.2740.

States before July 1, 1974 shall not be subject to this directive. Entries in Category 31 (other than shop towels) have amounted to 11,363,869 pieces during the period July 1, 1974 through March 31, 1975. A further adjustment to account for the period April 1, 1975 through June 3, 1975 will be provided when the data are available.

Cotton textile products in Category 31 (other than shop towels) which have been released from the custody of the U.S. Customs Service under the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1448(b) prior to the effective date of this directive shall not be denied entry under this directive.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of May 6, 1975 between the Governments of the United States and Pakistan which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and group limits of the agreement, specific levels of restraint in Categories 1-27 may be exceeded by 10 percent and in Categories 28-64, by 7 percent; 2) these same levels may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to 11 percent of the applicable category limit; and 3) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems arising in the implementation of the agreement. Any appropriate adjustments under the provisions of the bilateral agreement referred to above will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Pakistan and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Pakistan have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-141)

AMERICAN-GERMAN CUSTOMS AGREEMENT

American-German Mutual Customs Assistance Agreement, published

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 11, 1975.

On August 23, 1973, an agreement was signed by the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany providing for mutual assistance between the two countries' Customs Services. The Agreement obligates each party to prevent, investigate, and repress breaches of German and American Customs laws. The Agreement entered into force on June 13, 1975. The text of the Agreement is set forth below.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
REGARDING MUTUAL ASSISTANCE
BETWEEN THEIR CUSTOMS SERVICES

The United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany,
Considering that offenses against customs laws are prejudicial to the economic, fiscal and commercial interests of their respective countries,

Convinced that action against these offenses can be made more effective by cooperation between their customs services, and having regard, in this respect, to the Recommendation of the Customs Cooperation Council in Brussels on Mutual Administrative Assistance of December 5, 1953,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1*Definitions*

(1) "Customs laws" for the purposes of the present agreement shall mean the laws and regulations concerning the importation, exportation and transit which relate to customs duties and taxes

or any other levies or reimbursements or to prohibitions, restrictions and controls respecting the movement of goods across national boundaries.

(2) "Customs services" for the purposes of the present agreement shall mean in the United States of America the United States Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, and in the Federal Republic of Germany the Bundeszollverwaltung.

(3) "Narcotics" for the purposes of the present agreement shall mean substances which come under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of March 30, 1961, and any amendments and additions thereto; substances which come under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of February 21, 1971, and any amendments and additions thereto; and such other substances as may be mutually agreed upon by the two Governments.

ARTICLE 2

Assistance

(1) The Parties agree to assist each other through their customs services, in accordance with the provisions of the present agreement, to prevent, investigate and repress breaches of their customs laws.

(2) Assistance, as provided in this agreement, shall be extended upon request in connection with:

- a) determinations involving classification, value and other characteristics relevant to the enforcement of the customs laws;
- b) investigative and criminal proceedings in matters covered by the present agreement;
- c) United States proceedings on fines, penalties, forfeitures and liquidated damages as well as German monetary fine proceedings ("Bussgeldverfahren").

(3) Assistance under the present agreement shall be provided in accordance with the laws of the requested Party.

ARTICLE 3

Exemptions from the Obligation to Extend Assistance

(1) In cases where the requested Party is of the opinion that compliance with the request would infringe upon its sovereignty, security, public policy or other substantive national interests, assistance can be refused in whole or in part, or compliance may be made subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions or requirements.

(2) In cases where a request is made which the requesting Party itself would be unable to provide upon request of the other Party, the requesting Party shall draw attention to this fact in its request. Compliance with such a request shall be within the discretion of the requested Party.

ARTICLE 4

Lists of Goods

The customs services of the Parties shall exchange lists of the goods which are known to be or are suspected of being imported or exported in contravention of the customs laws.

ARTICLE 5

Surveillance of Conveyances, Goods, and Persons

Upon the request of the customs service of either Party, the customs service of the other Party shall, to the extent of its ability, exercise special surveillance within its jurisdiction, of

- a) conveyances by land, water and air which are suspected of being used in breaches of the customs laws of the other Party;
- b) movements of specified goods designated by the requesting Party as the objects of an extensive clandestine trade of which it is the country of destination;
- c) localities where unusual deposits of goods have been established, which are suspected of being used for the purpose of a trade that is in violation of the customs laws of the other Party;
- d) persons known or suspected of being engaged in breaches of the customs laws of the other Party.

ARTICLE 6

Issuance of Certifications

The customs services of the Parties shall extend to each other upon request a certification attesting that specific goods exported from the territory of one Party were lawfully imported into the territory of the other Party, and indicating, if appropriate, the customs procedures by means of which the goods were cleared.

ARTICLE 7

Furnishing of Information

(1) The customs services of the Parties shall, upon request, furnish each other all available information regarding ascertained or planned

acts which infringe or appear to infringe the customs laws of the other Party, by forwarding reports, memoranda or certified copies of documents relating thereto.

(2) In serious cases which appear to involve the threat of substantial damage to the economy, public health, public security or any other vital interest of the other Party, such information shall be supplied without being requested.

ARTICLE 8

Additional Assistance

For the purpose of prevention, investigation and repression of narcotic smuggling, the customs services of the Parties will communicate to each other as far as possible, without the necessity of a request, all information regarding

(1) citizens of the other Party or persons domiciled in the territory of the other Party suspected of involvement in planned or committed acts in violation of the laws and regulations in force in the territory of either Party for the prevention, investigation and repression of trade in narcotics;

(2) persons other than those referred to in paragraph 1 suspected of involvement in planned or committed acts in violation of the laws and regulations in force in the territory of the other Party for the prevention, investigation and repression of trade in narcotics;

(3) conveyances by land, water and air registered under the laws of the other Party suspected of use in connection with planned or committed acts in violation of the laws and regulations in force in the territory of either Party for the prevention, investigation and repression of trade in narcotics;

(4) conveyances other than those referred to in paragraph 3 which are suspected of use in connection with planned or committed acts in violation of the laws and regulations in force in the territory of the other Party for the prevention, investigation and repression of trade in narcotics.

ARTICLE 9

Investigations

(1) The customs service of either Party shall upon the request of the customs service of the other Party undertake verifications, inspections, and fact-finding inquiries in connection with the matters referred to in Article 2, paragraph 2.

(2) The results of such verifications, inspections and inquiries shall be communicated to the requesting customs service.

ARTICLE 10

Obligation to Observe Secrecy

Inquiries, information, reports and expert opinions, as well as other communications which are received by either Party pursuant to the present agreement, shall be kept secret in accordance with the legal requirements of the receiving Party and subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the supplying Party, to the extent permitted under the laws of the Party receiving the information.

ARTICLE 11

Form and Substance of the Request for Assistance

(1) Requests pursuant to the present agreement shall be made in writing. The documents necessary for the execution of such requests, including orders or decisions of the competent authorities underlying the request, shall accompany them in the form of originals, copies, transcripts, certified photocopies or certified copies.

(2) Requests pursuant to paragraph 1 shall include the following information:

- a) the authority making the request;
- b) the nature of the proceedings;
- c) the object of and the reason for the request;
- d) the names and addresses of the parties concerned in the proceedings;
- e) a brief description of the matter under investigation and the legal elements involved.

ARTICLE 12

Channel and Competence

(1) Correspondence shall be carried on directly between the customs services. The Commissioner of Customs, United States Customs Service, United States of America and the Head of the Customs Division in the Federal Ministry of Finance of the Federal Republic of Germany, shall determine necessary details. Where information is received that is within the jurisdiction of a national agency other than the customs service of a Party, this information will be promptly transmitted to the appropriate agency in accordance with the internal procedures of such Party.

(2) In case the customs service of the requested Party is not the appropriate agency to carry out a request, it shall transmit the request to the appropriate authority and notify the requesting Party of its action.

ARTICLE 13

Execution of Requests

(1) The law of the requested Party shall be applicable in the execution of requests; the requested authority shall be required to see that any official or judicial measures necessary to carry out the request are taken. A request by a Party that a certain procedure be followed or that its representative be present when the action to be taken is carried out, may be complied with, except where this would be barred by the law of the requested Party.

(2) The requesting Party shall, if it so desires, be advised of the time and the place of the execution of the action to be taken in response to the request.

(3) In the event that the request cannot be fully complied with, the requesting Party shall be promptly notified, with a statement giving the reasons therefor and other facts which have come to light and may be of importance for the further pursuit of the matter.

ARTICLE 14

Documents, Other Materials and Witnesses

(1) The transmission of documents and other written materials in the original shall be requested only in cases where the transmission of copies would be insufficient.

(2) Documents, original writings or other materials which have been transmitted shall be returned to the requested authority at the earliest opportunity; rights of the requested Party or of third parties relating thereto shall remain unaffected.

(3) Customs and other administrative officials of either Party shall, upon the request of the competent authorities of the other Party made in accordance with the present agreement, be authorized to attend as witnesses and to produce such available records and files, or duly authenticated or certified copies thereof, as may be considered essential to the trial of civil or criminal cases in the courts of the requesting Party. The requested Party shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the appearance of such officials.

(4) Delivery of a document when the receiving Party requests, shall be evidenced by a receipt of the addressee bearing the date of delivery, or a certificate executed by the requested authority describing the manner and date of the delivery.

ARTICLE 15

Costs of Assistance

(1) The following expenses incurred by the requested Party in carrying out a request under the present agreement shall, upon request, be paid or reimbursed by the requesting Party: expenses for witnesses, fees of experts, and costs of interpreters other than government employees.

(2) For all other expenses incurred, the requested Party shall claim no reimbursement.

ARTICLE 16

Delivery of Decisions or Rulings

The customs service of one Party shall, upon the request of the customs service of the other Party, honor or cause its competent authorities to honor, any reasonable request for delivery of published decisions or rulings of its administrative authorities relating to the application of the customs laws. It shall also deliver such unpublished decisions or rulings as can be furnished consistent with the provisions of the present agreement.

ARTICLE 17

Implementation of the Agreement

The Commissioner of Customs, United States Customs Service, United States of America and the Head of the Customs Division in the Federal Ministry of Finance of the Federal Republic of Germany, may communicate with each other directly for the purpose of settling matters arising out of the present agreement, and shall issue after consultation any administrative regulations necessary for implementation of the present agreement. They shall endeavor by mutual accord to resolve problems or doubts arising from the interpretation or application of the agreement.

ARTICLE 18

Territorial Applicability

The present agreement shall also be applicable

- a) within the Virgin Islands of the United States and
- b) to Land Berlin unless the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany makes a declaration to the contrary to the Government of the United States within three months following the entry into force of the agreement.

ARTICLE 19

Entry into Force and Termination

(1) The present agreement shall enter into force one month from the date on which the Parties shall have informed each other in an exchange of diplomatic notes that all the national legal requirements for such entry into force have been fulfilled.

(2) The present agreement shall remain in force until terminated upon six months' notice given in writing by one of the Parties to the other.

DONE at Washington on August 23, 1973, in duplicate, in the English and in the German languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

WILLIS C. ARMSTRONG

VERNON D. ACREE

FOR THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY:

HANS H. NOEBEL

HANS HUTTER

(T.D. 75-142)*Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list*

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 2, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

May 19, 1975.....	\$0. 2030
May 20, 1975.....	. 2043
May 21, 1975.....	. 2043
May 22, 1975.....	. 2043
May 23, 1975.....	. 2040

Iran rial:

May 19-23, 1975.....	\$0. 0150
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Philippines peso:

May 19-23, 1975.....	\$0. 1420
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Singapore dollar:

May 19, 1975.....	\$0. 4427
May 20, 1975.....	. 4436
May 21, 1975.....	. 4437
May 22, 1975.....	. 4444
May 23, 1975.....	. 4444

Thailand baht (tical):

May 19-23, 1975.....	\$0. 0465
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

for R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-143)

Ports of entry—Customs Regulations amended

Section 1.2(c), Customs Regulations, amended to establish Lubbock, Texas,
as a Customs port of entry

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., June 13, 1975.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

On March 4, 1975, a notice of a proposal to designate Lubbock, Texas, as a Customs port of entry in the Laredo, Texas, Customs

district (Region VI) was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 8955). No comments were received from the public in response to the proposal.

Accordingly, by virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the Act of August 1, 1914, 38 Stat. 623, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2), and delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Order No. 10289, September 17, 1951 (3 CFR Ch. II), and pursuant to authority provided by Treasury Department Order No. 190, Rev. 10 (40 FR 2216), Lubbock, Texas, is hereby designated a Customs port of entry in the Laredo, Texas, Customs district (Region VI).

The geographical limits of the Lubbock port of entry shall include the area within the corporate limits of the city of Lubbock, Texas.

To reflect this change, the table in section 1.2(c) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 1.2(c)) is amended by inserting "Lubbock, Tex. (T.D. 75-143)" directly below "Hidalgo" in the column headed "Ports of entry" in the Laredo, Texas, Customs district (Region VI).

(Sec. 1, 37 Stat. 434, sec. 1, 38 Stat. 623, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1, 2))

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective 30 days from the date of publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register June 20, 1975 (40 FR 26027)]

(T.D. 75-144)

Ports of entry—Customs Regulations amended

Section 1.2(c), Customs Regulations, amended to extend the port limits
of Cincinnati, Ohio

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

Washington, D.C., June 13, 1975.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

On January 2, 1975, a notice of a proposal to extend the port limits of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the Cleveland, Ohio, Customs district (Region

IX) was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 5). No comments were received regarding this proposal.

Accordingly, by virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the Act of August 1, 1914, 38 Stat. 623, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2), and delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Order No. 10289, September 17, 1951 (3 CFR Ch. II), and pursuant to authority provided by Treasury Department Order No. 190, Rev. 10 (40 FR 2216), the port limits of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the Cleveland, Ohio, Customs district (Region IX) are hereby extended to include all that territory beginning at the junction of the Ohio River and the Great Miami River, then proceeding in a northeasterly direction along the eastern bank of the Great Miami River to the northern boundary of Hamilton County, then proceeding in an easterly direction along the northern boundary of Hamilton County to Ohio State Highway No. 747, then proceeding in a northerly direction in Butler County along Ohio State Highway No. 747 to Rialto Road, then proceeding in a generally northeasterly direction along Rialto Road to Allen Road, then proceeding in a southerly, then easterly, direction on Allen Road to Reading Road, then proceeding in a southerly direction on Reading Road to the northern boundary of Hamilton County, then proceeding in an easterly direction along the northern boundary of Hamilton County to the eastern boundary of Hamilton County, then proceeding in a southerly direction along the eastern boundary of Hamilton County to the north bank of the Ohio River, then proceeding in a westerly direction along the northern bank of the Ohio River to the bridge at Interstate Highway No. 275, then proceeding in a westerly direction along Interstate Highway No. 275 to its intersection with Interstate Highway No. 75, then proceeding in a southerly direction along Interstate Highway No. 75 to its intersection with Kentucky State Highway No. 18, then proceeding in a northwesterly direction along Kentucky State Highway No. 18 to its intersection with Kentucky State Highway No. 237, then proceeding in a generally northerly direction along Kentucky State Highway No. 237 to its intersection with Interstate Highway No. 275, then proceeding in a westerly direction along Interstate Highway No. 275 to its intersection with the Ohio River, then proceeding in a northeasterly direction along the northern bank of the Ohio River to its junction with the Great Miami River.

To reflect this change, the table in section 1.2(c) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 1.2(c)) is amended by adding "(including the territory described in T.D. 75-144)." after "Cincinnati, Ohio" in the

column headed "Ports of entry" in the Cleveland, Ohio, Customs district (Region IX).

(Sec. 1, 37 Stat. 434, sec. 1, 38 Stat. 623, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1, 2))

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective 30 days from the date of publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register June 20, 1975 (40 FR 26026)]

(T.D. 75-145)

*Examination, sampling, and testing of merchandise—Customs
Regulations amended*

Section 151.46, Customs Regulations, relating to the criteria used to determine the allowance for excessive water and sediment in petroleum and petroleum products, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 151—EXAMINATION, SAMPLING, AND TESTING OF MERCHANDISE

On November 27, 1974, a notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the Federal Register (39 FR 41378), which proposed to amend section 151.46 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 151.46), to provide that all petroleum products would be characterized only by their American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity at 60° Fahrenheit, an easily determined and widely used measure of the density of the product, and not by their descriptive names. Crude petroleum, because of differences in its physical nature, would continue to be descriptively named.

Interested persons were given 30 days from the date of publication of the notice to submit relevant data, views, or arguments regarding the proposal. After consideration of all comments received, it has been determined that the proposed amendment should be adopted as set forth in the notice.

Accordingly, the proposed amendment to section 151.46 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 151.46) is adopted as set forth below.

Effective date. The amendment shall become effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved June 16, 1975,
DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register June 26, 1975 (40 FR 27022)]

PART 151—EXAMINATION, SAMPLING, AND TESTING OF MERCHANDISE

Section 151.46 is amended to read as follows:

§ 151.46 Allowance for excessive water and sediment.

Allowance for excessive moisture or other impurities in imported petroleum or petroleum products shall be made in accordance with section 158.13 of this chapter for the quantity of water and sediment established to be in excess of that usually found in such merchandise, as set forth in the following table:

Merchandise	Quantity
	Percent
Crude petroleum.....	0.3
Petroleum products having an API gravity at 60° Fahrenheit of less than 22°.....	0.5
22° to 30°.....	0.3
more than 30°.....	0.0

(Sec. 507, 46 Stat. 732 (19 U.S.C. 1507))

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, 77A Stat. 14 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (Gen. Hdnte. 11, 12), 1624))

(T.D. 75-146)

United States Customs Service decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 20, 1975.

The following are decisions recently promulgated by the United States Customs Service through its Office of Regulations and Rulings.

(VES-1-R:CD)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

T.D. 75-146(1)

*Foreign repairs, dutiability of after vessel relinquishes
U.S. registry*

The Customs Service was asked to rule on the dutiability of foreign repairs to a vessel of the United States which was documented to engage in the foreign trade, which was repaired in a foreign port, which then relinquished its United States documentation and subsequently entered a United States port under a foreign flag.

The applicable language of title 19, United States Code, section 1466, reads as follows: "The equipments . . . purchased for . . . or the expenses of repairs made in a foreign country upon a vessel documented under the laws of the United States to engage in the foreign or coasting trade . . . shall, on the first arrival of such vessel in any port of the United States, be liable to entry and the payment of an ad valorem duty of 50 per centum on the cost thereof in such foreign country; . . ."

In the case before Customs both the vessel and the repairs fell within the purview of the statute at the time the repairs were contemplated. Before the vessel's first arrival at a port of the United States, it was sold and documented under the flag of a foreign nation. In considering whether the repairs must be entered and duty paid pursuant to section 1466, it was determined that "the phrase 'first arrival of such vessel' must be examined to determine its meaning. The antecedent for 'such vessel' is alternative, 'a vessel documented under the laws of the United States to engage in the foreign or coasting

trade or a vessel intended to be employed in such trade'. Under that language, liability for duty is not incurred until a vessel which is subject to the act arrives in a port of the United States thereafter. A vessel of foreign registry is not covered by the statute, and repairs to such a vessel are not dutiable even though the repairs were performed while the vessel was documented under the laws of the United States to engage in the foreign or coasting trade provided the transfer of registry is fully and properly effected before the vessel's first arrival thereafter." (March 17, 1975-101530)

J. P. TEBEAU,

Director,

Carriers, Drawback and
Bonds Division.

T.D. 75-146(2)

Vessels; Use of foreign-built in oil pollution cleanup operations

The Customs Service has been asked to rule on the use of a foreign-built vessel in an oil pollution cleanup operation in the territorial waters of the United States. If the operation is designed to cleanup territorial waters by the removal of oil and the recovered oil has no commercial value, the operation would not be considered a salvage operation within the meaning of title 46, United States Code, section 316(d), and a foreign vessel would not be prohibited from engaging in such activity in United States waters. If the recovered oil has commercial value, a foreign vessel could be used only if the Commissioner of Customs was satisfied that no suitable United States vessel was available for the salvage operation and authorized the use of the foreign vessel under section 316(d).

A foreign-built vessel may transport recovered oil between places embraced within the coastwise laws if the oil has no apparent value, will not be used commercially or in trade, and is being transported solely for disposal. If the oil has apparent value or will be used commercially, it will be considered merchandise and its transportation by a foreign-built vessel between the point of recovery in territorial waters and another point embraced within the coastwise laws is prohibited by title 46, United States Code, section 883. However, if the sole use of the vessel is to pick up the oil from the water and discharge it into a barge alongside the vessel or onto a shore point

next to the vessel, with no transportation of the recovered oil by the vessel except as incidental to the actual picking up of the oil, section 883 would not be applicable. (February 21, 1975-101175)

J. P. TEBEAU,
Director,
Carriers, Drawback and
Bonds Division.

(T.D. 75-147)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 8, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

May 26, 1975	-----	Holiday
May 27, 1975	-----	\$0. 2040
May 28, 1975	-----	. 2033
May 29, 1975	-----	. 2032
May 30, 1975	-----	. 2031

Iran rial:

May 26, 1975	-----	Holiday
May 27-30, 1975	-----	\$0. 0150

Philippines peso:

May 26, 1975	-----	Holiday
May 27-30, 1975	-----	\$0. 1420

Singapore dollar:

May 26, 1975.....	Holiday
May 27, 1975.....	\$0.4442
May 28, 1975.....	.4444
May 29, 1975.....	.4439
May 30, 1975.....	.4423

Thailand baht (tical):

May 26, 1975.....	Holiday
May 27-30, 1975.....	\$0.0465

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-148)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 13, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

June 2, 1975.....	\$0.2028
June 3, 1975.....	.2028
June 4, 1975.....	.2028
June 5, 1975.....	.2028
June 6, 1975.....	.2027

Iran rial:

June 2-6, 1975----- \$0.0150

Philippines peso:

June 2-6, 1975----- \$0.1420

Singapore dollar:

June 2, 1975----- \$0.4423

June 3, 1975----- .4422

June 4, 1975----- .4421

June 5, 1975----- .4414

June 6, 1975----- .4417

Thailand baht (tical):

June 2-6, 1975----- \$0.0465

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-149)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 8, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 75-95 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs

[Published in the Federal Register June 26, 1975 (40 FR 27022)]

[Correction published August 20, 1975 (40 FR 39007)]

purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

France franc:	
May 23, 1975.....	\$0. 2507
India rupee:	
May 19-23, 1975.....	\$0. 1225
(LIQ-3-O:D:T)	

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register June 26, 1975 (40 FR 27062)]

[Correction published August 29, 1975 (40 FR 39907)]

(T.D. 75-150)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 8, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 75-95 for the following country. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

France franc:	
May 27, 1975.....	\$0. 2520
(LIQ-3-O:D:T)	

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register June 26, 1975 (40 FR 27062)]

[Correction published August 29, 1975 (40 FR 39907)]

(T.D. 75-151)

*Organizational structure of the Office of Investigations—Customs
Regulations amended*

Customs Regulations amended to reflect redesignation of Customs Agency Service as Office of Investigations and the organizational realignment of its domestic field offices and Customs foreign offices

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

As part of the realignment of the mission and operational functions of the investigative branch of the United States Customs Service, the name of the Customs Agency Service has been changed to the Office of Investigations and the organizational structure of its domestic field offices and Customs foreign offices has been realigned. The Office of Investigations is responsible for conducting investigations of violations of Customs and related laws and of potential frauds against the revenue, and for detecting and apprehending violators of Customs and related laws. In addition, the Office conducts fact-finding investigations to develop information for the use of other branches of the Customs Service in reaching decisions within assigned spheres of responsibility, and manages and operates all Customs Service foreign offices.

As part of the organizational realignment of the Office of Investigations, a new domestic field office structure, aligned to existing Customs regions and districts, has been established. In addition, the area of jurisdiction of Customs foreign offices has been more clearly defined. It is therefore necessary to amend the Customs Regulations in order that they may reflect these changes.

Accordingly, Chapter I, title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (the Customs Regulations), is amended by substituting "Office of Investigations" for "Customs Agency Service" wherever the latter appears.

In addition, section 1.5 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 1.5) is amended to read as follows:

§ 1.5 Office of Investigations.

(a) *Domestic field offices.* The domestic field offices of the Office of Investigations with the areas of jurisdiction aligned to existing Customs regions and districts are as follows:

REGION	DISTRICT	OFFICE	ADDRESS
I Boston, Mass.			Regional Director (Investigations) U.S. Customhouse Room 1700 Boston, Mass. 02109
		Derby Line, Vt.	Resident Agent P.O. Box 368 Derby Line, Vt. 05830
		New Haven, Conn.	Resident Agent 770 Chapel Street Suite 2B New Haven, Conn. 06510
	Portland, Maine		Special Agent in Charge Room 17 U.S. Customhouse Portland, Maine 04111
		Houlton, Maine	Resident Agent P.O. Box 432 Houlton, Maine 04730
	Buffalo, N.Y.		Special Agent in Charge 111 S.W. Huron Street Buffalo, N.Y. 14202
	Ogdensburg, N.Y.		Special Agent in Charge 127 N. Water Street Ogdensburg, N.Y. 13669
		Rouses Point, N.Y.	Special Agent in Charge P.O. Box 68 Rouses Point, N.Y. 12979
			Regional Director (Investigations) U.S. Customs Service Room 508 6 World Trade Center New York, N.Y. 10048
			Special Agent in Charge 400 Delancey Street Newark, N.J. 07105
II New York, N.Y.			
	Newark, N.J.		

REGION	DISTRICT	OFFICE	ADDRESS
III	J.F.K. International Airport, New York, N.Y.		Special Agent in Charge John F. Kennedy International Airport 160-19 Rockaway Blvd. Jamaica, N.Y. 11430.
	Baltimore, Md.		Regional Director (Investigations) U.S. Appraisers Stores Building, Room 810 103 South Gay Street Baltimore, Md. 21202
		Falls Church, Va.	Resident Agent 701 West Broad Street, Room 301 Falls Church, Va. 22046
	Philadelphia, Pa.		Special Agent in Charge U.S. Customs Service 2nd and Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, Pa. 19106
		Pittsburgh, Pa.	Resident Agent Office of Investigations Federal Bldg., Room 2236 1001 Liberty Avenue Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222
IV	Norfolk, Va.		Special Agent in Charge U.S. Customs Service Room 201 U.S. Customhouse 101 East Main Street Norfolk, Va. 23510
			Regional Director (Investigations) 1330 N.E. Bayshore Drive Miami, Fla. 33132
		West Palm Beach, Fla.	Resident Agent 700 Clematis Street Room 253 West Palm Beach, Fla. 33402
	Tampa, Fla.		Special Agent in Charge P.O. Box 1516 Tampa, Fla. 33601
		Jacksonville, Fla.	Resident Agent 2701 Talleyrand Avenue Jacksonville, Fla. 32206

REGION	DISTRICT	OFFICE	ADDRESS
V	San Juan, P.R.		Special Agent in Charge U.S. Customs Service P.O. Box 8-1272 Old San Juan, P.R. 00902
		Ponce Playa, P.R.	Resident Agent P.O. Box 127 Ponce Playa, P.R. 00731
		Mayaguez, P.R.	Resident Agent U.S. Customhouse P.O. Box 3226 Marina Station Mayaguez, P.R. 00708
	Charleston, S.C.		Special Agent in Charge P.O. Box 856 Charleston, S.C. 29402
	Savannah, Ga.		Special Agent in Charge Drawer A Savannah, Ga. 31408
		Atlanta, Ga.	Resident Agent 1585 Phoenix Boulevard Suite 5 Atlanta, Ga. 30349
	Wilmington, N.C.		Special Agent in Charge P.O. Box 898 Wilmington, N.C. 28401
	St. Thomas, V.I.		Special Agent in Charge P.O. Box 698 Charlotte-Amalie St. Thomas, V.I. 00801
		St. Croix, V.I.	Resident Agent P.O. Box 1801 Christiansted St. Croix, V.I. 00820
	New Orleans, La.		Regional Director (Investigations) Plaza Tower Building Suite 2900 1001 Howard Street New Orleans, La. 70113
		Nashville, Tenn.	Resident Agent 1719 West End Building Room 303 Nashville, Tenn. 37203
	Mobile, Ala.		Special Agent in Charge International Trade Center P.O. Box 1704 Mobile, Ala. 36601

REGION	DISTRICT	OFFICE	ADDRESS
VI Houston, Tex.			Regional Director (Investigations) Suite 1380 500 Dallas Avenue Houston, Tex. 77002
		Dallas, Tex.	Resident Agent 1114 Commerce Street 17th Floor Dallas, Tex. 75202
	Laredo, Tex.		Special Agent in Charge P.O. Box 498 Laredo, Tex. 78040
		Brownsville, Tex.	Resident Agent 700 Paredes Avenue Suite 210 Brownsville, Tex. 78520
		Del Rio, Tex.	Resident Agent P.O. Drawer 1169 Del Rio, Tex. 78440
		Eagle Pass, Tex.	Resident Agent P.O. Box 828 Eagle Pass, Tex. 78852
		McAllen, Tex.	Resident Agent 2600 N. 10th Street McAllen, Tex. 78501
		San Antonio, Tex.	Resident Agent 1802 N.E. Loop 410 Suite 302 San Antonio, Tex. 78217
	El Paso, Tex.		Special Agent in Charge P.O. Box 10719 El Paso, Tex. 79997
		Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Resident Agent 5301 Central Avenue, N.E. Suite 919 1st National Bank Bldg., East Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87108
		Denver, Colo.	Resident Agent 721 19th Street Room 404 P.O. Box 2771 Denver, Colo. 80201
			Seattle, Wash.

REGION	DISTRICT	OFFICE	ADDRESS
VII Los Angeles, Calif.			Regional Director (Investigations) 300 South Ferry Street Room 2037 Terminal Island San Pedro, Calif. 90731
	Nogales, Ariz.		Special Agent in Charge P.O. Box 1385 Nogales, Ariz. 85621
		Yuma, Ariz.	Resident Agent P.O. Box 5752 Yuma, Ariz. 85364
		Douglas, Ariz.	Resident Agent P.O. Box 1076 1065 F Avenue Glenn Building Douglas, Ariz. 85607
		Tucson, Ariz.	Resident Agent P.O. Box 2911 Tucson, Ariz. 85702
		Phoenix, Ariz.	Resident Agent P.O. Box 2259 Phoenix, Ariz. 85002
	San Diego, Calif.		Special Agent in Charge P.O. Box 187 San Ysidro, Calif. 92073
		Calexico, Calif.	Resident Agent P.O. Box 1510 Calexico, Calif. 92231
			Regional Director (Investigations) 681 Market Street Room 300 San Francisco, Calif. 94105
		Sacramento, Calif.	Resident Agent P.O. Box 4495 Sacramento, Calif. 95285
VIII San Francisco, Calif.			Special Agent in Charge 1000 Bishop Street Suite 1210 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
	Honolulu, Hawaii		Special Agent in Charge P.O. Box 71 Great Falls, Mont. 59403
	Great Falls, Mont.		Special Agent in Charge 909 First Avenue Seattle, Wash. 98174
	Seattle, Wash.		

REGION	DISTRICT	OFFICE	ADDRESS
IX Chicago, Ill.		Blaine, Wash.	Resident Agent P.O. Box 1360 Blaine, Wash. 98230
		Spokane, Wash.	Resident Agent P.O. Box 1483 Spokane, Wash. 99210
	Anchorage, Alaska		Special Agent in Charge P.O. Box 199 Anchorage, Alaska 99510
	Portland, Oreg.		Special Agent in Charge P.O. Box 2841 Portland, Oreg. 97208
			Regional Director (Investigations) 55 E. Monroe Street Suite 1423 Chicago, Ill. 60603
	Duluth, Minn.		Special Agent in Charge Meierhoff Building Room 507 325 Lake Avenue, South Duluth, Minn. 55802
	St. Louis, Mo.		Special Agent in Charge 120 South Central Ave. Suite 440 St. Louis, Mo. 63105
		Independ- ence, Mo.	Resident Agent Federal Buildin Room 259 301 West Lexington Street Independence, Mo. 64050
	Detroit, Mich.		Special Agent in Charge Room 501 243 West Congress Street Detroit, Mich. 48226
	Milwaukee, Wis.		Special Agent in Charge 628 East Michigan Street Room 208 Milwaukee, Wis. 53202
	Cleveland, Ohio		Special Agent in Charge Plaza Nine 55 Erieview Plaza Room 210 Cleveland, Ohio 44114

REGION	DISTRICT	OFFICE	ADDRESS
		Cincinnati, Ohio	Resident Agent Federal Building Post Office Box 1035 Fountain Square Station Cincinnati, Ohio 45201
		Indianapolis, Ind.	Resident Agent Combs-Gates Complex Building 3 Weir Cook Airport Indianapolis, Ind. 46241
	Pembina, N. Dak.		Special Agent in Charge P.O. Box 192 Pembina, N. Dak. 58271
	Minneapolis, Minn.		Special Agent in Charge 574 Federal Building Ft. Snelling, Twin Cities Minneapolis, Minn. 55111

(b) *Customs foreign offices.* The Customs foreign offices are as follows:

Foreign Office	Address	Area of Jurisdiction
Montreal, Canada	Senior Customs Representative American Consulate General Montreal, Canada 1558 McGreagor Avenue Montreal 109, P.Q., Canada	(Domestic offices may conduct investigations in Canada subject to such coordination procedures as may be established by the Foreign Investigations Branch, Headquarters.)
Taipei, Taiwan, China, Republic of	Customs Attache American Embassy Box 2 APO San Francisco, Ca. 96263	Taiwan
London, England	Customs Attache American Embassy Box 40 FPO N.Y., N.Y. 09510	Gibraltar; Iceland; Ireland; and the United Kingdom, including Channel Islands

Foreign Office	Address	Area of Jurisdiction
Paris, France	Customs Attache American Embassy, D. Building Room 211 APO N.Y., N.Y. 09794	Belgium; France, including Corsica; Luxembourg; Monaco; the Netherlands; Portugal; and Spain
Bonn, Germany	Customs Attache American Embassy Box 100 APO N.Y., N.Y. 09080	Austria; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; East Germany; Finland; Liechtenstein; Norway; Poland; Sweden; Switzerland; the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and West Germany, including West Berlin
Frankfurt, Germany	Senior Customs Representative American Consulate General APO N.Y., N.Y. 09757	
Hong Kong, British Crown Colony	Senior Customs Representative American Consulate General Box 30 FPO San Francisco, Ca. 96659	Australia; Ceylon; Hong Kong; Malay Archipelago, including Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia; New Zealand; and all of the Asian continent east of the border of Iran with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, and nearby islands politically part of states thereon, except for South Korea and the eastern portion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Rome, Italy	Customs Attache American Embassy APO N.Y., N.Y. 09794	Albania; Bulgaria; Cyprus; Greece, including Crete; Hungary; Italy, including Sardinia and Sicily; Malagasy Republic; Malta; Romania; Yugoslavia; all of the African continent and nearby islands politically part of states thereon; and all of the Asian continent west of the border of Iran with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, including Asia Minor (Turkey), the Arabian Peninsula, and nearby islands politically part of states thereon

Foreign Office	Address	Area of Jurisdiction
Tokyo, Japan	Customs Attache American Embassy APO San Francisco, Ca. 96503	Japan, including Ryukyu Islands
Mexico City, Mexico	Customs Attache American Embassy, Room 353 Apartado Postal 88-BIS Mexico, D.F., Mexico 20521	Central America; Mexico; and South America (Domestic offices may conduct investigations in Mexico subject to such coordina- tion procedures as may be established by the Foreign In- vestigations Branch, Headquar- ters.)

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

Because these amendments concern agency organization and merely conform all references in the Customs Regulations to the current domestic field office and Customs foreign office designations of the investigative branch of the United States Customs Service, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary, and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. These amendments shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved June 17, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register July 2, 1975 (40 FR 27934)]

(T.D. 75-152)

*Examination, sampling, and testing of merchandise—Customs
Regulations amended*

Section 151.11, Customs Regulations, amended, to provide for the use of Customs
Form 28, Request for Information

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 151—EXAMINATION, SAMPLING, AND TESTING OF MERCHANDISE

Section 151.11 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 151.11) provides, in part, that if the district director requires samples or additional examination packages of merchandise which has been released from Customs custody, he shall send the importer a written request, on Customs Form 5561, or other appropriate form, to submit the necessary samples or packages.

Customs Form 5561, Notice of Action and/or Request for Information, has been abolished, and requests for samples or additional packages are now made on Customs Form 28, Request for Information. It is therefore necessary to amend section 151.11 to reflect this change.

Accordingly, the first sentence of section 151.11 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 151.11) is amended by substituting "Customs Form 28, Request for Information", for "Customs Form 5561".

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

Inasmuch as this amendment merely conforms the Customs Regulations with an existing administrative practice and requires no public initiative, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary, and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective Date. This amendment shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved June 17, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register June 30, 1975 (40 FR 27444)]

(T.D. 75-153)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in all
64 categories manufactured or produced in Colombia

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 23, 1975.

There is published below directive June 5, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the visa requirement for cotton textiles and cotton textile products in all 64 categories manufactured or produced in Colombia. This directive further amends but does not cancel that Committee's directive of April 30, 1974 (T.D. 74-163).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on June 11, 1975 (40 FR 24958), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

June 5, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive further amends, but does not cancel, the directive of April 30, 1974, from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, that directed you to prohibit, under certain specified conditions, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1 through 64, produced or manufactured in Colombia, for which the Government of Colombia had not issued an appropriate visa. One of the requirements is that each visa include the signature of an official of the Government of Colombia authorized to issue visas. The directive of April 30, 1974 was previously amended on September 26, 1974.

Under the provisions of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of June 25, 1971, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and Colombia, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, the directive of April 30, 1974 is further amended to authorize Donaldo Castilla-Quintana, Soledad Acevedo-Fonseca and Hernando Canal, to issue visas, replacing Eduardo Paez Velasquez, Fernando Anchique, Ricardo Rafael Restrepo-Diaz and Ramiro Valencia, who will no longer sign. A complete list of authorized Government of Colombia officials is enclosed.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Colombia and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Colombia have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-

making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance*

**AMENDED LIST OF OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF COLOMBIA CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE
EXPORT VISAS AND CERTIFICATIONS FOR EXEMPT
COTTON TEXTILE PRODUCTS EXPORTED TO THE
UNITED STATES**

Carlos Lozano Angel
Jaime Neira Baena
Hernando Canal
Antonio Ernesto Beltran Candia
Jaime Ospina Duque
Rafaela Vergara Echavez
Helena de Florez
Hernan Toro Franco
Soledad Acevedo-Fonseca
Manuel Arturo Posada Gutierrez
Jaime Arroyave Gomez
Joaquin Gutierrez Isaza
Jesus Gomez Jaramillo
Gloria Mercedes Velasquez Latorre
Reinaldo Aleman-Palencia
Donald Castillo-Quintana
Julian Contreras Trivino
Jose Ducardo Patino-Vargas

(T.D. 75-154)

Cotton and manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Mexico

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 23, 1975.

There is published below directive June 2, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Mexico. This directive cancels and supersedes that Committee's directive of April 29, 1975 (T.D. 75-120).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on June 5, 1975 (40 FR 24230), by the Committee.
(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

June 2, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive cancels and supersedes the directive issued to you on April 29, 1975 by the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, which directed you to prohibit entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in Mexico and exported to the United States during the twelve-month period beginning on May 1, 1975, in excess of the designated levels of restraint.

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of May 12, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective on June 9, 1975, and for the twelve-month period beginning on May 1, 1975 and extending through April 30, 1976, entry into the United States for consumption of cotton textile products in Categories 9/10, 22/23, 26/27, and 39, and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 219, 224, 225, 229, 235, and 238, in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month	Level of Restraint ¹
9/10	15,245,000	square yards
22/23	20,000,000	square yards
26/27	12,800,000	square yards (of which not more than 7,814,000 square yards shall be in duck fabric ²)
39	567,054	dozen pairs
219	608,497	dozen
224	1,883,708	pounds
225	1,781,263	dozen
229	174,182	dozen
235	317,702	dozen
238	928,315	dozen

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton textile products in Categories 9/10, 22/23, 26/27, and 39 produced or manufactured in Mexico and exported to the United States prior to May 1, 1975, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during the period May 1, 1974 through April 30, 1975. In the event that the levels of restraint established for that twelve-month period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

Man-made fiber textile products in Categories 219, 224, 225, 229, 235, and 238, produced or manufactured in Mexico and exported to the United States before May 1, 1975, shall not be subject to this directive.

¹ The levels of restraint have not been adjusted to reflect any entries made after April 30, 1975.

² In Category 26 the T.S.U.S.A. Numbers for duck fabric are:

320.—01 through 04,06,08 326.—01 through 04,06,08

321.—01 through 04,06,08 327.—01 through 04,06,08

322.—01 through 04,06,08 328.—01 through 04,06,08

Man-made fiber textile products in Categories 219, 224, 225, 229, 235, and 238 which have been released from the custody of the U.S. Customs Service under the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1448(b) before the effective date of this directive shall not be denied entry under this directive.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of May 12, 1975 between the Governments of the United States and Mexico which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and applicable group limits, specific levels of restraint within Categories 5-27, 104, 105, and 206-213 may be exceeded by ten percent, and within Categories 28-64, 106-132, and 214-243, by seven percent; 2) these levels may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to 11 percent of the applicable category limit; 3) consultation levels may be increased within the aggregate and applicable group limits upon agreement between the two governments; and 4) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems arising in the implementation of the agreement. Any appropriate adjustments under the provisions of the bilateral agreement referred to above will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the Federal Register on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Mexico and with respect to imports of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textiles from Mexico have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-155)

Bonds**Approval of consolidated aircraft bond (air carrier blanket bond)
Customs Form 7605****DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 24, 1975.**

The following consolidated aircraft bond has been approved as shown below:

Name of principal and surety	Date Term Commences	Date of Approval	Filed with area director of Customs; amount
Philippine Airlines, Inc., San Francisco International Airport, San Francisco, Calif.; Safeco Ins. Co. of America	Feb. 23, 1975	Feb. 24, 1975	San Francisco, Calif.; \$100,000

The foregoing principal has not been designated as a carrier of bonded merchandise.

(BON-3-01)

J. P. TEBEAU,
for LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-156)

Bonds

Approval of consolidated aircraft bond (air carrier blanket bond)
Customs Form 7605

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 24, 1975.**

The following consolidated aircraft bond has been approved as shown below:

Name of principal and surety	Date Term Commences	Date of Approval	Filed with area director of Customs; amount
Tarom, The National Air Carrier of Romania, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.; American Home Assurance	Apr. 18, 1975	June 17, 1975	J.F.K. Airport; \$100,000

The foregoing principal has not been designated as a carrier of bonded merchandise.

(BON-3-01)

**J. P. TEBEAU,
for LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.**

(T.D. 75-157)

Bonds

Approval and discontinuance of consolidated aircraft bond (air carrier blanket bond) Customs Form 7605

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 26, 1975.

The following consolidated aircraft bond has been approved or discontinued as shown below. The symbol "D" indicates that the bond previously outstanding has been discontinued on the month, day, and year represented by the figures which follow. "PB" refers to a previous bond, dated as represented by figures in parentheses immediately following, which has been discontinued. If the previous bond was in the name of a different company or if the surety was different, the information is shown in a footnote at end of list.

Name of principal and surety	Date Term Commences	Date of Approval	Filed with area director of Customs; amount
Olympic Airways, S.A., JFK Int'l Airport, N.Y., N.Y.; American Motorist Ins. Co. (PB 5/6/69) D 6/19/75 ¹	June 19, 1975	June 19, 1975	JFK International Airport; \$100,000

¹ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

The foregoing principal has been designated as a carrier of bonded merchandise.

(BON-3-01)

J. P. TEBEAU,
for LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-158)

Bonds

Discontinuance of consolidated aircraft bond (air carrier blanket bond)

Customs Form 7605

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 26, 1975.

The following consolidated aircraft bond has been discontinued as shown below:

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of Approval	Filed with distict director of Customs; amount
McCulloch International Airlines, Inc., 2735 East Spring St., Long Beach, Calif.; Argonaut Ins. Co. D 5/30/75	May 30, 1972	June 12, 1972	Jamaica, N.Y.; \$100,000

The foregoing principal has not been designated as a carrier of bonded merchandise.

(BON-3-01)

J. P. TEBEAU,
for LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-159)

Bonds

Approval and discontinuance of carrier bonds, Customs Form 3587

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 30, 1975.

Bonds of carriers for the transportation of bonded merchandise have been approved or discontinued as shown below. The symbol "D" indicates that the bond previously outstanding has been discontinued on the month, day, and year represented by the figures which follow. "PB" refers to a previous bond, dated as represented by figures in parentheses immediately following, which has been discontinued. If the previous bond was in the name of a different company or if the surety was different, the information is shown in a footnote at end of

list. The type of carrier is shown by symbols in parentheses which has the following meanings: (MC) motor carrier; (WC) water carrier; (RC) rail carrier; (AC) air carrier.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Air-Way Delivery Service, Inc., 3119 Jeter Blvd., Houston, Tex.; Aetna Ins. Co.; (MC)	Feb. 18, 1975	Feb. 28, 1975	Houston, Tex.; \$25,000
Allegheny Freight Lines, Inc., P.O.B. 601 Winchester, Va.; Maryland Casualty Co.; (MC)	Apr. 1, 1975	Apr. 3, 1975	Baltimore, Md.; \$25,000
Arrow Transfer Co., 320 Seymour Blvd., N. Vancouver, B.C., Canada; Continental Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 4/17/74) D 5/27/75 ¹	Apr. 4, 1975	May 27, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; American Casualty Co. of Reading Penn.; (RC) (PB 7/30/47) D 3/5/75 ²	Feb. 18, 1975	Mar. 5, 1975	Chicago, Ill.; \$100,000
Badger Freightways, Inc., P.O. Box 528, Sheboygan, Wis.; Aetna Ins. Co.; (MC)	Apr. 15, 1975	May 1, 1975	Milwaukee, Wis.; \$25,000
Bar-Fly Corp., 2770 Summer St., Stamford, Conn.; Commercial Union Ins. Co.; (AC)	Apr. 23, 1975	May 22, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$50,000
Be-Mac Transport Co., Inc., 7400 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.; The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.; (MC) D 4/23/75	Apr. 23, 1966	Apr. 29, 1966	St. Louis, Mo.; \$25,000
Blue Arrow Douglas, Inc., 525 Burton St., S.W., Grand Rapids, Mich.; American Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 2/23/73) D 5/28/75 ³	Feb. 23, 1975	May 28, 1975	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
Blue & Gray Transportation Co., Inc., 1111 Commerce Rd., Richmond, Va.; Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 5/24/68) D 5/27/75 ⁴	May 24, 1975	May 27, 1975	Norfolk, Va.; \$25,000
Braswell Motor Freight, Lines, Inc., P.O.B. 4447, Dallas, Tex.; Maryland Casualty Co.; (MC) D 11/22/70	Nov. 22, 1963	Nov. 22, 1963	El Paso, Tex.; \$10,000
George W. Brown, Inc., 1475 E. 22nd St., Bronx, N.Y.; The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.; (MC) D 5/5/75	June 1, 1971	June 24, 1971	New York Sea- port; \$50,000
Builders Transport, Inc., 409-14th St., S.W., Great Falls, Mont.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 9/13/71) D 3/18/75 ⁵	Mar. 1, 1975	Mar. 18, 1975	Great Falls, Mont.; \$25,000
Burgmeyer Bros., Inc., 50 N. 5th St., Reading, Pa.; U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.; (MC)	Apr. 15, 1975	Apr. 24, 1975	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$50,000
Carolina Delivery Service Co., Inc., Charlotte, N.C.; Insurance Co. of North America; (MC) D 2/10/75	Apr. 17, 1972	May 10, 1972	Wilmington, N.C.; \$50,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
A.A.A. Cartage, Inc., 5988 S. 18th St., Milwaukee, Wis.; The Ohio Casualty Ins. Co.; (MC)	Apr. 23, 1975	Apr. 23, 1975	Milwaukee, Wis.; \$25,000
Lowell E. Cawood, DBA L. E. Cawood Produce, P.O.B. 83, Springdale, Ark.; The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.; (MC)	Feb. 10, 1975	Mar. 6, 1975	Laredo, Tex.; \$25,000
Central Dispatch, P.O.B. 432, Gretna, La.; Fidelity & Deposit Co.; (MC)	Feb. 7, 1975	Mar. 6, 1975	New Orleans, La. \$25,000
Central Gulf Lines, Inc., 2700 Int'l Trade Mart, New Orleans, La.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (WC) (PB 1/29/71) D 4/1/75	Jan. 29, 1975	Apr. 1, 1975	New Orleans, La.; \$50,000
Central Motor Express, Inc., 2909 S. Hickory St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.; (MC) D 10/11/74	Oct. 11, 1968	Nov. 8, 1968	Mobile, Ala.; \$25,000
Coastal Freightways, Inc., B & M Railroad Yards, East Cambridge, Mass.; The Travelers Indemnity Co.; (MC) (PB 3/12/73) D 4/29/75 *	Apr. 24, 1975	Apr. 29, 1975	Boston, Mass.; \$25,000
Frank J. Cole, Inc., 197 Norfolk Ave., Boston, Mass.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC) D 3/11/75	Nov. 1, 1967	Dec. 4, 1967	Boston, Mass.; \$50,000
Concord Motor Lines, Inc., 134 Morgan Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.; The North River Ins. Co.; (MC)	Jan. 6, 1975	Apr. 4, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$50,000
Country Wide Truck Service, Inc., 1110 S. Reservoir, Pomona, Calif.; Pacific Employers Ins. Co.; (MC)	Nov. 13, 1974	Feb. 10, 1975	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$25,000
Delaware Air Freight Co., Greater Wilmington Airport, New Castle, Del.; Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland; (AC) D 2/20/75	Nov. 19, 1968	Nov. 19, 1968	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$25,000
Dependable Container Services, Inc., Foot of 23d St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC) D 4/25/75	Apr. 11, 1970	Apr. 16, 1970	New York Sea-port; \$50,000
Dockside Transportation, 2442-A East Carson St., Long Beach, Calif.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC)	Dec. 24, 1974	Dec. 24, 1974	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$25,000
Ed Douthitt d/b/a A.T.T., P.O.B. 41, Black Eagle, Mont.; Safeco Ins. Co. of America; (MC) D 5/23/75	Mar. 8, 1973	Mar. 14, 1973	Great Falls, Mont.; \$25,000
Drum Transport, Inc. P.O.B. 2056, East Peoria, Ill.; Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.; (MC) (PB 5/1/70) D 5/2/75 *	Apr. 30, 1975	May 2, 1975	Chicago, Ill.; \$75,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
S. J. Durrance Co. Inc., 207 Administration Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Employers Commercial Union Ins. Co. of America; (MC) D 4/30/75	Nov. 3, 1969	Nov. 3, 1969	Savannah, Ga.; \$25,000
East Texas Motor Freight System, 623 N. Washington, Dallas, Tex.; Safeco Ins. Co. of America; (MC)	Mar. 20, 1975	Mar. 20, 1975	Houston, Tex.; \$25,000
Evans Delivery Co., P.O.B. 268, Rte. #61, Pottsville, Pa.; The Ohio Casualty Ins. Co.; (MC)	Apr. 10, 1975	Apr. 21, 1975	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$50,000
Max L. Fairchild, 1201 S. First, Hamilton, Mont.; Bankers and Shippers Ins. Co. of N.Y.; (MC) D 3/22/75	Apr. 12, 1974	May 2, 1974	Great Falls, Mont.; \$25,000
Florida Export Warehouse Corp., 1201 N.W. 72nd Ave., Miami, Fla.; Fed. Ins. Co.; (MC)	May 1, 1975	May 2, 1975	Miami, Fla.; \$50,000
Florida Refrigerated Service, Inc. (sub. of Refrigerated Transport Co., Inc.), P.O. Box 1297, Dade City, Fla.; The Aetna Casualty and Surety Co.; (MC) D 4/18/75	Oct. 18, 1972	Oct. 30, 1972	Tampa, Fla.; \$30,000
L. D. Fontaine Trucking, 504 Riverview Blvd., Great Falls, Mont.; Hallmark Ins. Co. Inc.; (MC)	Mar. 15, 1975	Apr. 4, 1975	Great Falls, Mont.; \$25,000
Four Winds Van Lines, Inc., 7035 Convey Court, San Francisco, Calif.; Pacific Ins. Co.; (MC)	Jan. 14, 1975	Jan. 31, 1975	Baltimore, Md.; \$25,000
Four Winds Van Lines, Inc., 4600 Eisenhower Ave., Alex., Va.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC) D 2/16/74	Feb. 16, 1972	Apr. 3, 1972	Baltimore, Md.; \$25,000
Freeport Transport Inc., 1200 Butler Rd., Freeport, Pa. Fireman's Ins. Co. of Newark, N.J.; (MC) (PB 1/8/70) D 2/19/75 *	Feb. 12, 1975	Feb. 19, 1975	Buffalo, N.Y.; \$25,000
Frederick Transport Ltd., R.R. No. 6, Chatham, Ont.; Great Am. Ins. Co.; (MC)	Apr. 23, 1975	May 1, 1975	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
Great Western Unifreight System, 17600 Santa Fe Ave., Compton, Calif.; Peerless Ins. Co.; (MC) D 5/12/75	Mar. 1, 1974	Mar. 27, 1974	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$50,000
Greb Industries Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.; Federal Ins. Co.; (MC)	Aug. 8, 1974	May 1, 1975	Portland, Maine; \$25,000
Greyhound Van Lines, Inc., P.O.B. 3020, Bellevue, Wash.; The Travelers Indemnity Co.; (MC) (PB 4/14/74) D 5/6/75 *	Apr. 14, 1975	May 6, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$35,000
Gulf Coast Forwarding Co., Inc., 1304 Houston Drive West, La Marque, Tex.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC)	Apr. 2, 1975	Apr. 2, 1975	Galveston, Tex.; \$25,000
Hartford Despatch and Warehouse, Co., Inc., 191 Park Ave., E. Hartford, Conn.; The Continental Ins. Co.; (MC)	Feb. 27, 1975	Mar. 6, 1975	Bridgeport, Conn.; \$50,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Hatfield Trucking Service, Inc.; 1625 N. O St., Sacramento, Calif.; Mid-Century Ins. Co.; (MC)	Feb. 7, 1975	Mar. 19, 1975	San Francisco, Calif.; \$25,000
Helm's Express, Inc., Box 268, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Continental Casualty Co.; (MC) D 5/20/75	Aug. 22, 1957	Oct. 8, 1957	New York Seaport; \$25,000
Highline Produce Ltd., d/b/s Highline Trucking, Concession 5 and Highway 77, Leamington, Ont.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC)	Feb. 17, 1975	Feb. 18, 1975	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
Donald E. Hirtle-Transport Ltd., Blockhouse, Lunenburg Co.; Nova Scotia, Canada; Royal Globe Ins. Co.; (MC)	Mar. 6, 1975	Mar. 24, 1975	Portland, Maine; \$25,000
Hi-Way Transport Ltd., 50 Orwell St., Vancouver, B.C.; The Travelers Indemnity Co.; (MC) (PB 7/20/72) D 4/7/75 u	Mar. 6, 1975	Apr. 7, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Horne Heavy Hauling, Inc., 1124 DeKalb Ave. N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC) D 4/30/75	Feb. 3, 1970	Feb. 6, 1970	Savannah, Ga.; \$25,000
Interstate Trucking Corp., 1071 Bay St., Staten Island, N.Y.; Sentry Ins.-A Mutual Corp.; (MC) D 4/16/75	Aug. 5, 1974	Aug. 5, 1974	New York Seaport; \$50,000
Japan Line (USA) Ltd., 2220 Pacific Bldg., Seattle, Wash.; Peerless Ins. Co.; (MC)	Jan. 31, 1975	May 12, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Kain's Motor Service Corp., Logansport, Ind.; Continental Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 3/29/68) D 5/22/75 u	Mar. 29, 1975	May 22, 1975	Chicago, Ill.; \$25,000
Kraus Transport Ltd., 1211 Martin Grove Rd., Rexdale, Ont., Canada; Royal Indemnity Co.; (MC) D 4/27/75	Jan. 17, 1970	Apr. 1, 1970	Buffalo, N.Y.; \$25,000
Leamington Transport Ltd., (Western) Ltd., 350 Fyfe St., Winnipeg 4, Manitoba, Canada; Royal Globe Ins. Co.; (MC) D 2/5/75	Oct. 8, 1974	Dec. 17, 1974	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
M & G Produce Carriers Inc., 40 Grant St., East Rutherford, N.J.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC)	Apr. 8, 1975	Apr. 8, 1975	New York Seaport; \$50,000
Marks Motor Express Corp., P.O.B. 6523, Station B, Greenville, S.C.; Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.; (MC) D 2/28/75	Jan. 3, 1973	Jan. 5, 1973	Charleston, S.C.; \$25,000
Marsh Motor Haulage, Inc., Marsh & Coastwise Sts., Port Newark, N.J.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 9/22/66) D 3/21/75 u	Mar. 20, 1975	Mar. 21, 1975	New York Seaport; \$50,000
Carl Matussek, Inc., 1001 N. American Way, Dodge Island, Miami, Fla.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC)	Apr. 23, 1975	Apr. 24, 1975	Miami, Fla.; \$50,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Daniel R. McDuff, d/b/a Maverick Airways, P.O.B. 511, Eagle Pass, Tex.; Maryland American Gen. Ins. Co.; (AC) D 5/12/75	Apr. 20, 1973	Apr. 27, 1973	Laredo, Tex.; \$25,000
Melchin Auto Transport Ltd., P.O.B. 638, Calgary, Alberta, Canada; Safeco Ins. Co. of America; (MC) (PB 11/8/73) D 12/12/74 ¹⁴	Nov. 8, 1974	Dec. 12, 1974	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
Melchin Auto Transport, Ltd., P.O.B. 638, Calgary, Alberta, Canada; Continental Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 11/8/74) D 5/28/75 ¹⁴	May 16, 1975	May 28, 1975	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
Mercury Freight Lines, Inc., P.O.B. 1247, Mobile, Ala.; Royal Globe Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 10/13/73) D 10/31/74 ¹⁴	Oct. 13, 1974	Oct. 31, 1974	Mobile, Ala.; \$50,000
Mercury Motor Express, Inc., 2511 N. Grady St., Tampa, Fla.; Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 7/31/68) D 5/2/75 ¹⁴	Feb. 24, 1975	May 2, 1975	Tampa, Fla.; \$25,000
Miami International Forwarders, 3050 Biscayne Blvd., Ste. 703, Miami, Fla.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC)	June 28, 1975	June 28, 1975	Miami, Fla.; \$25,000
Mills Transfer Co., 51 Sleeper St., Boston, Mass.; The American Ins. Co.; (MC) D 4/7/75	Oct. 31, 1972	Oct. 31, 1972	Boston, Mass.; \$25,000
Mukluk Freight Lines, Inc., 3111 "C" St., Anchorage, Alas.; Safeco Ins. Co. of America; (MC)	Feb. 4, 1975	Mar. 27, 1975	Anchorage, Alas.; \$25,000
Neptune World Wide Moving Inc., 55 Weyman Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.; Commercial Union Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 9/29/67) D 4/14/75 ¹⁴	Feb. 27, 1975	Apr. 14, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$50,000
New England Transportation Co., 33 Dartmouth St., Westwood, Mass.; Federal Ins. Co.; (MC) D 4/11/75	Aug. 4, 1969	Jan. 18, 1972	Boston, Mass.; \$100,000
Newport Air Freight, Inc., Newport State Airport, Newport Vt., Maryland Casualty Co.; (AC)	May 12, 1975	May 22, 1975	St. Albans, Vt.; \$25,000
O.N.C. Freight Systems, d/b/a Black Ball Freight Systems, 4030 Fabian, Palo Alto, Calif.; Safeco Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 2/25/70) D 3/31/75 ¹⁴	Feb. 28, 1975	Mar. 31, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Over-Nite Motor Service, Inc., 3600 West State St., Rockford, Ill.; Peerless Ins. Co.; (MC)	Oct. 4, 1974	Oct. 30, 1974	Chicago, Ill.; \$35,000
J. E. Pagan Lagomarsini, Inc., P.O.B. 3287, Santa Maria Station, Ponce, P.R.; (MC)	Mar. 7, 1975	Mar. 18, 1975	San Juan, P.R.; \$25,000
Palmer Motor Express, Inc. P.O.B. 100, Savannah, Ga.; The Travelers Indemnity Co.; (MC)	May 1, 1975	May 9, 1975	Savannah, Ga.; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Pessa Transportation, Inc., 60 Aimento St., Johnston, R.I.; Commercial Union Ins. Co.; (MC)	Oct. 1, 1974	Feb. 14, 1975	Providence, R.I.; \$25,000
Philippine Air Lines, Inc., 6805 Ayala Ave., Makati Rizal, Philippines; Peerless Ins. Co.; (AC) D 4/21/75	Feb. 23, 1970	Feb. 23, 1970	San Francisco, Calif.; \$100,000
Ploof Transfer Co., Inc., P.O.B. 47 Station "G" Jacksonville, Fla.; The Home Indemnity Co. of Manchester, N.H.; (MC) (PB 2/15/72) D 3/4/75	Feb. 15, 1975	Mar. 4, 1975	Tampa, Fla.; \$25,000
T.E. Quinn Truck Lines, Ltd., Highways 8 & 405—Queen Eliz. Highway, Township of Niagara, Ont.; Transamerica Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 6/8/69) D 3/24/75	Mar. 4, 1975	Mar. 24, 1975	Buffalo, N.Y.; \$25,000
Raymond Motor Transportation, Inc., 1912 Broadway Northeast, Minneapolis, Minn.; United Pacific Ins. Co.; (MC) D 5/15/75	Oct. 28, 1965	Nov. 5, 1965	Minneapolis, Minn.; \$25,000
Republic Freight System Inc., Bay Area Transport, Inc., Central Atlantic Transport Inc., Freight Specialists, Inc., & Rep. Trans., Inc., 2335 New Hyde Rd., Lake Success, N.Y.; Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.; (MC) D 4/16/75	Dec. 27, 1972	Jan. 5, 1973	New York Sea-port; \$50,000
Ricketts Trucking Co., 1001 West Magnolia, P.O.B. 3455, Phoenix, Ariz.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC)	Mar. 11, 1975	Apr. 17, 1975	Nogales, Ariz.; \$25,000
Dan Robertson Trucking Co. Ltd., 2345 Barton St., E., Hamilton, Ont.; Fireman's Ins. Co. of Newark, N.J.; (MC) D 3/20/75	Jan. 13, 1971	Jan. 21, 1971	Buffalo, N.Y.; \$25,000
Remel Sims, P.O.B. 236, East Wenatchee, Wash.; Federal Ins. Co.; (MC)	Mar. 27, 1975	Apr. 4, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
State Freight, Inc., One Monsignor O'Brien Highway, East Cambridge, Mass.; Peerless Ins. Co.; (MC)	Jan. 21, 1975	Mar. 10, 1975	Boston, Mass.; \$25,000
Superline Transportation Co., Inc., 11 Braley Rd., East Freetown, Mass.; The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.; (MC) (PB 5/9/73) D 5/20/75	May 9, 1975	May 20, 1975	Boston, Mass.; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Tired Corp. and Atlanta Trading Corp., 17-25 Varick St., N.Y., N.Y.; Seaboard Surety Co.; (MC) D 4/10/75	Oct. 21, 1968	Dec. 17, 1968	New York Sea- port; \$50,000
Trans-American Exchange, Inc., 2265 Boca Chica, Brownsville, Tex.; Maryland American Gen. Ins. Co.; (MC) D 5/20/75	June 27, 1974	July 16, 1974	Laredo, Tex.; \$25,000
C. T. Transport, 34200 Mound Rd., Sterling Hgts., Mich.; Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co.; (MC)	Feb. 10, 1975	Feb. 19, 1975	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
Transport Storage & Distributing Co., 200 S.W. Michigan, Seattle, Wash.; The Travelers Indemnity Co.; (MC) PB (2/12/72) D 2/13/75 ²³	Feb. 12, 1975	Feb. 13, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Tullahoma Freight Co., Inc., 813 Tullahoma, Tenn.; Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.; (MC) (PB 1/28/71) D 5/24/75 ²⁴	May 24, 1975	May 24, 1975	New Orleans, La.; \$50,000
John Turevich Produce Express, R.R. #1, Jordan Station, Ont.; Transamerica Ins. Co.; (MC)	Jan. 7, 1975	Feb. 19, 1975	Buffalo, N.Y.; \$25,000
U.F.T. Transport, d/b/a Incorporated Carriers, Ltd., P.O.B. 3123, Irving, Tex.; United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.; (MC)	Feb. 27, 1975	Mar. 25, 1975	Laredo, Tex.; \$25,000
Vest Transportation Co., Inc., P.O.B. 1355, Greenville, Miss.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; (MC) D 2/26/75	July 11, 1974	July 12, 1974	New Orleans, La.; \$50,000
Wales Transportation, Inc., 905 Meyers Rd., Grand Prairie, Tex.; Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.; (MC)	Mar. 7, 1975	Mar. 19, 1975	Houston, Tex.; \$50,000
Walsh Brothers Inc., 33 Brill St., Newark, N.J.; Peerless Inc. Co.; (MC)	May 21, 1975	May 21, 1975	Newark, N.J.; \$50,000
Warn Bros. Inc. d/b/a Crescent Truck Lines and operator of Golden West Freight Lines, 2480 Whipple Rd., Hayward, Calif.; Pacific Ins. Co., (MC)	May 9, 1975	May 13, 1975	San Francisco, Calif.; \$25,000
West Coast Produce, 1500 Zarzamora, San Antonio, Tex.; Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.; (MC)	Aug. 26, 1974	Sept. 11, 1974	Laredo, Tex.; \$25,000
West Coast Warehouse Corp., Pier A, Warehouse No. 1—P.O.B. 258, Long Beach, Calif.; Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.; (MC)	Mar. 21, 1975	May 1, 1975	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
J. B. Williams Express, Inc., 120 Apollo St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Midland Ins. Co.; (MC) (PB 3/23/72) D 5/1/75 ¹⁸	Apr. 24, 1975	May 1, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$50,000
J. J. Willis Trucking Co., P.O.B. 2112, Odessa, Tex.; The Travelers Indemnity Co.; (MC) (PB 2/27/67) D 1/29/75 ¹⁹	Feb. 27, 1975	Feb. 27, 1975	El Paso, Tex.; \$25,000
Yellowbird Motor Lines, Inc., 85 Conway St., New Bedford, Mass.; The Travelers Indemnity Co.; (MC) (PB 12/11/69) D 3/10/75 ²⁰	Mar. 10, 1975	Mar. 10, 1975	Boston, Mass.; \$25,000

¹ Principal is Arrow Transfer Co., Ltd. s/o Arrow Van & Storage, Ltd. Surety is Hartford Fire Ins. Co.

² Principal is Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. Surety is Ins. Co. of N. America

³ Surety is Federal Ins. Co.

⁴ Surety is Ins. Co. of N. America

⁵ Principal is Mack E. Burgess d/b/a Builders Transport. Surety is General Ins. Co. of America

⁶ Principal is Central Gulf Steamship Corp.

⁷ Surety is Peerless Ins. Co.

⁸ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

⁹ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

¹⁰ Surety is Safeco Ins. Co. of America

¹¹ Surety is Peerless Ins. Co.

¹² Surety is Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.

¹³ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

¹⁴ Surety is National Surety Corp.

¹⁵ Surety is Safeco Ins. Co.

¹⁶ Surety is Ins. Co. of N. America

¹⁷ Surety is National Surety Corp.

¹⁸ Surety is Employers Commercial Union Ins. Co. of America

¹⁹ Principal is Black Ball Freight Service. Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

²⁰ Surety is The Home Indemnity Co. of Manchester, N.H.

²¹ Surety is U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.

²² Surety is Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.

²³ Surety is Allstate Ins. Co.

²⁴ Principal is Frank C. Martin, d/b/a Tullahoma Freight, Inc. Surety is The Travelers Indemnity Co.

²⁵ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

²⁶ Surety is United States Fire Ins. Co.

²⁷ Surety is The Travelers Indemnity Co.

(BON-3-03)

J. P. TEBEAU,
for **LEONARD LEHMAN,**
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-160)

Trademarks, trade names, and copyrights—Customs Regulations amended

Park 133 of the Customs Regulations, amended, to increase Customs fees for trademark, trade name, and copyright recordings, ownership changes, name changes, and renewals of a recorded trademark or copyright recordation, and to provide for the consistent treatment of trademark and copyright fees

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 133—TRADEMARKS, TRADE NAMES, AND COPYRIGHTS

On September 20, 1974, a notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the Federal Register (39 FR 33803), which proposed to amend Part 133 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 133), to provide for an increase in Customs fees to be submitted for trademark, trade name, and copyright recordings, ownership changes, name changes, and renewals of a recorded trademark or copyright recordation, and to provide for the consistent treatment of trademark and copyright fees.

Interested persons were given 30 days from the date of publication of the notice to submit relevant written data, views, or arguments regarding the proposal. After consideration of all comments received, the following change is made in the proposed amendments:

The reference "(see 37 CFR Part 6)" is deleted from section 133.3(b) and is replaced with the parenthetical comment "(based on the class, or classes, first stated on the certificate of registration, without consideration of any class, or classes, also stated in parentheses)". This change relates to the assessment of the trademark recordation fee in the case of a trademark which is registered for more than one class of goods. In the case of a trademark registration certificate which shows the classes of goods for which the trademark is registered under both the United States and international classification schedules (one or the other appearing in parentheses), the determination of whether or not a trademark is registered for more than one class of goods shall be determined by the number of classes which appears first on the certificate.

Accordingly, the proposed amendments, modified to include this change, are adopted as set forth below.

Effective date. These amendments shall become effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

G. R. DICKERSON,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved June 27, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register July 9, 1975 (40 FR 28790)]

PART 133—TRADEMARKS, TRADE NAMES, AND COPYRIGHTS

Paragraph (b) of section 133.3 is amended to read as follows:

§ 133.3 Documents and fee to accompany application.

(b) *Fee.* The application shall be accompanied by a fee of \$190 for each trademark to be recorded. However, if the trademark is registered for more than one class of goods (based on the class, or classes, first stated on the certificate of registration, without consideration of any class, or classes, also stated in parentheses) the fee for recordation shall be \$190 for each class for which the applicant desires to record the trademark with the United States Customs Service. For example, to secure recordation of a trademark registered for three classes of goods, a fee of \$570 is payable. A check or money order shall be made payable to the United States Customs Service.

Paragraph (d) of section 133.5 is amended to read as follows:

§ 133.5 Change of ownership of recorded trademark.

(d) Paying a fee of \$80, which covers all trademarks included in the application which have been previously recorded with the United States Customs Service. A check or money order shall be made payable to the United States Customs Service.

Paragraph (b) of section 133.6 is amended to read as follows:

§ 133.6 Change in name of owner of recorded trademark.

(b) A fee of \$80, which covers all trademarks included in the application which have been previously recorded with the United

States Customs Service. A check or money order shall be made payable to the United States Customs Service.

Paragraph (a)(3) of section 133.7 is amended to read as follows:

§ 133.7 Renewal of trademark recordation.

(a) * * *

(3) A fee of \$80 for each renewal of a trademark recordation. Where the trademark covers several classes, a fee of \$80 is required for each class. A check or money order shall be made payable to the United States Customs Service.

* * * * *

Paragraph (b) of section 133.13 is amended to read as follows:

§ 133.13 Documents and fee to accompany application.

* * * * *

(b) *Fee.* The application shall be accompanied by a fee of \$190 for each trade name to be recorded. A check or money order shall be made payable to the United States Customs Service.

Paragraph (b) of section 133.33 is amended to read as follows:

§ 133.33 Documents and fee to accompany application.

* * * * *

(b) *Fee.* Each application shall be accompanied by a fee of \$190 for each copyright to be recorded. A check or money order shall be made payable to the United States Customs Service.

Paragraph (b)(2) of section 133.35 is amended to read as follows:

§ 133.35 Change of ownership of recorded copyright.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) A fee of \$80, which covers all copyrights included in the application which have been previously recorded with the United States Customs Service. A check or money order shall be made payable to the United States Customs Service.

§ 133.35 Change of ownership of recorded copyright. (b) (2) A fee of \$80, which covers all copyrights included in the application which have been previously recorded with the United States Customs Service. A check or money order shall be made payable to the United States Customs Service.

Paragraph (b) of section 133.36 is amended to read as follows:

§ 133.36 Change in name of owner of recorded copyright.

(b) Payment of a fee of \$80, which covers all copyrights included in the application which have been previously recorded with the United States Customs Service. A check or money order shall be made payable to the United States Customs Service.

Paragraph (a)(3) of section 133.37 is amended to read as follows:

§ 133.37 Renewal of copyright recordation.

(a) * * *

(3) Payment of a fee of \$80. A check or money order shall be made payable to the United States Customs Service.

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, sec. 42, 60 Stat. 440, sec. 501, 65 Stat. 290 (15 U.S.C. 1124, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1624, 31 U.S.C. 483a))

(T.D. 75-161)

General order, unclaimed and abandoned merchandise—Customs Regulations amended

Part 127, Customs Regulations, amended by adding section 127.4 and by amending section 127.14(a) to clarify the meaning of "general order period"

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 127—GENERAL ORDER, UNCLAIMED AND ABANDONED MERCHANDISE

Section 127.14 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 127.14) provides for the disposition of merchandise in Customs custody after the expiration of the bond period in the case of merchandise entered for warehouse, or after the expiration of the general order period in any other case. In order to avoid any confusion regarding the meaning of the

term "general order period," it has been decided to amend Part 127 of the Customs Regulations by adding a new section 127.4 to set forth a definition of the term and by amending section 127.14(a) to provide a cross-reference to new section 127.4.

Accordingly, Part 127 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 127) is amended in the manner set forth below:

PART 127—GENERAL ORDER, UNCLAIMED AND ABANDONED MERCHANDISE

Part 127 of the Customs Regulations is amended by adding a new section 127.4 to read as follows:

§ 127.4 General order period defined.

The general order period is that period of time during which general order merchandise, as defined in section 127.1, is not subject to sale. The general order period expires 1 year from the date of importation unless one or more extensions have been granted in accordance with section 127.3, in which case the general order period expires 1 year from the date of the last extension.

Section 127.14(a) of the Customs Regulations is amended to read as follows:

§ 127.14 Disposition of merchandise in Customs custody beyond time fixed by law.

(a) *Merchandise subject to sale.* If storage or other charges due the United States have not been paid on merchandise remaining in Customs custody after the expiration of the bond period in the case of merchandise entered for warehouse, or after the expiration of the general order period, as defined in section 127.4, in any other case, even though any duties due have been paid, such merchandise shall be sold as provided for in subpart C of this part unless entered or withdrawn for consumption in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.

* * * * *

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

Because this amendment merely clarifies the regulations and places no affirmative duty on the public, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with the delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. This amendment shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

G. R. DICKERSON,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved June 27, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register July 9, 1975 (40 FR 28790)]

(T.D. 75-162)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 19, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

June 9, 1975	\$0.2027
June 10, 1975	.2026
June 11, 1975	.2025
June 12, 1975	.2025
June 13, 1975	.2025

Iran rial:

June 9-13, 1975	\$0.1050
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Philippines peso:

June 9, 1975	\$0. 1420
June 10, 1975 1420
June 11, 1975 1420
June 12, 1975 1420
June 13, 1975	.....	. 1425

Singapore dollar:

June 9, 1975	.....	\$0. 4403
June 10, 1975	.....	. 4404
June 11, 1975	.....	. 4400
June 12, 1975 4405
June 13, 1975 4398

Thailand baht (tical):

June 9-13, 1975	\$0. 0465
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

J. D. COLEMAN,
for R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-163)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 25, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to

Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

June 16, 1975	\$0.2023
June 17, 1975	.2023
June 18, 1975	.2021
June 19, 1975	.2018
June 20, 1975	.2018

Iran rial:

June 16-20, 1975	\$0.0150
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Philippines peso:

June 16, 1975	\$0.1425
June 17, 1975	.1425
June 18, 1975	.1425
June 19, 1975	.1425
June 20, 1975	.1420

Singapore dollar:

June 16, 1975	\$0.4397
June 17, 1975	.4397
June 18, 1975	.4393
June 19, 1975	.4383
June 20, 1975	.4385

Thailand baht (tical):

June 16-20, 1975	\$0.0465
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

J. D. COLEMAN,
for **R. N. MARRA,**
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-164)

Synopses of drawback decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., June 30, 1975.

The following are synopses of drawback rates and amendments issued March 5, 1975 to June 10, 1975, inclusive, pursuant to sections 22.1 and 22.5, inclusive, Customs Regulations.

(DRA-1-09)

J. P. TEBEAU,
for LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(A) *Aircraft wings*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by AVCO Corp., Aerostructures Div., Nashville, Tenn., with the use of imported spoilers, inboard and outboard ailerons, and wing tips.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after August 3, 1970.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New Orleans, La., May 1, 1975.

(B) *Ammonium metatungstate*.—T.D. 52303-J, as amended, covering, among other things, tungsten manufactured under section 1313(b) by GTE Sylvania, Inc., Stamford, Conn., at its factory located at Towanda, Pa., with the use of, among other things, tungsten ores and concentrates, further amended to cover ammonium metatungstate manufactured under section 1313(b) at the above-named factory with the use of tungsten ore or concentrates.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after March 1, 1973.

Supplemental statements of April 21 and May 8, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., June 5, 1975.

(C) *Bumpers, automobile and truck*.—T.D. 66-230-C, covering automobile and truck bumpers manufactured under section 1313(b) by Rockwell-Standard Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., at its Newton Falls, Ohio, factory, with the use of cold rolled sheet steel, amended to cover (1) such articles manufactured by North American Aviation, Inc., successor; (2) a change in the name of the company to North American

Rockwell Corp., and (3) a further change in name to Rockwell International Corp.

Amendments effective on articles covered by amendments (1) and (2), above, which are exported on and after September 22, 1967; and on articles covered by amendment (3), above, which are exported on and after February 15, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., April 25, 1975.

(D) *Calculators, electronic.*—T.D. 73-226-C, covering electronic calculators manufactured under section 1313(a) by Computer Design Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., with the use of imported digital printing heads and magnetic card readers, *amended* to cover a change of corporate name of Compucorp.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after June 12, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Los Angeles, Calif., May 5, 1975.

(E) *Calculators, electronic.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Ricoh Electronics, Inc., Irvine, Calif., with the use of imported electronic calculator sub-assemblies.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after June 27, 1973, and exported on and after September 17, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Los Angeles, Calif., May 8, 1975.

(F) *Casings, seamless, threaded, with couplings and protectors.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by A-1 Industries, Inc., Harvey, La., with the use of imported seamless casings (plain ends).

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after February 19, 1975, and exported on and after May 1, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New Orleans, La., May 9, 1975.

(G) *Casings, seamless, threaded, with couplings and protectors.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Major Tool Co., Inc., Harvey, La., with the use of imported seamless casings (plain ends).

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 23, 1975, and exported on and after May 1, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New Orleans, La., May 9, 1975.

(H) *Castor oil products and derivatives.*—T.D. 50076-F, as amended and extended, covering, among other things, lead and lead alloy products manufactured under section 1313 (a) and (b) by N L Industries,

Inc., New York, N.Y., at its various factories, with the use of, among other things, imported and drawback linseed oil, further *amended* to cover castor oil products and derivatives manufactured under section 1313(a) by the above named company at its Bayonne, N.J. factory, with the use of imported castor oil.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1973, and exported on and after March 1, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., June 3, 1975.

(I) *Computers, additional memory, and peripheral computer equipment.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by the Data General Corp., Southboro, Mass., at its Sunnyvale, Calif., factory, with the use of imported 8K and 16K core memory boards, in various configurations, and various semi conductor devices (integrated circuits).

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after September 11, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., May 19, 1975.

(J) *Food products and food supplements.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by General Mills Chemicals, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., at its factories located at Kankakee, Ill.; Minneapolis, Minn.; and Keokuk, Iowa, with the use of wheat germ oil and vitamin E.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after June 1, 1974, and exported on and after November 26, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of February 18, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., June 9, 1975.

(K) *Fountain syrups; carbonated beverages.*—T.D. 54313-E, as amended by T.D. 54633-J, covering fountain syrups and carbonated beverages manufactured under section 1313(b) by Canada Dry Corp., Greenwich, Conn., at its factories, at Maspeth, N.Y.; Waltham, Mass.; North Kansas City, Mo.; Maywood, Ill.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Berkeley, Calif.; and Dallas, Tex., with the use of hard refined sugar, further *amended* to cover such products manufactured with the use of liquid refined sugar and liquid refined invert sugar.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after June 14, 1970.

Supplemental statements of March 27, and May 21, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., June 10, 1975.

(L) *2-hydroxyethyl acrylate.*—T.D. 67-272-O, as amended by T.D. 70-12-J, covering, among other things, piperazine formulations manufactured under section 1313(b) by The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., at its Midland, Mich., and Freeport, Tex., factories, with the

use of crude piperazine, further amended to cover 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company at its Freeport, Tex., factory, with the use of glacial acrylic acid.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after December 23, 1974, and exported on and after February 17, 1975.

Supplemental statement of April 28, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., June 2, 1975.

(M) *Industrial equipment, titanium.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Titanium Fabrication Corp., Fairfield, N.J., with the use of imported or drawback titanium sponge, ingots or mill products.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after March 25, 1975, and exported on and after April 1, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., May 15, 1975.

(N) *Leucopure EGM (an optical brightener).*—T.D. 72-116-L, as amended by T.D. 74-155-I, covering leucopure manufactured under section 1313(a) with the use of imported NAPOF and with the use of tobias acid and m-aminophenol imported as such or manufactured under drawback regulations; and under section 1313(b) with the use of tobias acid and m-aminophenol, by Sandoz-Wander, Inc., E. Hanover, N.J., at its Fair Lawn, N.J., factory, further amended to cover a change in the company's name to Sandoz, Inc.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after July 1, 1974, the date of the name change.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., May 9, 1975.

(O) *Piece goods, embroidered.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by August Fabrics, Inc., Fairview, N.J., with the use of imported or drawback piece goods.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after October 3, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., May 5, 1975.

(P) *Steel, annealed and tempered cold rolled; electrolytic tin plate; galvanized steel; steel tubing; and, steel pipe.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Kaiser Steel Corp., Oakland, Calif., at its factories located at Fontana, Los Angeles, Montebello, and Napa, Calif., with the use of cold rolled steel sheet.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after February 14, 1975.

Manufacturer's statements of February 14, and April 25, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., June 10, 1975.

(Q) *Steel balls*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Sphere, Inc., Hammond, La., at its Houston, Tex., factory, with the use of forged steel.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after December 1, 1974, and exported on and after January 1, 1975.

Manufacturer's statement of May 14, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New Orleans, La., June 6, 1975.

(R) *Steel connecting rods, and connecting rod caps, heat treated*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Commonwealth Industries, Div., Masco Corp., Detroit, Mich., with the use of drawback untreated steel connecting rods and connecting rod caps.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after February 3, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1975.

(S) *Tires, pneumatic, rubber*.—T.D. 55109-I, as amended by T.D.'s 55252-I, 55511-L, 66-34-N, and 66-101-I, covering, among other things, pneumatic rubber tires manufactured under section 1313(b) by The Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, at its various factories, with the use of nylon tire cord fabric or gum dipped nylon tire cord fabric, further amended to cover the said articles manufactured at additional factories located at Salinas, Calif., and Bloomington, and Decatur, Ill.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after April 12, 1971.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., May 5, 1975.

(T) *Train seats*.—T.D. 68-230-U, covering train seats manufactured under section 1313(a) by Globe-Wernicke Chair Co., Div. of Sheller-Globe Corp., Toledo, Ohio, at its Delta, Ohio, factory, with the use of imported leather and woven fabric, amended to cover the foregoing articles manufactured by The City Auto Stamping Co., Div. of Sheller-Globe Corp., successor.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after January 1, 1968, the date of succession.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1975.

(U) *Transmission parts, power*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by May and Craig Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., with the use of imported roller chain.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after August 18, 1970.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., April 8, 1975.

(V) *Transmissions and final drive assemblies for farm combines.*—T.D. 52937-H, as amended, and particularly as amended by T.D. 68-185-R, covering, among other things, transmissions and final drive assemblies for farm combines manufactured under section 1313(a) by Rockwell-Standard Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., at its Oshkosh, Wisc., factory, with the use of imported steel tubes, further amended to cover (1) such articles manufactured by North American Rockwell Corp., successor; and (2) a change in the name of the company to Rockwell International Corp.

Amendment effective on articles covered by amendment (1), above, which are exported on and after September 30, 1971; and on articles covered by amendment (2), above, which are exported on and after February 15, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., April 25, 1975.

(W) *Trevira(R) polyester monofilament.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by American Hoechst Corp., Somerville, N.J., at its Delaware City, Del., factory, with the use of imported polyester chips.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1973, and exported on and after January 8, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., May 9, 1975.

(X) *Turbine generators.*—T.D. 74-159-V, covering turbine generators manufactured under section 1313(a) by North American Turbine Corp., Houston, Tex., with the use of imported gas turbines, amended to cover the said articles manufactured under section 1313(a) by the above corporation with the use of imported turbine short engine kits.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after May 1, 1975, and exported on and after July 30, 1975.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Houston, Tex., May 29, 1975.

(Y) *Wool matchings, scoured wool, and wool tops.*—Wool matchings, scoured wool, and wool tops manufactured with the use of grease wool, and wool tops manufactured with the use of grease wool, by E. Y. Neill & Co., Boston, Mass. through its agents operating under rates of drawback established under section 1313(b).

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after January 1, 1975.

Manufacturer's statement of April 24, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., June 10, 1975.

(Z) *Zinc alloys*.—T.D.'s 49766-M, as amended; 50139-A, as amended; 50139-I, as amended; 54946-A; 66-155-B; and 71-44-S, covering, among other things, zinc alloys manufactured under section 1313 (a) and (b) with the use of imported zinc and zinc, respectively, by American Smelting and Refining Co., New York, N.Y., at its various factories, are amended or further amended to cover a change in the company's name to ASARCO Inc.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after April 23, 1975, the date of the name change.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., May 27, 1975.

(T.D. 75-165)

Classification of fastening devices known as rivets

Decision in C.D. 4575 holding certain rivets to be classifiable under the provision for rivets of iron or steel and not brightened, not lathed, and not machined, in item 646.40, Tariff Schedules of the United States, limited

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 2, 1975.

In *Adel Corp. v. United States*, C.D. 4575, decided December 26, 1974, the United States Customs Court held that the imported merchandise, described as Avex Rivets, was properly classifiable in item 646.40, TSUS, as rivets of iron or steel.

The Government does not contest the decision that the imported merchandise is rivets. However, as the provisions for rivets in items 646.40 and 646.41, TSUS, are not equally specific within the meaning of Headnote 2(d) of Schedule 6, TSUS, the imported merchandise is properly classifiable on the basis of chief value rather than chief weight.

As the importer did not offer testimony as to the component material of chief value, and because the question of the importer's burden of proof concerning the component material of chief value of the merchandise was neither disputed, nor decided by the Court, the decision in C.D. 4575 shall be limited to the merchandise covered by the entries there in issue. Other importations of rivets of mixed metallic content shall not be classified under item 646.40 absent a showing that they are in chief value of iron or steel. (039331)

(R:CV:MA)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

(T.D. 75-166)

Cotton and manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of China

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 3, 1975.

There is published below directive of June 13, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of China. This directive cancels and supersedes that Committee's directives of September 26 and December 20, 1974 (T.Ds. 74-270 and 75-20).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on June 19, 1975 (40 FR 25848), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R.N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

June 13, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive cancels and supersedes the directives issued to you on September 26 and December 20, 1974 by the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, which directed you to prohibit entry of cotton and wool and man-made fiber textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in the Republic of China, and exported to the United

States during the twelve-month periods beginning, respectively, on January 1, 1975 and October 1, 1974.

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of May 21, 1975 between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective on June 23, 1975 and for the twelve-month period beginning on January 1, 1975 and extending through December 31, 1975, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textile products in the indicated categories in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint ¹	
9/10	34,383,203	square yards
18/19	1,860,203	square yards
22/23	3,689,469	square yards
43 and part of 62 (only T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 382.0002, 382.0605, and 382.0610)	820,538	square yards equivalent
45/46/47	12,415,516	square yards equivalent (of which not more than 31,551 dozen may be in Category 45)
48	22,000	dozen
49	85,000	dozen
50/51	630,979	dozen (of which not more than 298,099 dozen may be in Category 50 and not more than 486,131 dozen may be in Category 51)
60	40,000	dozen

You are further directed to prohibit, effective on June 23, 1975, and for the fifteen-month period beginning on October 1, 1974 and extending through December 31, 1975, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of man-made fiber textile products in the indicated categories in excess of the following levels of restraint:

¹ The levels of restraint have not been adjusted to account for any entries made after December 31, 1974.

Category	Fifteen-Month Level of Restraint ²
213	9,563,703 pounds
219	6,338,296 dozen
221	4,459,596 dozen
222	4,190,836 dozen
224	10,737,179 pounds (of which not more than 282,500 pounds shall be in T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0420 and 380.8143 and not more than 750,000 pounds shall be in T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0402 and 380.8103)
234/235	77,580,761 square yards equivalent

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton textile products in Categories 9/10, 18/19, 22/23, 43 and part of 62, 45/46/47, 48, 49, 50/51 and 60, produced in the Republic of China and exported to the United States prior to January 1, 1975, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during the period January 1, 1974 through December 31, 1974. Entries of man-made fiber textile products in Categories 213, 219, 221, 222, 224 and 234/235, produced in the Republic of China and exported to the United States prior to October 1, 1974, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during the period October 1, 1973 through September 30, 1974. In the event that the levels of restraint established for these twelve-month periods have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of May 21, 1975 between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and applicable group limits of the agreement, specific levels of restraint in Categories 1-38, 64, 200-213 and 241-243 may be exceeded by 10 percent, and in Categories 39-63 and 214-240, by 7 percent; 2) these same levels may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to 11 percent of the applicable category limit; and 3) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems

² The levels of restraint have not been adjusted to account for any entries made after September 30, 1974.

arising in the implementation of the agreement. Any appropriate adjustments under the foregoing provisions of the bilateral agreement will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the Federal Register on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of China and with respect to imports of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of China have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-167)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 1, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 75-95 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs

purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

France franc:

June 11, 1975	\$0. 2501
June 12, 1975	. 2500
June 13, 1975	*
June 16, 1975	. 2508
June 17, 1975	. 2513
June 18, 1975	. 2508
June 19, 1975	. 2503
June 20, 1975	. 2504

India rupee:

June 16, 1975	\$0. 1215
June 17, 1975	. 1215
June 18, 1975	. 1215
June 19, 1975	. 1215
June 20, 1975	. 1210

Ireland pound:

June 11, 1975	\$2. 2815
June 12, 1975	. 2775
June 13, 1975	. 2835
June 16, 1975	. 2750
June 17, 1975	. 2720
June 18, 1975	. 2729
June 19, 1975	. 2735
June 20, 1975	. 2730

United Kingdom pound:

June 11, 1975	\$2. 2815
June 12, 1975	. 2775
June 13, 1975	. 2835
June 16, 1975	. 2750
June 17, 1975	. 2720
June 18, 1975	. 2729
June 19, 1975	. 2735
June 20, 1975	. 2730

*Use Quarterly Rate.

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register July 14, 1975 (40 FR 29557)]

[Correction published August 29, 1975 (40 FR 39907)]

(T.D. 75-168)
 Revocation of Customhouse Cartman's License No. 1711 issued at the
 Port of New York to Tempo Trucking and Transfer Corporation

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
 Washington, D.C., July 10, 1975.

Notice is hereby given that on July 9, 1975, pursuant to the provisions of section 565, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and section 112.30 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 112.30), it was decided that Customhouse Cartman's License No. 1711 issued at the Port of New York on June 29, 1964, to Tempo Trucking and Transfer Corporation, Jamaica, New York, be revoked. This revocation is effective on July 31, 1975.

(CAR-3-02)

G. R. DICKERSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register July 18, 1975 (40 FR 30293)]

(T.D. 75-169)

Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products
 in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
 Washington, D.C., July 10, 1975.

There are published below directives July 1 and 2, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea. These directives cancel and supersede that Committee's directive of September 26, 1974 (T.D. 74-271).

These directives were published in the Federal Register on July 3, 1975 (40 FR 28123 and 28124), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

July 1, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

With the exception of man-made fiber textile products in Categories 218 and 237, this directive cancels and supersedes the directives issued to you on September 26, 1974 by the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, which directed you to prohibit entry of cotton and wool and man-made fiber textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in the Republic of Korea, and exported to the United States during the twelve-month period beginning on October 1, 1974.

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of June 26, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective on July 8, 1975, and for the twelve-month period beginning on October 1, 1974 and extending through September 30, 1975, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textile products in Categories 9/10, 18/19 and part of 26, 22/23, 26 (duck), 39, 45/46/47, 48, 49, 50/51, and 52; wool textile products in Categories 104, 120, and 121; and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 208, 210, 219, 221, 222, 224, 228, 229, 234, 235, and 238 in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint ¹
9/10	5,804,016 square yards
18/19/26 (printcloth)	4,616,064 square yards
22/23	3,177,822 square yards

¹ The levels of restraint have not been adjusted to reflect any entries made after September 30, 1974.

² In Category 26 the T.S.U.S.A. Numbers for printcloth are:

320.-34 326.-34

321.-34 327.-34

322.-34 328.-34

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint
26 (duck fabric) ³	19,346,710 square yards
39	265,555 dozen pairs
45/46/47	2,989,350 square yards equivalent
48	19,796 dozen
49	45,000 dozen
50/51	170,000 dozen (of which not more than 90,092 dozen shall be in Cat. 50 and not more than 121,942 dozen shall be in Cat. 51)
52	62,358 dozen
104	1,536,169 square yards
120	320,448 numbers
121	192,000 numbers
208	13,000,000 square yards (of which not more than 8,000,000 square yards shall be in T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 338.3035 and 338.3036)
210	1,170,000 square yards
219	3,738,129 dozen
221	2,565,103 dozen
222	903,794 dozen
pt. 224 (only T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0420 and 380.8143)	41,333 dozen
pt. 224 (only T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0402 and 380.8103)	43,956 dozen
pt. 224 ⁴	3,867,785 pounds
228	777,202 dozen
234	3,521,435 dozen
235	1,302,967 dozen
238	192,215 dozen

³ In Category 26 the T.S.U.S.A. Numbers for duck fabric are:

330.—01 through 04, 06, 08 326.—01 through 04, 06, 08

321.—01 through 04, 06, 08 327.—01 through 04, 06, 08

322.—01 through 04, 06, 08 328.—01 through 04, 06, 08

⁴ All T.S.U.S.A. numbers in Category 224 except T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0420, 380.8143, 380.0402, and 380.8103

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products in all of the foregoing categories, except Category 121, produced in the Republic of Korea and exported to the United States prior to October 1, 1974, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during the period October 1, 1973 through September 30, 1974. In the event that the levels of restraint established for that twelve-month period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter. Entries of wool textile products in Category 121 prior to October 1, 1974 shall not be subject to this directive.

Wool textile products in Category 121 which have been released from the custody of the U.S. Customs Service under the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1448(b) before the effective date of this directive shall not be denied entry under this directive.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of June 26, 1975 between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and applicable group limits, specific levels of restraint within Categories 1-38, part of 63 (shoe uppers), 64, 200-213, and 241-243 may be exceeded by 10 percent; within Categories 39-62, part of 63 (other than shoe uppers), and 214-240, by 7 percent; and within Categories 101-132, by 5 percent; 2) these same levels may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to 11 percent of the applicable category limit; 3) consultation levels may be increased within the aggregate and applicable group limits upon agreement between the two governments; and 4) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems arising in the implementation of the agreement. Any appropriate adjustments under the provisions of the bilateral agreement referred to above will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of Korea and with respect to imports of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of Korea have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being

necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

July 2, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive cancels and supersedes that portion of the directive issued to you on September 26, 1974 by the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, which directed you to prohibit entry of man-made fiber textile products in Categories 218 and 237, produced or manufactured in the Republic of Korea, and exported to the United States during the twelve-month period beginning on October 1, 1974.

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of June 26, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective on July 3, 1975, and for the twelve-month period beginning on October 1, 1974 and extending through September 30, 1975, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from ware-

house for consumption of man-made fiber textile products in Categories 218 and 237 in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint
218	828,736 dozen
237	155,555 numbers

In carrying out this directive entries of man-made fiber textile products in Categories 218 and 237 produced in the Republic of Korea and exported to the United States prior to October 1, 1974, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during the period October 1, 1973 through September 30, 1974. In the event that the levels of restraint established for that twelve-month period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of June 26, 1975 between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and applicable group limits, specific levels of restraint within Categories 1-38, part of 63 (shoe uppers), 64, 200-213, and 241-243 may be exceeded by 10 percent; within Categories 39-62, part of 63 (other than shoe uppers), and 214-240; by 7 percent; and within Categories 101-132, by 5 percent; 2) these same levels may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to 11 percent of the applicable category limit; 3) consultation levels may be increased within the aggregate and applicable group limits upon agreement between the two governments; and 4) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems arising in the implementation of the agreement. Any appropriate adjustments under the provisions of the bilateral agreement referred to above will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of Korea and with respect to imports of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of Korea have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agree-

ments to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-170)

Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products—Restriction on entry

***Restriction on entry of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products
in certain categories manufactured or produced in Colombia***

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 11, 1975.

There is published below the directive of June 30, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Colombia.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on July 3, 1975 (40 FR 28122), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,

*Director,
Duty Assessment Division.*

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

June 30, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of May 28, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and Colombia, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective on July 1, 1975 and for the twelve-month period extending through June 30, 1976, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1-4, 9/10, 22/23, wool textile products in Categories 120 and 121, and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 219, 221, 224, and 229 in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint
----------	---------------------------------

1-4	5,565,217 pounds
9/10	6,600,000 square yards
22/23	11,000,000 square yards
120	131,487 units
121	84,375 units
219	206,972 dozen
221	58,234 dozen
224	1,248,397 pounds
229	141,818 dozen

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton textile products in Categories 1-4, 9/10, and 22/23, produced or manufactured in Colombia and exported to the United States prior to July 1, 1975, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during the period July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975. In the event that the levels of restraint established for that twelve-month period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

Wool textile products in Categories 120 and 121 and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 219, 221, 224, and 229, produced or manufactured in Colombia and exported to the United States before July 1, 1975, shall not be subject to this directive.

Wool textile products in Categories 120 and 121 and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 219, 221, 224, and 229 which have been released from the custody of the U.S. Customs Service under the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1448(b) before the effective date of this directive shall not be denied entry under this directive.

The levels set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of May 28, 1975 between the Governments of the United States and Colombia which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and applicable group limits, specific limits among Categories 1-38, 64, 200-213, and 241-243 may be exceeded by 10 percent; among Categories 39-63 and 214-240, by 7 percent; and among Categories 101-132, by 5 percent; 2) specific levels of restraint may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to 11 percent of the applicable category limit; and 3) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems arising in the implementation of the agreement. Any appropriate adjustments under the provisions of the bilateral agreement referred to above will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Colombia and with respect to imports of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textiles from Colombia have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-171)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Socialist Republic of Romania

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., July 11, 1975.

There is published below the directive of June 25, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Socialist Republic of Romania. This directive cancels and supersedes that Committee's directive of December 11, 1974 (T.D. 75-8).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on June 30, 1975 (40 FR 27511), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

WILLIAM G. POWELL,

for R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

June 25, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive cancels and supersedes the directive issued to you on December 11, 1974 by the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, which directed you to prohibit entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in Romania and exported to the United States during the twelve-month period beginning on January 1, 1975, in excess of the designated levels of restraint.

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of June 2, 1975 between the Governments of the United States and the Socialist Republic of Romania, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective on July 2, 1975, and for the twelve-month period beginning on January 1, 1975 and extending through December 31, 1975, entry into the United States for consumption of cotton textile products in Categories 26 (other than duck), 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 49, and 50, in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint ¹
26 (other than duck) ²	3,000,000 square yards
41	414,708 dozen
42	414,708 dozen
43	414,708 dozen
47	67,610 dozen
48	60,000 dozen
49	92,308 dozen
50	168,568 dozen

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton textile products in Categories 26 (other than duck), 47, and 49, produced or manufactured in Romania and exported to the United States prior to January 1, 1975 shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during the period January 1, 1974 through December 31, 1974. In the event that the levels of restraint established for that twelve-month period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

Cotton textile products in Categories 41, 42, 43, 48, and 50, produced or manufactured in Romania and exported to the United States before January 1, 1975, shall not be subject to this directive.

Cotton textile products in Categories 41, 42, 43, 48, and 50 which have been released from the custody of the U.S. Customs Service under the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1448(b) before the effective date of this directive shall not be denied entry under this directive.

The levels set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of June 2, 1975 between the Governments of the United States and the Socialist Republic

¹ These levels have not been adjusted to reflect any entries made after December 31, 1974.

² In Category 26 the T.S.U.S.A. Numbers for duck fabric are:

320.—01 through 04,06,08	326.—01 through 04,06,08
321.—01 through 04,06,08	327.—01 through 04,06,08
322.—01 through 04,06,08	328.—01 through 04,06,08

of Romania which provide, in part, that: 1) consultation levels may be increased within the aggregate ceiling upon agreement between the two governments; 2) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems arising in the implementation of the agreement. Appropriate adjustments under the foregoing provisions of the bilateral agreement will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Romania have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-172)

Country of origin marking

Marking of goods produced in the German Democratic Republic
and East Berlin

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., July 11, 1975.

Goods manufactured or produced in the German Democratic Republic and East Berlin, formerly referred to as the Soviet Zone of Germany and the Soviet Sector of Berlin, must presently be marked

to indicate the country of origin with the legend "Germany (Soviet Occupied)" or "Germany (East)". (Treasury Decision 67-94, dated April 6, 1967, 32 F.R. 5957, amending Treasury Decision 55104, dated April 13, 1960, 25 F.R. 3428). The Department of State has advised the Department of the Treasury that the United States has established diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic. In view of the foregoing, it has been determined appropriate to change the country of origin marking requirements contained in Treasury Decision 67-94.

Accordingly, for purposes of section 304, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304), goods manufactured or produced in the German Democratic Republic and East Berlin shall be marked to indicate the country of origin by the use of the legend "German Democratic Republic". The legend "East Germany" may also be used as country of origin marking for such goods. Treasury Decisions 55104 and 67-94 are hereby superseded.

Effective date. This decision shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

G. R. DICKERSON,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register July 21, 1975 (40 FR 30509)]

(T.D. 75-173)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 9, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 75-95 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs

purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

France franc:

June 23, 1975	\$0. 2500
June 24, 1975	. 2503
June 25, 1975	. 2500

India rupee:

June 23, 1975	\$0. 1210
June 24, 1975	. 1210
June 25, 1975	. 1210
June 26, 1975	. 1210
June 27, 1975	. 1190

Ireland pound:

June 23, 1975	\$2. 2715
June 24, 1975	2. 2570
June 25, 1975	2. 2565
June 26, 1975	2. 2410
June 27, 1975	2. 2250

South Africa rand:

June 27, 1975	\$1. 3970
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Sri Lanka rupee:

June 27, 1975	\$0: 1450
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United Kingdom pound:

June 23, 1975	\$2. 2715
June 24, 1975	2. 2570
June 25, 1975	2. 2565
June 26, 1975	2. 2410
June 27, 1975	2. 2250

(11Q-3-O:D:T)

WILLIAM G. POWELL for
R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register July 13, 1975 (40 FR 30846)]

[Correction published August 29, 1975 (40 FR 39907)]

(T.D. 75-174)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 9, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

June 23, 1975.....	\$0. 2017
June 24, 1975.....	. 2010
June 25, 1975.....	. 2010
June 26, 1975.....	. 2012
June 27, 1975.....	. 2018

Iran rial:

June 23-27, 1975.....	\$0. 0150
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Philippines peso:

June 23-27, 1975.....	\$0. 1420
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Singapore dollar:

June 23, 1975.....	\$0. 4377
June 24, 1975.....	. 4373
June 25, 1975.....	. 4371
June 26, 1975.....	. 4351
June 27, 1975.....	. 4346

Thailand baht (tical):

June 23-27, 1975.....	\$0. 0465
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

WILLIAM G. POWELL,
for R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-175)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 9, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 75-95 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States, conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

India rupee:

June 30, 1975..... \$0.1190

Ireland pound:

June 30, 1975..... \$2.1935

South Africa rand:

June 30, 1975..... \$1.3970

Sri Lanka rupee:

June 30, 1975..... \$0.1450

United Kingdom pound:

June 30, 1975..... \$2.1935

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

WILLIAM G. POWELL for
R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division

[Published in the Federal Register July 23, 1975 (40 FR 30846)]

[Correction published August 29, 1975 (40 FR 39907)]

(T.D. 75-176)

Foreign currencies—Quarterly list of rates of exchange

Lists of buying rates in U.S. dollars certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for use during the quarter shown

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 9, 1975.

The appended table lists the buying rates in U.S. dollars for certain foreign currencies first certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York under the provisions of section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), for a day in the quarter shown. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159, Subpart C).

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

WILLIAM G. POWELL,
for R. N. MARRA,
Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

WILLIAM G. POWELL for
R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division

[Published in the Federal Register July 23, 1975 (40 FR 30845)]

[Revised/Amended August 29, 1975 (40 FR 38907)]

for R. N. MARRA,
Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

List of values of foreign currencies certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York under provisions of section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended

QUARTER BEGINNING JULY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1975

Country	Name of Currency	U.S. Dollars
Australia	Dollar	\$1.3195
Austria	Schilling	.0600
Belgium	Franc	.028185
Canada	Dollar	.9710
Denmark	Krone	.1814
Finland	Markka	.2777
France	Franc	.2458
Germany	Deutsche Mark	.4228
India	Rupee	.1190
Ireland	Pound	2.2090
Italy	Lira	.001582
Japan	Yen	.003382
Malaysia	Dollar	.4328
Mexico	Peso	.0800
Netherlands	Guilder	.4072
New Zealand	Dollar	1.3010
Norway	Krone	.2015
Portugal	Escudo	.0407
South Africa	Rand	1.3970
Spain	Peseta	.017795
Sri Lanka	Rupee	.1450
Sweden	Krona	.2533
Switzerland	Franc	.3981
United Kingdom	Pound	2.2090

NOTICE

No decisions will appear as T.D.'s 75-177, 75-178, and 75-179.

W.G. FOWELL,
for R.N. MARRAS,
Director,
July 4, 1975
25-060-102

(T.D. 75-180)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 9, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

June 30, 1975	-----	\$0. 2018
July 1, 1975	-----	. 2018
July 2, 1975	-----	. 2019
July 3, 1975	-----	. 2018
July 4, 1975	-----	Holiday

Iran rial:

June 30-July 3, 1975	-----	\$0.0150
July 4, 1975	-----	Holiday

Philippines peso:

June 30-July 2, 1975	-----	\$0. 1420
July 3, 1975	-----	. 1425
July 4, 1975	-----	Holiday

Singapore dollar:

June 30, 1975	-----	\$0. 4349
July 1, 1975	-----	. 4339
July 2, 1975	-----	. 4341
July 3, 1975	-----	. 4320
July 4, 1975	-----	Holiday

Thailand baht (tical):

June 30-July 2, 1975	-----	\$0. 0465
July 3, 1975	-----	. 0495
July 4, 1975	-----	Holiday

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

W.G. POWELL,
for R.N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division

(T.D. 75-181)

United States Customs Service decision

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., July 3, 1975.

The following is a decision recently promulgated by the United States Customs Service through the Office of Regulations and Rulings.

RAYMOND E. TURNER for

LEONARD LEHMAN,

Assistant Commissioner,

Regulations and Rulings.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN MARKING

T.D. 75-181 *Imported toy tool sets within cases*—The Customs Service has been asked to rule whether each of fourteen hand tools of a set, contained in a substantial wood carrying and storage case within an outer sealed cardboard box, are required to be individually marked with the name of the foreign country of origin under section 304, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304), additionally to the country of origin label applied abroad inside the lid of the case.

The sets are marketed in the United States exclusively by means of resale to the ultimate purchaser from selection by the latter out of the importer's catalog, primarily for mail order delivery. Foreign country of origin of the set is disclosed in the catalog among illustrated descriptive information.

The transaction raises the issue whether the claimed exception of section 304(a)(3)(D) of the Act and section 134.32(d), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 134.32), authorizing country of origin marking on the container of unmarked foreign articles, properly may be relied upon in lieu of marking the individual tools. There also is raised the question whether the marking label inside the case is acceptable compliance according to Headquarters precedent that has extended the exception to importations of collections of related items made in a single foreign country sold in kits, fitted cases, and similar substantial containers intended for permanent enclosure of the collection.

For country of origin marking purposes, it is ruled that the permanently encased unmarked set of toy tools, with their undisposable wood case, are to be treated as comprising one article and that a conspicuously appearing country of origin marking in English language, applied legibly and permanently on the wood carrying and storage case, is sufficient compliance with the marking law. The legend such as "West Germany," is considered acceptably conspicuous if the marking appears on the outside surface of the wood case, preferably on its lid. To comply with requirements of section 134.22(c), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 134.22(c)), the words "Contents made in" or "Contents product of" must prefix the name of the foreign country of origin wherever, on either the wood case or cardboard shipping box, there also appears the name and address of the United States importer or distributor. (January 2, 1975-704139)

(MAR-2-05)

RAYMOND E. TURNER,
Director, Entry Procedures
and Penalties Division.

(Published in the Federal Register July 29, 1975 (40 FR 31816))

(T.D. 75-182)

Customs brokers—Customs Regulations amended

Section 111.19, Customs Regulations, relating to the fee to accompany an application for a license to transact business as a customhouse broker in an additional district, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 111—CUSTOMHOUSE BROKERS

On January 21, 1975, a notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 3299), which proposed to amend

W.G. POWELL,
for R.N. MARSH,
Director,
Entry Assessment Division

section 111.19(b) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 111.19(b)) by conforming the amount of the fee required to accompany an application for a license to transact business as a customhouse broker in an additional Customs district to the amount of fee required to accompany an initial application for a customhouse broker's license. The proposed amendment provided for an increase in the fee from \$150 to \$200 to more nearly recover the actual costs incurred by the United States Customs Service in rendering this service to the public.

The only comment received in response to the notice of proposed rulemaking was favorable, and no changes in the proposed amendment were deemed necessary.

Accordingly, section 111.19(b) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 111.19(b)) is amended to read as follows:

§ 111.19 Licenses for additional districts.

(b) Submitting the fee of \$200 with the application; and

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 624, 641, 46 Stat. 759, as amended, sec. 501, 65 Stat. 290 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624, 1641, 31 U.S.C. 483(a)))

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register. (095272)

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved July 16, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register July 29, 1975 (40 FR 31753)]

(T.D. 75-183)

Supplies and equipment for aircraft—Customs Regulations amended

Section 10.59(f), Customs Regulations, relating to free withdrawal of supplies and equipment for aircraft, amended to add Iran to the list of qualified countries

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

**PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED
RATE, ETC.**

In accordance with section 309(d), 46 Stat. 690, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309(d)), the Secretary of Commerce has found and in a letter dated April 29, 1975, advised the Secretary of the Treasury that Iran allows to aircraft registered in the United States and engaged in foreign trade privileges substantially reciprocal to those provided for in sections 309 and 317, 46 Stat. 690, as amended, 696, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309, 1317). Corresponding privileges are accordingly extended to aircraft registered in Iran and engaged in foreign trade effective as of the date of such notification.

Accordingly, paragraph (f) of section 10.59, Customs Regulations, is amended by the insertion of "Iran" in appropriate alphabetical order and the number of this Treasury Decision in the opposite column headed "Treasury Decision(s)" in the list of nations in that paragraph. (Secs. 309, 317, 624, 46 Stat. 690, as amended, 696, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 1309, 1317, 1624))

As there is a statutory basis for the exemption from Customs duties on withdrawal of supplies by aircraft when reciprocity has been established, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. (095355)

(ADM-9-03)

G. R. DICKERSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved July 16, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register July 29, 1975 (40 FR 31752)]

(T.D. 75-184)

Supplies and equipment for aircraft—Customs Regulations amended

Section 10.59(f), Customs Regulations, relating to free withdrawal of supplies and equipment for aircraft, amended to add Morocco to the list of qualified countries

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

In accordance with section 309(d), 46 Stat. 690, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309(d)), the Secretary of Commerce has found and in a letter dated April 29, 1975, advised the Secretary of the Treasury that Morocco allows to aircraft registered in the United States and engaged in foreign trade privileges substantially reciprocal to those provided for in sections 309 and 317, 46 Stat. 690, as amended, 696, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309, 1317). Corresponding privileges are accordingly extended to aircraft registered in Morocco and engaged in foreign trade effective as of the date of such notification.

Accordingly, paragraph (f) of section 10.59, Customs Regulations, is amended by the insertion of "Morocco" in appropriate alphabetical order and the number of this Treasury Decision in the opposite column headed "Treasury Decision(s)" in the list of nations in that paragraph. (Secs. 309, 317, 624, 46 Stat. 690, as amended, 696, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 1309, 1317, 1624))

As there is a statutory basis for the exemption from Customs duties on withdrawal of supplies by aircraft when reciprocity has been established, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. (095354)

(ADM-9-03)

G. R. DICKERSON,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved July 16, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register July 29, 1975 (40 FR 31752)]

(T.D. 75-185)

Mail importations—Customs Regulations amended

Sections 10.152, 10.153(b), 10.153(d) (2) and (3), 10.153(f), and 145.32 of the Customs Regulations, relating to the duty-free exemption for gifts sent to persons in the United States, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

PART 145—MAIL IMPORTATIONS

Section 610(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618) amended section 321(a)(2)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(A)), to increase the duty- and tax-free exemption for articles sent as bona-fide gifts from persons in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa to persons in the United States from \$10 to \$20 fair retail value.

In order to conform the Customs Regulations with the above-cited statutory amendment, it is necessary to change the center heading immediately preceding section 10.151 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.151) and to amend sections 10.152, 10.153(b), 10.153(d) (2) and (3), 10.153(f), and 145.32 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.152, 10.153(b), 10.153(d) (2) and (3), 10.153(f), 145.32) in the following manner:

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

The center heading immediately preceding section 10.151 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.151) is amended to read: "IMPORTATIONS NOT OVER \$1 AND BONA-FIDE GIFTS".

The section heading and first sentence of section 10.152 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.152) are amended to read as follows:

§ 10.152 Bona-fide gifts.

Pursuant to section 321(a)(2)(A), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(A)), the district director shall pass free of duty and tax, and without the preparation of an entry, any article sent as a bona-fide gift from a person in a foreign country to a person in the United States, provided the aggregate fair retail value in the country of shipment of such articles received by one person on 1 day does not exceed \$10 or, in the case of articles sent from a person in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, \$20. * * *

Paragraphs (b), (d) (2) and (3), and (f) of section 10.153 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.153) are amended to read as follows:

§ 10.153 Conditions for exemption.

* * *

(b) A parcel addressed to a person in the United States from an individual in a foreign country which contains a gift should be clearly marked on the outside to indicate that it contains a gift. Such marking is not conclusive evidence of a gift nor is the absence of such marking conclusive evidence that an article is not a gift. Ordinarily an article not exceeding \$10 in fair retail value in the country of shipment sent from a person in a foreign country to a person in the United States (\$20, in the case of an article sent from a person in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa) will be recognizable as a gift from the nature of the article and obvious facts surrounding the shipment.

* * *

(d) * * *

(2) The separate gifts not exceeding \$10 in fair retail value in the country of shipment (\$20, in the case of articles sent from persons in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa) included in the consolidated shipment are before shipment individually wrapped and to the donee in the United States;

(3) Each gift package is marked on the outside to indicate that it contains a gift not exceeding \$10 in fair retail value in the country of shipment (\$20, in the case of packages sent from persons in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa); and

* * *

(f) The exemptions provided for in section 10.151 or section 10.152 are not to be allowed in respect of any shipment containing one or more gifts having an aggregate fair retail value in the country of shipment in excess of \$10 (\$20, in the case of articles sent from persons in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa), except

as indicated in paragraph (d) of this section. For example, an article ordinarily subject to an ad valorem rate of duty but sent as a gift, if the fair retail value exceeds the \$10 (or \$20) exemption, would be subject to a duty based upon its value under the provisions of section 402 or 402(a), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1401a or 1402), even though the dutiable value is less than the \$10 (or \$20) exemption.

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 498, 624, 46 Stat. 728, as amended, 759, sec. 7, 52 Stat. 1081, as amended (19 U.S.C. 66, 1321, 1498, 1624))

PART 145—MAIL IMPORTATIONS

Section 145.32 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 145.32) is amended to read as follows:

§ 145.32 Bona-fide gifts.

The district director shall pass free of duty and tax, without issuing an entry, articles sent as bona-fide gifts from persons in foreign countries to persons in the United States having an aggregate fair retail value in the country of shipment not exceeding \$10 (\$20, in the case of articles sent from persons in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa), subject to the requirements set forth in sections 10.152 and 10.153 of this chapter.

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 498, 624, 46 Stat. 728, as amended, 759, sec. 7, 52 Stat. 1081, as amended (19 U.S.C. 66, 1321, 1498, 1624))

Because these amendments merely conform the Customs Regulations with a statutory amendment, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. These amendments shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register. (095369)

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved July 16, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register July 29, 1975 (40 FR 31752)]

(T.D. 75-186)

Administrative rulings—Customs Regulations amended

Issuance of administrative rulings by Headquarters Office, United States Customs Service; sections 4.80a, 152.16, and 174.24, Customs Regulations, amended, Part 177, Customs Regulations, added, and sections 152.14, 152.15, and 159.56, Customs Regulations, deleted

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 4—VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

PART 152—CLASSIFICATION AND APPRAISEMENT OF MERCHANDISE

PART 159—LIQUIDATION OF DUTIES

PART 174—PROTESTS

PART 177—ADMINISTRATIVE RULINGS

On January 13, 1975, a notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 2437), which proposed to revise the Customs Regulations to set forth in a new part, Part 177, provisions relating to the issuance of administrative rulings to importers and other interested parties by the Headquarters Office of the United States Customs Service. It was also proposed to make certain conforming changes in other parts of the Customs Regulations. The latter changes would (1) delete the administrative ruling procedures set forth in sections 4.80a(d) and 152.14-15 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.80a(d), 152.14-15), (2) provide, in section 152.16 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 152.16), for the publication in the Customs Bulletin of rulings regarding changes in tariff classification made by decision of either the United States Customs Court or the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and (3) provide, in a new paragraph (d) of section 174.24 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 174.24(d)), that the refusal of the Headquarters Office to consider a question in the form of a request for internal advice under proposed section 177.11 of the Customs Regulations shall result in the

further review of a protest of the decision involving that question, provided a proper application for further review is filed in accordance with section 174.25 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 174.25).

Interested persons were given until March 14, 1975, to submit relevant data, views, or arguments regarding the proposals set forth in the notice of proposed rulemaking. After consideration of the comments received, the following changes are made to the proposals:

1. Under sections 177.5 and 177.11 of the proposal, action with respect to a Customs transaction by a Customs Service field office (including liquidation) will normally be suspended if a ruling or internal advice has been requested from the Customs Service Headquarters Office with respect to the transaction. Under section 159.56 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.56), the liquidation of entries involving questions of valuation or classification which have been submitted to the Commissioner of Customs for an administrative review of the official position contemplated, shall be suspended pending a decision on those questions. Section 159.56 further provides that no additional deposit of duty will normally be required in connection with a liquidation thus suspended. Inasmuch as administrative review of the type referred to in section 159.56 will now be accomplished pursuant to the applicable provisions of proposed Part 177 and, further, inasmuch as the practice of not requiring additional deposits of duty in connection with a suspended liquidation (except in special circumstances) will be continued as a matter of policy, the provisions of section 159.56 are deleted.

2. Proposed section 177.1(b) is amended to provide that oral inquiries may be made to Customs Service offices regarding existing administrative rulings and the scope of such rulings.

3. Proposed section 177.1(d)(3) is amended to provide that, in a series of identical, recurring transactions, each transaction may be considered an individual transaction for purposes of the administrative ruling procedures set forth in proposed Part 177.

4. Proposed section 177.2(b)(2)(iii), relating to the additional information to be supplied with requests for valuation rulings, is amended to require the inclusion in the ruling request of all of the applicable information described in subparts C and D of Part 152 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 152) and, insofar as is relevant, the information which would be required on a Special Customs Invoice, as described in subpart F of Part 141 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 141).

5. Proposed section 177.2(b) is amended by the addition of a new subparagraph (7), relating to requests for rulings which are claimed to contain privileged or confidential information. This subparagraph requires that ruling requests clearly identify information which is claimed to be trade secret or privileged or confidential commercial or financial information regarding the business transactions of private parties the disclosure of which would cause substantial harm to the competitive position of the person making the request (or of another interested party). The reasons such information should not be disclosed would also be required to be set forth.

6. Proposed section 177.8(a)(3) is amended to conform with the additional provisions added to proposed section 177.2(b) in new subparagraph (7), as just described. As amended, proposed section 177.8(a)(3) also provides for the notification of the person submitting the ruling request in the event a claim for exemption from disclosure of information alleged to be privileged or confidential is disallowed and, in the latter event, permits the ruling request to be withdrawn.

7. Proposed section 177.10(b) is amended to provide that a ruling regarding a rate of duty or charge which is published in the Customs Bulletin will establish a uniform practice. The previously-included reference to section 315(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1315(d)), is deleted as unnecessary.

In addition to the above changes, a number of editorial corrections have been made in the text of the provisions originally proposed.

Accordingly, new Part 177, and conforming changes in Parts 4, 152, 159, and 174 of the Customs Regulations (Chapter I, title 19, Code of Federal Regulations) are hereby adopted as set forth below.

Effective date. These amendments will be effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved July 16, 1975,
DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register July 30, 1975 (40 FR 31928)]

PART 4—VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

Paragraph (d) of section 4.80a is amended to read as follows:

§ 4.80a Passengers on foreign vessels taken on board and landed in the United States.

(d) The owner or charterer of a foreign vessel or any other interested party may request from Headquarters, United States Customs Service, an advisory ruling as to whether or not the primary object of a contemplated voyage would be considered to be coastwise transportation in violation of 46 U.S.C. 289. Such a request shall be filed in accordance with the provisions of Part 177 of this chapter.

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

PART 152—CLASSIFICATION AND APPRAISEMENT OF MERCHANDISE

Part 152 is amended by deleting sections 152.14 and 152.15, and by amending the first sentence of section 152.16 to read as follows:

§ 152.16 Judicial changes in classification.

The following procedures apply to changes in classification made by decision of either the United States Customs Court or the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, except to the extent otherwise provided in a ruling published in the Customs Bulletin pursuant to section 177.10(a) of this chapter:

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, 77A Stat. 14 (5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Headnote 11, Tariff Schedules of the United States), 1624))

PART 159—LIQUIDATION OF DUTIES

Part 159 is amended by deleting section 159.56.

§ Section 159.56 [Deleted]

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, 77A Stat. 14 (5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Headnote 11, Tariff Schedules of the United States), 1624))

PART 174—PROTESTS

Section 174.24 is amended by deleting the word "or", which appears after paragraph (b), by deleting the period (".") which appears after paragraph (c) and replacing it with a semicolon (";") and the word "or", and by adding a new paragraph, (d), to read as follows:

§ 174.24 Criteria for further review.

(d) Is alleged to involve questions which the Headquarters Office, United States Customs Service, refused to consider in the form of a request for internal advice pursuant to section 177.11(b)(5) of this chapter.

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, 77A Stat. 14 (5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Headnote 11, Tariff Schedules of the United States), 1624))

Chapter I of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding a new part, Part 177—Administrative Rulings, to read as follows:

PART 177—ADMINISTRATIVE RULINGS

177.0 Scope.

177.1 General ruling practice and definitions.

177.2 Submission of ruling requests.

177.3 Nonconforming requests for rulings.

177.4 Oral discussion of issues.

177.5 Change in status of transaction.

177.6 Withdrawal of ruling requests.

177.7 Situations in which no ruling will be issued.

177.8 Issuance of rulings.

177.9 Effect of ruling letters; modification or revocation.

177.10 Publication of rulings.

177.11 Requests for advice by field offices.

Authority: R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, 77A Stat. 14; (5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Headnote 11), 1624)

§ 177.0 Scope.

This part relates to the issuance of rulings to importers and other interested persons by the Headquarters Office of the United States Customs Service. It describes the situations in which a ruling may be requested, the procedures to be followed in requesting a ruling, the conditions under which a ruling will be issued, the effect of a ruling when it is issued, and the publication of rulings in the Customs Bulletin. The rulings issued under the provisions of this part will usually be prospective in application and, consequently, will usually not relate to specific matters or situations presently or previously under consideration by any Customs Service field office. Accordingly, the rulings requested under the provisions of this part should

be distinguished from the administrative rulings, determinations, or decisions which may be requested under procedures set forth elsewhere in this chapter, including, but not limited to, those set forth in Part 12 (relating to submissions of proof of admissibility of articles detained under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307)), Part 103 (relating to disclosure of information in Customs files), Part 133 (relating to disputed claims of piratical copying of copyrighted matter), Subpart C of Part 152 (relating to determinations concerning the dutiable value of merchandise by Customs field officers), Part 153 (relating to enforcement of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended), Part 159 (insofar as it relates to countervailing duties), Part 171 (relating to fines, penalties, and forfeitures), Part 172 (relating to liquidated damages), Part 174 (relating to protests), and Part 175 (relating to petitions filed by American manufacturers, producers, or wholesalers pursuant to section 516 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended). Nor do the provisions of Part 177 apply to requests for decisions of an operational, administrative, or investigative nature which are properly within the cognizance of a Customs Headquarters Office other than the Office of Regulations and Rulings.

§ 177.1 General ruling practice and definitions.

(a) The issuance of rulings generally.

(1) *Prospective transactions.* It is in the interest of the sound administration of the Customs and related laws that persons engaging in any transaction affected by those laws fully understand the consequences of that transaction prior to its consummation. For this reason, the Headquarters Office of the United States Customs Service will give full and careful consideration to written requests from importers or other interested parties for rulings or information setting forth, with respect to a specifically described Customs transaction, a definite interpretation of applicable law, or other appropriate information. Generally, a ruling may be requested under the provisions of this part only with respect to prospective transactions—that is, transactions which are not already pending before a Customs Service office by reason of arrival, entry, or otherwise.

(2) Current or completed transactions.

(i) *Current transactions.* A question arising in connection with a Customs transaction already before a Customs Service office will normally be resolved by that office in accordance with the principles and precedents previously announced by the Headquarters Office.

If such a question cannot be resolved on the basis of clearly established rules set forth in the Customs and related laws, or in the regulations thereunder, or in applicable Treasury Decisions, rulings, opinions, or court decisions published in the Customs Bulletin, that office may be requested to forward the question to the Headquarters Office for consideration, as more fully described in section 177.11.

(ii) *Completed transactions.* A question arising in connection with an entry of merchandise which has been liquidated, or in connection with any other completed Customs transaction, may not be the subject of a ruling request.

(b) *Oral advice.* The Customs Service will not issue rulings in response to oral requests, nor will Headquarters Office personnel ordinarily discuss a substantive Customs question prior to receiving a written request for a ruling. Oral opinions or advice of Customs Service personnel are not binding on the Customs Service. However, oral inquiries may be made to Customs Service offices regarding existing rulings, the scope of such rulings, the types of transactions with respect to which the Headquarters Office will issue a ruling, the scope of the ruling which may be issued, or the procedures to be followed in submitting a ruling request, as described in this part.

(c) *Who may request a ruling.* A ruling may be requested by any person who, as an importer or exporter of merchandise, or otherwise, has a direct and demonstrable interest in the question or questions presented in the ruling request, or by the authorized agent of such person. A "person" in this context includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or other entity or group.

(d) *Definitions.*

(1) A "ruling" is a written statement issued by the Headquarters Office that interprets and applies the provisions of the Customs and related laws to a specific set of facts. A "ruling letter" is a ruling issued in response to a written request therefor and set forth in a letter addressed to the person making the request or his designee. A "published ruling" is a ruling which has been published in the Customs Bulletin.

(2) An "information letter" is a written statement issued by the Headquarters Office that does no more than call attention to a well-established interpretation or principle of Customs law, without applying it to a particular set of facts. An information letter may be issued in response to a request for a ruling when (i) the request suggests that general information, rather than a

ruling, is actually being sought, (ii) the request is incomplete or otherwise fails to meet the requirements set forth in this part, or (iii) the ruling requested cannot be issued for any other reason, and (iv) it is believed that general information may be of some benefit to the party making the request.

(3) A "Customs transaction" is an act or activity to which the Customs and related laws apply. A "prospective" Customs transaction is one that is contemplated or is currently being undertaken and has not resulted in any arrival or the filing of any entry or other document, or in any other act to bring the transaction, or any part of it, under the jurisdiction of any Customs Service office. A "current" Customs transaction is one which is presently under consideration by a field office (port, district, or region) of the Customs Service. A "completed" Customs transaction is one which has been acted upon by a Customs Service field office and with respect to which that office has issued a determination which is final in nature, but is (or was) subject to petition, protest, or other review, as provided in the applicable Customs laws and regulations. In a series of identical, recurring transactions, each transaction shall be considered an individual transaction for purposes of this part.

(4) An "authorized agent" is a person expressly authorized by a principal to act on his behalf. A ruling requested by an attorney or other person acting as an agent must include a statement describing the authority under which the request is made. With the exception of attorneys whose authority to represent is known, any person appearing before the Customs Service as an agent in connection with a ruling request may be required to present evidence of his authority to represent the principal. The foregoing requirements will not apply to an individual representing his full-time employer, or to a bona-fide officer, director, or other qualified representative of a corporation, association, or organized group.

(5) The term "Customs and related laws," as generally used in this part, includes any provision of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (including the Tariff Schedules of the United States), or the Customs Regulations, or any provision contained in other legislation (including the navigation laws), regulations, treaties, orders, proclamations, or other agreements administered by the Customs Service.

(6) The term "Headquarters Office," as used herein, means the Office of Regulations and Rulings at Headquarters, United States Customs Service, Washington, D.C.

§ 177.2 Submission of ruling requests.

(a) *Form.* A request for a ruling should be in the form of a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Attention: Office of Regulations and Rulings, Washington, D.C. 20229. The Division and Branch in the Office of Regulations and Rulings to which the request should be directed may also be indicated, if known.

(b) *Content.*

(1) *Generally.* Each request for a ruling must contain a complete statement of all relevant facts relating to the transaction. Such facts include the names, addresses, and other identifying information of all interested parties (if known); the name of the port or place at which any article involved in the transaction will arrive or be entered, or which will otherwise have jurisdiction with respect to the act or activity described in the transaction; and a description of the transaction itself, appropriate in detail to the type of ruling requested.

(2) *Description of transaction.*

(i) *Generally.* The Customs transaction to which the ruling request relates must be described in sufficient detail to permit the proper application of relevant Customs and related laws.

(ii) *Tariff classification rulings.* If the transaction involves the importation of an article for which a ruling as to its proper classification under the provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States is requested, the request for a ruling should include a full and complete description of the article and, whenever germane to the proper classification of the article, information as to the article's chief use in the United States, its commercial, common, or technical designation, and, where the article is composed of two or more materials; the relative quantity (by weight and by volume) and value of each. The ruling request should also note, whenever germane, the purchase price of the article, and its approximate selling price in the United States.

(iii) *Valuation rulings.* If the transaction involves the valuation of an article for Customs purposes, the request for a ruling should include all of the applicable information described in subparts C and D of Part 152 of this chapter, and, insofar as is relevant, the information which would be required on a Special Customs Invoice, as described in Subpart F of Part 141 of this chapter. The request should also describe the nature of the transaction (whether f.o.b./c.i.f., ex-factory, or some other arrangement), the relationship (if any) of the parties, whether the transaction was at arm's-

length, whether there have been other sales of the same or similar merchandise in the country of exportation, whether an agency relationship exists, or any other information relevant to a determination under section 402 or 402a of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1401a, 1402).

(iv) *Carrier rulings.* If the transaction involves a vessel, the request for a ruling should include information relating to place of build and nationality of registration and, if to be used in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States, the exact place or places of intended use, if known. If the request for a ruling involves a determination as to whether or not the primary object of a contemplated voyage would be considered to be coastwise transportation in violation of 46 U.S.C. 289 (see section 4.80a of this chapter), the request should completely identify the voyage, including the proposed time of arrival at and departure from every port on the itinerary and any coordination of the voyage with special events at coastwise ports, and should be accompanied by samples, if available, of brochures, advertising, and other information that may be relevant to a determination of the primary object of the proposed voyage.

(3) *Samples.* Each request for a ruling regarding the status of an article under any Customs or related law affecting the importation or arrival of that article should be accompanied by photographs, drawings, or other pictorial representations of the article and, whenever possible, by a sample article, unless a precise description of the article is not essential to the ruling requested. Any article consisting of materials in chemical or physical combination for which a laboratory analysis has been prepared by or for the manufacturer should include a copy of that analysis. A sample submitted in connection with a request for a ruling becomes a part of the Customs Service file in the matter and will be retained until the ruling is issued or the ruling request is otherwise disposed of. If the return of the sample is desired, the ruling request should so state and should specify the desired means of return. A sample should only be submitted with the understanding that all or a part of it may be damaged or consumed in the course of examination, testing, analysis, or other actions undertaken in connection with the ruling request.

(4) *Related documents.* If the question or questions presented in the ruling request directly relate to matters set forth in any invoice, contract, agreement, or other document, a copy of the document must be submitted with the request. (Original documents

should not be submitted inasmuch as any documents or exhibits furnished with the ruling request become a part of the Customs Service file in the matter and cannot be returned.) The relevant facts reflected in any documents submitted, and an explanation of their bearing on the question or questions presented, must be expressly set forth in the ruling request.

(5) *Prior or current transactions.* Each request for a ruling must state whether, to the knowledge of the person submitting the request, the same transaction, or one identical to it, has ever been considered, or is currently being considered, by any Customs Service office or whether, to the knowledge of the person submitting the request, the issues involved have ever been considered, or are currently being considered, by the United States Customs Court, the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, or any court of appeal therefrom. Where the transaction described in the ruling request is but one of a series of similar and related transactions, that fact must also be stated.

(6) *Statement of position.* If the request for a ruling asks that a particular determination or conclusion be reached in the ruling letter, a statement must be included in the request setting forth the basis for that determination or conclusion, together with a citation of all relevant supporting authority.

(7) *Privileged or confidential information.* If the request for a ruling contains information which is claimed to constitute trade secrets or privileged or confidential commercial or financial information regarding the business transactions of private parties the disclosure of which would cause substantial harm to the competitive position of the person making the request (or of another interested party), the ruling request must clearly identify such information and set forth the reasons such information should not be disclosed, including, where applicable, the reasons the disclosure of the information would prejudice the competitive position of the person making the request (or of another interested party).

(c) *Signing; instructions as to reply.* The request for a ruling must be signed by a person authorized to make the request, as described in section 177.1(c). A ruling requested by a principal or authorized agent may direct that the ruling letter be addressed to the other.

(d) *Requests for immediate consideration.* The Headquarters Office will normally process requests for rulings in the order they are received and as expeditiously as possible. However, a request that a particular matter be given consideration ahead of its regular order, if made in writing at the time the request is submitted, or sub-

sequent thereto, and showing a clear need for such treatment, will be given consideration as the particular circumstances warrant and permit. Requests for special consideration made by telegram will be treated in the same manner as requests made by letter, but rulings will not ordinarily be issued by telegram. In no event can any assurance be given that a particular request for a ruling will be acted upon by the time requested. However, upon request and where a clear need is shown for such action, a collect telephone call will be made to advise that the ruling letter has been issued and is being mailed.

§ 177.3 Nonconforming requests for rulings.

A person submitting a request for a ruling that does not comply with all of the provisions of this part will be so notified in writing, and the requirements that have not been met will be pointed out. Such person will be given a period of 30 days from the date of the notice (or such longer period as the notice may provide) to supply any additional information that is requested or to otherwise conform the ruling request to the requirements referred to in the notice. The Customs Service file with respect to ruling requests which are not brought into compliance with the provisions of this part within the period of time allowed will be administratively closed and the request removed from active consideration until such time as the deficiencies cited in the notice are corrected. A request for a ruling that is removed from active consideration by reason of failing to comply with the provisions of this part may be treated as withdrawn.

§ 177.4 Oral discussion of issues.

(a) *Generally.* A person submitting a request for a ruling and desiring an opportunity to orally discuss the issue or issues involved should indicate that desire in writing at the time the ruling request is filed. Such a discussion will only be scheduled when, in the opinion of the Headquarters Office personnel by whom the ruling request is under consideration, a conference will be helpful in deciding the issue or issues involved or when a determination or conclusion contrary to that advocated in the ruling request is contemplated. Conferences are scheduled for the purpose of affording the parties an opportunity to freely and openly discuss the matters set forth in the ruling request. Accordingly, the parties will not be bound by any argument or position advocated or agreed to, expressly or by implication, during the conference unless either party subsequently

agrees to be so bound in writing. The conference will not conclude with the issuance of a ruling letter.

(b) *Time, place, and number of conferences.* If a request for a conference is granted, the person making the request will be notified of the time and place of the conference. Except under highly unusual circumstances, the conference will be held at the Headquarters Office of the United States Customs Service, in Washington, D.C. No more than one conference with respect to the matters set forth in a ruling request will be scheduled unless, in the opinion of the Headquarters Office personnel by whom the ruling request is under consideration, additional conferences are necessary.

(c) *Representation.* A person whose request for a conference has been granted may be accompanied at that conference by counsel or other representatives, or may designate such persons to attend the conference in his place.

(d) *Additional information presented at conferences.* It will be the responsibility of the person submitting the request for a ruling to provide for inclusion in the Customs Service file in the matter a written record setting forth any and all additional information, documents, and exhibits introduced during the conference to the extent that person considers such material relevant to the consideration of the ruling request by the Headquarters Office.

§ 177.5 Change in status of transaction.

Each person submitting a request for a ruling in connection with a Customs transaction shall immediately advise the Headquarters Office in writing of any change in the status of that transaction, as defined in section 177.1(d)(3). In particular, the Headquarters Office must be advised when any transaction described in the ruling request as prospective becomes current and under the jurisdiction of any Customs Service field office. In addition, any person engaged in a Customs transaction coming under the jurisdiction of a Customs Service field office and having previously requested a ruling with respect to that transaction shall advise the field office of that fact. The field office will normally withhold action with respect to any transaction for which a ruling has previously been requested pending the disposition of the ruling request by the Headquarters Office.

§ 177.6 Withdrawal of ruling requests.

Any request for a ruling may be withdrawn by the person submitting it at any time prior to the issuance of a ruling letter or any

other final disposition of the request by the Headquarters Office. All correspondence, documents, and exhibits submitted in connection with the request will be retained in the Customs Service file and will not be returned. In addition, the Headquarters Office may forward to Customs Service field offices which have or may have jurisdiction over the transaction to which the ruling request relates, its views in regard to the transaction or the issues involved therein, as well as appropriate information derived from materials in the Customs Service file.

§ 177.7 Situations in which no ruling will be issued.

(a) *Generally.* No ruling letter will be issued in response to a request for a ruling which fails to comply with the provisions of this part. Moreover, no ruling letter will be issued with regard to transactions or questions which are essentially hypothetical in nature or in any instance in which it appears contrary to the sound administration of the Customs and related laws to do so. No ruling letter will be issued in regard to a completed transaction.

(b) *Pending litigation in the United States Customs Court.* No ruling letter will be issued with respect to any issue which is pending before the United States Customs Court, the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, or any court of appeal therefrom. Litigation before any other court will not preclude the issuance of a ruling letter, provided neither the Customs Service nor any of its officers or agents is named as a defendant.

§ 177.8 Issuance of rulings.

(a) *Ruling letters.*

(1) *Generally.* The Headquarters Office will endeavor to issue a ruling letter setting forth its determinations with respect to a specifically-described Customs transaction whenever a request for such a ruling is submitted in accordance with the provisions of this part and it is in the interest of the sound administration of the Customs and related laws to do so. Otherwise, a request for a ruling will be answered by an information letter or, in those situations in which general information is likely to be of little or no value, by a letter stating that no ruling can be issued.

(2) *Submission of ruling letters to field offices.* Any person engaging in a Customs transaction with respect to which a ruling letter has been issued by the Headquarters Office shall ascertain that a copy of the ruling letter is attached to the documents filed in

connection with that transaction with the appropriate Customs Service field office. A copy of any ruling letter received after the filing of such documents shall be forwarded immediately to the appropriate Customs Service field office.

(3) *Disclosure of ruling letters.* The ruling letter shall be based on the information set forth in the ruling request. No part of the ruling letter, including names, addresses, or information relating to the business transactions of private parties, shall be deemed to constitute privileged or confidential commercial or financial information or trade secrets exempt from disclosure pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 552), unless the ruling request, as provided in section 177.2(b)(7), clearly identifies the information claimed to be exempt from disclosure and sets forth the reasons therefor. Prior to the issuance of the ruling letter, the person submitting the ruling request will be notified of any decision adverse to his claim for exemption from disclosure and will, upon written request to the Commissioner of Customs within 10 working days of the date of notification, be permitted to withdraw the ruling request. All ruling letters issued by the Headquarters Office will be available, upon written request, for inspection and copying by any person (with any portions determined to be exempt from disclosure deleted).

(b) *Other rulings.* The Headquarters Office may from time to time issue other rulings with respect to issues or transactions described or suggested by requests for rulings submitted under the provisions of this part, or with respect to issues or transactions otherwise brought to its attention. These rulings, which are statements of the official position of the Customs Service which are likely to be of widespread interest and application, are published in the Customs Bulletin, as described in section 177.10.

§ 177.9 Effect of ruling letters; modification or revocation.

(a) *Effect of ruling letters generally.* A ruling letter issued by the Headquarters Office under the provisions of this part represents the official position of the Customs Service with respect to the particular transaction or issue described therein and is binding on all Customs Service personnel in accordance with the provisions of this section until modified or revoked. In the absence of a subsequent change of practice or other modification or revocation which affects the principle of the ruling set forth in the ruling letter, that principle may be cited as authority in the disposition of transactions involving the same circumstances.

(b) *Application of rulings to transactions.*

(1) *Generally.* Each ruling letter is issued on the assumption that all of the information furnished in connection with the ruling request and incorporated in the ruling letter, either directly, by reference, or by implication, is accurate and complete in every material respect. The application of a ruling letter by a Customs Service field office to the transaction to which it is purported to relate is subject to the verification of the facts incorporated in the ruling letter, a comparison of the transaction described therein to the actual transaction, and the satisfaction of any conditions on which the ruling was based. If, in the opinion of any Customs Service field office by whom the transaction is under consideration or review, the ruling letter should be modified or revoked, the findings and recommendations of that office will be forwarded to the Headquarters Office for consideration, as provided in section 177.11(b)(1)(i), prior to any final disposition with respect to the transaction by that office. Otherwise, if the transaction described in the ruling letter and the actual transaction are the same, and any and all conditions set forth in the ruling letter have been satisfied, the ruling will be applied to the transaction.

(2) *Tariff classification rulings.* Each ruling letter setting forth the proper classification of an article under the provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States will be applied only with respect to transactions involving articles identical to the sample submitted with the ruling request or to articles whose description is identical to the description set forth in the ruling letter.

(3) *Valuation rulings.* Each ruling letter setting forth the proper valuation of an article under the provisions of section 402 or 402a of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1401a, 1402), will be applied only with respect to transactions involving the same merchandise and like facts.

(4) *Carrier rulings.* Each ruling letter setting forth the applicability of the navigation laws to a vessel will be applied only with respect to transactions involving operations identical to those set forth in the ruling letter. Each ruling letter setting forth a determination as to whether or not the primary object of a contemplated voyage is coastwise transportation in violation of 46 U.S.C. 289 will be binding on the United States Customs Service with respect to any transaction identical to the facts and circumstances described in the ruling request and undertaken in reliance on the ruling letter.

(c) *Reliance on ruling letters by others.* A ruling letter is subject to modification or revocation without notice to any person, except

the person to whom the letter was addressed. Accordingly, no other person should rely on the ruling letter or assume that the principles of that ruling will be applied in connection with any transaction other than the one described in the letter. However, any person eligible to request a ruling under section 177.1(c) may request information as to whether a previously-issued ruling letter has been modified or revoked by writing the Commissioner of Customs, Attention: Office of Regulations and Rulings, Washington, D.C. 20229, and either enclosing a copy of the ruling letter or furnishing other information sufficient to permit the ruling letter in question to be identified.

(d) *Modification or revocation of ruling letters.*

(1) *Generally.* Any ruling letter found to be in error or not in accordance with the current views of the Customs Service may be modified or revoked. Modification or revocation of a ruling letter shall be effected by giving notice to the person to whom the ruling letter was addressed and, where circumstances warrant, by the publication of a notice or other statement in the Customs Bulletin.

(2) *Effect of modification or revocation of ruling letters.* The modification or revocation of a ruling letter will not be applied retroactively with respect to the person to whom the ruling was issued, or to any person directly involved in the transaction to which that ruling related, provided:

(i) The request for a ruling contained no misstatement or omission of material facts,

(ii) The facts subsequently developed are not materially different from the facts on which the ruling was based,

(iii) There has been no change in the applicable law,

(iv) The ruling was originally issued with respect to a prospective transaction, and

(v) All of the parties involved in the transaction acted in good faith in reliance upon the ruling and retroactive modification or revocation would be to their detriment. Nothing in this subparagraph will prohibit the retroactive modification or revocation of a ruling with respect to a transaction which was not prospective at the time the ruling was issued, inasmuch as such a transaction was not entered into in reliance on a ruling from the Headquarters Office.

§ 177.10 Publication of rulings.

(a) *Generally.* Whenever it is determined that a ruling with regard to the issues involved in a particular transaction or with

regard to any other matter brought to the attention of the Headquarters Office, will affect a substantial volume of imports or transactions or is otherwise of general interest or importance, the ruling will be published in the Customs Bulletin.

(b) *Rulings regarding a rate of duty or charge.* Any ruling regarding a rate of duty or charge which is published in the Customs Bulletin will establish a uniform practice. A published ruling may result in a change of practice, it may limit the application of a court decision, it may otherwise modify an earlier ruling with respect to the classification or valuation of an article or any other action found to be in error or no longer in accordance with the current views of the Customs Service, or it may revoke a previously-published ruling or a previously-issued ruling letter. No ruling published under the provisions of this section will have the effect of changing either an earlier published ruling or a practice established by other means by imposing a higher rate of duty or charge on an article unless the earlier ruling or practice has been determined to be clearly wrong.

(c) *Changes of practice or position.*

(1) Before the publication of a ruling which has the effect of changing a practice and which results in the assessment of a higher rate of duty, notice that the practice (or prior ruling on which the practice is based) is under review will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and interested parties given an opportunity to make written submissions with respect to the correctness of the contemplated change. This procedure will also be followed when the contemplated change of practice will result in the assessment of a lower rate of duty and the Headquarters Office determines that the matter is of sufficient importance to involve the interests of domestic industry. No advance notice will be provided with respect to rulings which result in a change of practice but no change in the rate of duty.

(2) Before the publication of a ruling which has the effect of changing a position of the Customs Service and which results in a restriction or prohibition, notice that the position (or prior ruling on which the position is based) is under review will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and interested parties given an opportunity to make written submissions with respect to the correctness of the contemplated change. This procedure will also be followed when the change of position will result in a holding that an activity is not restricted or prohibited and the Headquarters Office determines that the matter is of sufficient importance to involve the interests of the general public.

(d) *Limiting rulings.* A published ruling may limit the application of a court decision to the specific article under litigation, or to an article of a specific class or kind of such merchandise, or to the particular circumstances or entries which were the subject of the litigation.

(e) *Effective dates.* Except as otherwise provided for in the ruling itself, all rulings published under the provisions of this part shall be applied immediately. If the ruling involves merchandise, it will be applicable to all unliquidated entries, except that a change of practice resulting in the assessment of a higher rate of duty or increased duties shall be effective only as to merchandise entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after the 90th day after publication of the change in the Customs Bulletin.

§ 177.11 Requests for advice by field offices.

(a) *Generally.* Advice or guidance as to the interpretation or proper application of the Customs and related laws with respect to a specific Customs transaction may be requested by Customs Service field offices from the Headquarters Office at any time, whether the transaction is prospective, current, or completed. Advice as to the proper application of the Customs and related laws to a current transaction will be sought by a Customs Service field office whenever that office is requested to do so, pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, by an importer or other person having an interest in the transaction. Advice or guidance will be furnished by the Headquarters Office as a means of assisting Customs personnel in the orderly processing of Customs transactions under consideration by them and to insure the consistent application of the Customs and related laws in the several Customs districts. Requests for advice received by the Headquarters Office will be processed as expeditiously as possible.

(b) Certain current transactions.

(1) When a ruling has been issued.

(i) *Requests by field offices.* If the Headquarters Office has issued a ruling letter with respect to a particular Customs transaction and the Customs Service field office having jurisdiction over that transaction feels that the ruling should be modified or revoked, the field office will forward to the Headquarters Office, pursuant to section 177.9(b)(1), a request that the ruling be reconsidered. The field office will notify the importer or other person to whom the

ruling letter was issued, in writing, that it has requested the Headquarters Office to reconsider the ruling.

(ii) *Requests by importers and others.* If the importer or other person to whom a ruling letter is issued disagrees with the Customs Service field office having jurisdiction over the transaction to which the ruling relates as to the proper application of the ruling to the transaction, the field office will, upon receipt of a written request submitted in accordance with the procedure set forth in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, request advice from the Headquarters Office as to the proper application of the ruling to the transaction.

(2) *When no ruling has been issued.* Internal advice will be sought by a Customs Service field office with respect to a current transaction for which no ruling was requested or issued under the provisions of this part whenever a difference of opinion exists as to the interpretation or proper application of the Customs and related laws to the transaction, and the field office is requested to seek such advice by an importer or other person who would have been entitled, under section 177.1(c), to request a ruling with respect to the transaction, while prospective. The request must be submitted to the field office in writing and in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) *Form of request by importers and others.* An importer or other person requesting that a Customs Service field office seek advice from the Headquarters Office must make such a request, in writing, to the field office having jurisdiction over the transaction in question. The request shall contain a complete statement setting forth a description of the transaction, the specific questions presented, the applicable law, and an argument for the conclusions advocated. The statement must also specify whether, to the knowledge of the person submitting the statement, the same transaction, or one identical to it, has ever been considered, or is currently being considered, by any Customs Service office. In addition, the statement should indicate at which port or ports of entry identical or substantially identical merchandise has been entered.

(4) *Review of requests by importers and others.* All requests submitted by importers and other persons under subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, will be reviewed by the field office to which they are submitted. In the event a difference of opinion exists as to the description of the transaction or as to the point or points at issue, the person submitting the request will be so advised in writing. If

agreement cannot be reached, both the statements of the person submitting the request and the field office will be forwarded to the Headquarters Office for consideration.

(5) *Refusal by Headquarters Office to furnish advice.* The Headquarters Office may refuse to consider the questions presented to it in the form of a request for internal advice whenever (i) the Headquarters Office determines that the period of time necessary to give adequate consideration to the questions presented would result in a withholding of action with respect to the transaction, or in any other situation, that is inconsistent with the sound administration of the Customs and related laws, and (ii) the questions presented can subsequently be raised by the importer or other interested party in the form of a protest filed in accordance with the provisions of Part 174 of this chapter.

(6) *Effect of advice received from the Headquarters Office.* Advice furnished by the Headquarters Office in response to a request therefor represents the official position of the Customs Service as to the application of the Customs laws to the facts of a specific transaction. If the field office believes that the advice furnished by the Headquarters Office should be reconsidered, it shall promptly request such reconsideration. Otherwise, the advice furnished by the Headquarters Office will be applied by the field office in its disposition of the Customs transaction in question.

(7) *Publication.* Whenever advice issued by the Headquarters Office is likely to affect a substantial volume of imports or transactions or is otherwise of general interest or importance, such advice will be published in the form of a ruling in the Customs Bulletin, as described in section 177.10, and will be binding on all Customs Service personnel until modified or revoked.

(T.D. 75-187)

United States Customs Service decision

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 22, 1975.

The following is a decision recently promulgated by the United States Customs Service through its Office of Regulations and Rulings.

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN MARKING

T.D. 75-187 *Semiconductor devices, including transistors, diodes and integrated circuits.*—The Customs Service has been asked to rule on the proposed multiple listing of countries of origin as a compliance with the requirements of section 304, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304), in the case of semiconductor devices which are manufactured in up to nine or more foreign countries, and comingled either before or after importation into the United States. The Customs Service has previously ruled that if these devices are large enough to be marked to indicate certain technical and commercial characteristics, they are large enough to be marked to indicate the country of origin. If the articles are not large enough to bear both markings, the requirement for country of origin marking must prevail.

Articles may be excepted from individual marking to indicate their country of origin pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1304(a)(3)(D) and section 134.32(d) of the Customs Regulations, if the marking of their containers will reasonably indicate the country of origin to the ultimate purchasers in the United States. Accordingly, if the semiconductor devices are imported in containers that are legibly and conspicuously marked to indicate the country of origin, and the Customs officers at the port of entry are satisfied that the devices will reach the ultimate purchasers in the marked containers, the devices may be excepted from individual marking to indicate the country of origin, notwithstanding they are marked with technical and commercial characteristics. The ultimate purchaser of the devices, within the meaning of 19 U.S.C. 1304(a), may be a manufacturer who uses the devices in the manufacture of new and different articles such as television sets, radios, or other electronic equipment, or a hobbyist, experimenter, or repairman who purchases the devices in their original imported condition for use in his hobby or profession.

The Customs Service has also ruled that semiconductor devices may be excepted from individual marking in appropriate cases under the provisions of section 134.34 of the Customs Regulations, if the devices are imported in bulk, and repackaged in containers in the United States that are marked to indicate the country of origin to an ultimate purchaser. In some cases these devices are imported in bulk for the purpose of further testing in the United States, and appropriate symbolization marking depending on the results of the test. The devices are then repackaged in marked containers for resale to ultimate purchasers.

The previous ruling of the Customs Service, permitting the country of origin marking to appear on the containers in which the devices are repackaged in the United States, was conditioned on a requirement that the correct country of origin of each of the transistors must appear on the package. Experience has demonstrated that this is a difficult requirement to enforce, since it is frequently common for manufacturers to commingle many devices of the same type from different countries during the testing and symbolization marking process. This requires the manufacturers to attempt to keep segregated during this process transistors made in different countries so that they can be packaged in properly marked containers, or to identify the particular country of origin of the devices by a color code or other means so that they can be placed in properly marked packages.

The Customs Service has previously ruled that when the name of the country of origin of an imported article is not known but the names of the countries, in one of which it was manufactured or produced, are known, the article (or its container) shall be marked to show the names of all the countries in which it may have originated but that the exact country of origin is unknown (T.D. 51100(4)). Accordingly, the Customs Service is of the view that when semiconductor devices made in a number of different foreign countries are commingled for a *bona fide* reason, and subsequently repackaged for sale to the ultimate purchaser, the marking requirements of 19 U.S.C. 1304 will be met if the containers are legibly and conspicuously marked to indicate that the devices were made in one or more of the countries listed on the container. This ruling will apply only where all of the commingled devices are made in foreign countries. The ruling will not be applicable if foreign devices are commingled with domestically-manufactured devices.

This ruling, permitting a multiple listing of countries of origin, will apply equally to devices that are repackaged in large containers for sale to ultimate purchasers who are manufacturers, or in smaller packages containing one or several items for sale at the retail level to hobbyists, experimenters and similar purchasers.

In order for the repackaging procedure to be acceptable, it will be necessary for the importing company to make satisfactory arrangements with the district director of Customs at the port of entry to insure that the importing company will repackage the devices in containers marked to indicate the country or countries of origin of the devices, or that the devices are to be sold by the importer to a company known and designated to Customs at the time of importation which

will repackage them in marked retail containers under a procedure approved by the district director of Customs at the port of entry. It will not be acceptable for the importer to merely instruct his distributors to inform their customers of the foreign origin of the semiconductors at the time of sale, in the event the original container is broken into in order to ship fewer than the total number in that container. (701516)

(MAR 2-05)

RAYMOND E. TURNER,
*Director, Entry Procedures
and Penalties Division.*

[Published in the Federal Register July 29, 1975 (40 FR 31816)]

(T.D. 75-188)

Cotton and manmade fiber textile products—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Macau

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 23, 1975.

There is published below the directive of July 3, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Macau. This directive cancels and supersedes that Committee's directives of December 30, 1974 (T.D. 75-19).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on July 10, 1975 (40 FR 29120), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,
Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

July 3, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive cancels and supersedes the directives issued to you on December 30, 1974 by the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, which directed you to prohibit entry of cotton and wool and man-made fiber textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in Macau and exported to the United States during the twelve-month period beginning on January 1, 1975.

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of March 3, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and Portugal, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective on July 14, 1975, and for the twelve-month period beginning on January 1, 1975 and extending through December 31, 1975, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textile products in Categories 49 and 50/51 and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 219, 221, 222, 223, 224, and 229, produced or manufactured in Macau, in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint ¹
49	30,531 dozen
50/51	58,853 dozen
219	397,753 dozen
221	73,272 dozen
222	276,584 dozen
223	124,709 dozen
224	288,077 pounds
229	158,189 dozen

¹ These levels have not been adjusted to reflect any entries made after December 31, 1974.

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton and man-made fiber textile products in the above categories, produced or manufactured in Macau, which have been exported to the United States from Macau before January 1, 1975, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during the period January 1, 1974 through December 31, 1974. In the event that the levels of restraint for that period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of March 3, 1975 between the Governments of the United States and Portugal which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and applicable group limits of the agreement, specific levels of restraint within Categories 1-64 and 200-243 may be exceeded by seven percent in any agreement year; 2) these same levels may be increased for carry-over and carryforward up to 11 percent of the applicable category limit; and 3) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems arising in the implementation of the agreement. Any appropriate adjustments under the foregoing provisions of the bilateral agreement will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the Federal Register on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Portugal and with respect to imports of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products from Macau have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-189)

Rules of the United States Customs Court

Amendments to the Rules of the United States Customs Court; effective October 1, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., July 23, 1975.

There is published for information and guidance amendments to the Rules of the United States Customs Court which will be effective October 1, 1975.

The Court Rules were heretofore published in T.D. 70-180 of August 20, 1970, and amendments were published in T.D. 70-260, T.D. 72-126, T.D. 73-193, T.D. 74-148, and T.D. 75-25.

(PRO 1-03)

G. R. DICKERSON,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

RULES OF THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Amendments to rules 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 4.1, 4.5, 4.12, 6.3, 8.1, 10.4, 12.2, 14.6, 14.7, 14.8 and changes in the Summons (CC-S1), Schedule of Protests (CC-S3) and Summons (CC-SA1) forms have been approved by the court. The amended rules, effective October 1, 1975, will read as follows (revised and new language is indicated by underlineation; "[deletion]" is inserted where the omission of words is the only change involved):

RULE 3.2

(b) Summons: Filing by Mail; Date of Filing: For purposes of commencement of an action, a summons sent by registered or certified mail properly addressed to the clerk of the court at One Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10007, with the proper postage affixed and return receipt requested, shall be deemed filed as of the date of postmark. [new paragraph]

(c) Summons: By Whom Filed: A summons in an action commenced by an individual in his own behalf may be filed by such individual, or by an attorney admitted to practice before this court. A summons in an action commenced by a corporation, partnership or other voluntary association may be filed only by an attorney admitted to practice before this court.

(d) Summons: Number of Copies:

(1) An original and 4 copies of the summons shall be filed with the clerk in an action commenced to contest denial of a protest under section 515 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 1515, as amended): *Provided*, That when the action includes, as permitted by Rule 3.3(b), protests denied at more than one port of entry, an additional copy of the summons shall be filed at the same time for each such different port of entry.

(2) An original and 5 copies of the summons shall be filed with the clerk in an action commenced to contest a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury under section 516 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 1516, as amended): *Provided*, That when the action includes entries involving more than one consignee or agent, or more than one port of entry, an additional copy of the summons shall be filed at the same time for each such different consignee or agent and for each such different port of entry.

(e) Summons: Date of Filing; Motion To Correct:

(1) The records of the clerk, including the date of filing stamped on the summons, or when sent by registered or certified mail the date of postmark, shall be final and conclusive evidence of the date on which a summons was filed unless a motion to correct the record is made and granted pursuant to subparagraph (2) of this paragraph (e).

(2) A party who contends that the effective filing date of a summons should be a date other than the date shown in the records of the clerk may seek a corrective order by motion made pursuant to Rule 4.12, and the court may, upon satisfactory proof that the records of the clerk with respect to the filing date were incorrect, order the record corrected.

[(3) deleted]

(f) Amendment: At any time in its discretion and upon such terms as it deems just, the court may allow any summons or proof of service thereof to be amended, unless it clearly appears that material prejudice would result to the substantial rights of the party against whom the summons issued. [new paragraph]

(g) Summons: Service: Upon filing of a summons it shall be signed by the clerk under the seal of the court and the clerk shall return a copy, together with a receipt for payment of the filing fee, to the person who filed the summons, and shall make service of the summons as prescribed by subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph (g).

(1) When the United States is an adverse party, the clerk shall make service of the summons; upon the Attorney General, by delivery

or by mailing a copy to the Chief, Customs Section, Department of Justice; and upon the Secretary of the Treasury, by delivery or by mailing a copy to the Assistant Chief Counsel for Customs Litigation, Bureau of Customs,* and by delivery or by mailing a copy to the district director for the customs district in which the protest was denied.

(2) When a civil action is commenced to contest a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury under section 516 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 1516, as amended), the clerk shall also deliver or mail a copy of the summons to the consignee or agent of the consignee involved in each entry which is the subject of the civil action.

(h) Documents Furnished: Upon service of the summons on the appropriate district director, he shall, in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 2632(f), as amended, forthwith transmit the following items, if they exist, to the court as part of the official record of the civil action:

- (1) consumption or other entry;
- (2) commercial invoice;
- (3) special customs invoice;
- (4) copy of protest;
- (5) copy of denial of protest in whole or in part;
- (6) importer's exhibits;
- (7) official samples;
- (8) any official laboratory reports; and
- (9) the summary sheet.

If any of the aforesaid items do not exist in the particular action, an affirmative statement to that effect shall be transmitted as part of the official record.

RULE 3.4

(a) Form and Content [of Summons]: General: * * *

(3) with respect to each entry of merchandise involved in a denied protest included in the civil action, the port of entry, the entry number, the date of entry, and the date of liquidation;

RULE 3.5

(a) Form and Content [of Summons by American Manufacturers, etc.]: General: * * *

*Any reference in the Rules of the United States Customs Court to the Bureau of Customs should be understood as a reference to the United States Customs Service.

(3) with respect to each entry of merchandise included in the civil action, the port of entry, the entry number, the date of entry, and the date of liquidation;

RULE 4.1

(e) Filing: The filing of pleadings and other papers with the court as required by these rules may be made by delivery or by mailing to the clerk of the court at One Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10007, or, at places other than New York, with his appointed deputy clerk, where such pleadings or other papers relate to an action scheduled to be tried at that place. Filing is completed upon receipt by the clerk or his appointed deputy clerk, except that a pleading or other paper, mailed to the court at New York, shall be deemed filed as of the date of postmark if sent by registered or certified mail properly addressed to the clerk of the court at the aforementioned address, with the proper postage affixed and return receipt requested.

RULE 4.5

- (a) General: The complaint in a civil action shall set forth:
- (1) a statement of plaintiff's standing in the action;
 - (2) a statement that the protest was timely filed;
 - (3) a statement, when appropriate, that all liquidated duties have been paid;
 - (4) a description of the merchandise involved;
 - (5) a specification of the contested customs decision or decisions; and
 - (6) a demand for judgment for the relief to which plaintiff deems himself entitled.

RULE 4.12

(c) Time To Respond: Except as provided in Rules 3.6(b), 14.6(e) and 14.8(e), an objection or response to a contested motion shall be filed within 10 days after service of such motion, except that an objection or response to a dispositive motion, i.e., a motion to dismiss the action, a motion for judgment on the pleadings, and a motion for summary judgment, shall be filed within 30 days after service of such motion. On a dispositive motion the moving party shall have 15 days from the date of service of the objections or response to file a reply.

(d) Briefs; Memoranda; Affidavits: Any brief, memorandum of citations, or affidavit submitted in support of any motion, or in support of any objection or response to a motion, shall be included in or attached to each copy of such motion, objection, or response. [deletion]

(e) Order To Show Cause: An order to show cause to bring on a motion may be granted only upon a clear and specific showing by affidavit of good and sufficient reasons why procedure other than by notice of motion is necessary. [new paragraph]

RULE 6.3

(a) Availability; Procedures for Use: After an answer is filed, any party may serve upon any other party written interrogatories to be answered by the party served or, if the party served is the United States or a public or private corporation or a partnership or association, by any officer or agent, who shall furnish such information as is available to the party.

The interrogatories shall be so arranged that after each separate question there shall appear a blank space reasonably calculated to enable the answering party to have his answer typed in: Provided, That an answering party who elects to have each question retyped prior to having his answer typed in, shall be permitted to do so. The answers are to be signed by the person making them, and the objections signed by the attorney making them. The party upon whom the interrogatories have been served shall serve a copy of the answers and objections within a period designated by the party submitting the interrogatories, not less than 60 days after the service thereof or within such shorter or longer time as the court may allow. The party submitting the interrogatories may move for an order under Rule 6.5 with respect to any objection to or other failure to answer an interrogatory.

RULE 8.1

(a) General Requirements: An action may be submitted at any time without brief or complaint or formal amendment of any prior pleading by filing with the clerk of the court a submission on agreed statement of facts, signed by the parties or their attorneys, together with a proposed decision and judgment. Within 5 days after a proposed submission on agreed statement of facts is filed with the office of the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, Department of Justice, the plaintiff shall advise the court in writing as to the date of such filing.

RULE 10.4

(a) Form and Admissibility: In all trials the testimony of witnesses shall be taken orally in open court, unless otherwise provided by statute or by these rules. All evidence shall be admitted which is admissible under the statutes of the United States, or under the rules of evidence applicable in the courts of the United States [deletion].

In any trial, the statute or rule which favors the reception of the evidence governs, and the evidence shall be presented according to the most convenient method prescribed in any of the statutes or rules to which reference is herein made. The competency of a witness to testify shall be determined in like manner.

RULE 12.2

(b) Mistakes; Inadvertence; Excusable Neglect: On motion and upon such terms as are just, the court may relieve a party or his legal representative from a final judgment, order, or proceeding for mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect. [new paragraph]

(c) Harmless Error: No error in either the admission or the exclusion of evidence and no error or defect in any ruling or order or in anything done or omitted by the court or by any of the parties is ground for granting a new trial or for vacating, modifying, or otherwise disturbing a judgment or order, unless refusal to take such action appears to the court inconsistent with substantial justice. At every stage of the proceeding, the court shall disregard any error or defect which does not affect the substantial rights of the parties.

RULE 14.6

(c) Dismissal for Lack of Prosecution: An action which is not removed from the reserve file within a period of 2 years shall be dismissed for lack of prosecution, and unless the plaintiff has pending a motion for extension of time, the clerk shall enter an order of dismissal without further direction of the court. The applicable 2-year period shall begin to run from the last day of the month in which the action is commenced, and shall end on the last day of the 24th month thereafter.

(e) Motion for Extension of Time: For good cause shown, the court may, upon motion, order an extension of the time, beyond the applicable 2-year period, within which an action may remain in the reserve file. Any motion for extension of time shall be filed with the clerk prior to the expiration of the period of time. An objection or response thereto shall be filed within 5 days after service of such motion. No order of dismissal shall be entered under Rule 14.6(c) until the court has acted on the motion. If the motion for extension of time is denied and less than 10 days remain, or the time has expired, for removing such actions from the reserve file pursuant to paragraph (b) of this rule, then the action shall continue to remain in the reserve file for 10 days after the court enters the order denying the extension of time.

RULE 14.7

(a) **Suspension of Actions:** An action may be suspended pending the final determination of another action (hereinafter referred to as a test case) if it involves an issue of fact or a question of law which is the same as the issue of fact or question of law involved in such test case. A party to any action who desires to have any action considered as a test case may, after issue has been joined in the test case, serve and file a motion stating the reasons therefor. At the time that a plaintiff serves and files a complaint in an action pursuant to Rule 4.4 it may serve and file a single motion (1) to have said action designated a test case and (2) to suspend actions thereunder, stating the reasons therefor: *Provided*, That the defendant shall file its objection or response to such a motion within 15 days after it has filed its answer to the complaint pursuant to Rule 4.7. For purposes of this rule, an action may be considered as a test case when an order to that effect is issued by the court after a motion has been served and filed pursuant to this rule or after trial has been commenced or the action submitted to the court for decision. The trial of an action commences when, in open court, the first witness is sworn or evidence is admitted.

(e) **Effect of Suspension:** An order suspending an action shall stay all further proceedings and filing of papers therein, unless the court directs otherwise. [new paragraph]

(f) **Removal from Suspension:** A suspended action may be removed from suspension by filing (1) a complaint, (2) notice of trial after issue is joined, or (3) submission of the action to the court for decision upon an agreed statement of facts. Upon motion of a party for removal from suspension for the purpose of moving the action toward a final disposition by trial or otherwise, the court may order the removal upon such terms and within such time as it may direct. [new paragraph]

RULE 14.8

(a) **Transfer to Suspension Disposition File:** When an action is finally determined, dismissed or discontinued, any actions [deletion] suspended thereunder, including actions in which complaints or complaints and answers were filed prior to suspension, shall be transferred to a suspension disposition file.

(b) **Removal from Suspension Disposition File:** An action may be removed from a suspension disposition file upon: (1) the filing of a motion for removal; or (2) the filing of a complaint or answer subsequent to suspension pursuant to Rule 4.4; or (3) the granting of a motion for consolidation pursuant to Rule 10.3 or for suspension under another action pursuant to Rule 14.7(b); or (4) submission of

the action to the court for decision upon an agreed statement of facts pursuant to Rule 8.1 or upon the filing of a dispositive motion; or (5) the filing of a notice of trial pursuant to Rule 9.1. Such motion for removal shall be made solely for the purpose of moving the action toward a final disposition by trial or otherwise, upon such terms and within such time as the court may direct. The motion shall specify the further proceedings desired to be taken and shall be submitted together with a proposed order specifying such further proceedings. A motion for removal or any other motion made pursuant to this paragraph shall be filed no later than 15 days prior to the expiration of the time within which the action may remain in the suspension disposition file. An objection or response to a motion for removal shall be filed within 10 days after service of the motion. An objection or response to a dispositive motion shall be filed within 30 days. No order of dismissal shall be entered under Rule 14.8(c) until the court has acted upon the motion made pursuant to this paragraph. If the motion is denied and less than 10 days remain, or the time has expired, for removing the action from the suspension disposition file, then the action shall continue to remain in the suspension disposition file for 10 days after the court enters the order denying the motion.

(c) Dismissal for Lack of Prosecution: An action which is not removed from the suspension disposition file within a fixed period of time shall be dismissed for lack of prosecution, and unless the plaintiff has pending a motion for extension of time, the clerk shall enter an order of dismissal without further direction of the court. The period of time, not to exceed 18 months, within which an action may remain in the suspension disposition file shall be fixed by the judge to whom the action has been assigned, or by the judge who decided the action under which the actions transferred to the suspension disposition file were suspended.

(e) Motion for Extension of Time: For good cause shown, the court may, upon motion, order an extension of time beyond the applicable fixed period of time within which an action may remain in the suspension disposition file. A motion for extension of time shall be filed with the clerk prior to the expiration of the period of time. An objection or response thereto shall be filed within 5 days after service of such motion. No order of dismissal shall be entered under Rule 14.8(c) until the court has acted on the motion. If the motion for extension of time is denied and less than 10 days remain, or the time has expired, for removing said actions from the suspension disposition file pursuant to paragraph (b) of this rule, then the action shall continue to remain in the suspension disposition file for 10 days after the court enters the order denying the extension of time.

FORMS

Summons (CC-S1): After each of the two "Date of Entry" columns add a new column headed "Date of Liquidation".

Schedule of Protests (CC-S3): Add a new last column headed "Date of Liquidation".

Summons (CC-SA1): After "Date of Entry" column add a new column headed "Date of Liquidation".

(T.D. 75-190)

Regional Commissioners of Customs

Delegation of authority

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 23, 1975.

Pursuant to T.D. 73-169, Regional Commissioners of Customs were designated as contracting officers with certain limited authority which could not be redelegated. To insure efficient administration of the Customs Service, it has been determined that Regional Commissioners should be granted broader authority and should be authorized to redelegate such authority.

1. By virtue of the authority vested in me by Customs Delegation Order No. 46 (T.D. 73-163, 38 FR 15857), I hereby designate the Regional Commissioners of Customs as contracting officers with authority to enter into and administer contracts for the procurement of personal property and nonpersonal services (including construction), not in excess of \$100,000 and for the lease of real property.

2. This delegation is subject to the requirements and limitations of Treasury Department Order No. 208 (Revision 3), dated May 7, 1975 (40 FR 20959), and Customs Delegation Order No. 46 dated June 12, 1973 (T.D. 73-163, 38 FR 15857), and shall be exercised in accordance with the requirements and limitations of title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C., ch. 4), as well as the applicable Federal Procurement Regulations, 41 CFR, chapters 1 and 10, and the applicable provisions of the "Customs Accounting Manual."

3. Subject to the requirements and limitations of paragraph 2 above, the authority herein delegated may be redelegated by Regional Commissioners to other officers of the Customs Service under their supervision in such manner as they shall direct.

4. Any action heretofore taken by the Regional Commissioners of Customs which involved the exercise of authority hereby granted is affirmed and ratified.

5. This order supersedes the delegation of authority issued June 18, 1973 (T.D. 73-169, 38 FR 16788).

(FAC-8)

JOHN A. HURLEY,
Assistant Commissioner,
Office of Administration.

[Published in the Federal Register August 1, 1975 (40 FR 32361)]

(T.D. 75-191)

Chief, Facilities Service Branch et al.

Revocation of authority

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 23, 1975.

Pursuant to T.D. 73-168, the Chief, Facilities Services Branch, Facilities Management Division, Office of Administration, the Senior Contracting Officer, Facilities Management Division, Office of Administration, and the Head, Purchases and Property Section, Facilities Services Branch, Facilities Management Division, Office of Administration, were designated as contracting officers to enter into certain contracts.

A reorganization of the Office of Administration requires that these designations be rescinded and new designations be made. Pursuant to Customs Delegation Order No. 46 (T.D. 73-163, 38 FR 15857), designation of contracting officers shall be accomplished in accordance with Treasury Department Order No. 208 (Revision 3), dated May 7, 1975 (40 FR 20959) by execution of Treasury Form 4014, Certificate of Appointment as Contracting Officer for the United States of America.

(FAC-8)

JOHN A. HURLEY,
Assistant Commissioner,
Office of Administration.

[Published in the Federal Register August 1, 1975 (40 FR 32361)]

(T.D. 75-192)

Customs Delegation Order No. 46; Amendment 1

Customs Delegation Order No. 46, relating to Designation of Contracting Officers, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., July 23, 1975.

Customs Delegation Order No. 46 (T.D. 73-163, 38 FR 15857) designated the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Administration, U.S. Customs Service, and the Director, Facilities Management Division, Office of Administration, U.S. Customs Service, as contracting officers to enter into certain contracts.

In order to reflect the recent reorganization in the Office of Administration, Customs Delegation Order No. 46 is amended by substituting for Director, Facilities Management Division, Office of Administration, the new title, Director, Logistics Management Division, Office of Administration.

(FAC-8)

G. R. DICKERSON,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register August 1, 1975 (40 FR 32361)]

(T.D. 75-193)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., July 17, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of

Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

July 7, 1975	\$0. 2015
July 8, 1975	. 2012
July 9, 1975	. 2012
July 10, 1975	. 2007
July 11, 1975	. 2007

Iran rial:

July 7-11, 1975	\$0. 0150
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Philippines peso:

July 7, 1975	\$0. 1425
July 8, 1975	. 1425
July 9, 1975	. 1425
July 10, 1975	. 1425
July 11, 1975	. 1420

Singapore dollar:

July 7, 1975	\$0. 4310
July 8, 1975	. 4289
July 9, 1975	. 4297
July 10, 1975	. 4281
July 11, 1975	. 4254

Thailand baht (tical):

July 7-11, 1975	\$0. 0495
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(LIQ-3-O-D:T)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-194)

Special classes of merchandise—Customs Regulations amended

Sections 12.1(b) and 12.3, Customs Regulations amended; section 12.2, deleted; sections 12.110 through 12.117, added

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 12—SPECIAL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE

On June 28, 1974, a notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the Federal Register (39 FR 24018) which proposed to amend Part 12 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 12) to set forth regulations for the control of imported pesticides and devices. It was also proposed to make certain other conforming changes in Part 12 of the Customs Regulations to reflect the inclusion of the proposed regulations in that part.

After consideration of all the comments received, it has been determined that, with two exceptions, the amendments should be adopted as set forth in the notice of proposed rulemaking. Proposed section 12.113 has been changed to provide that the Notice of Arrival completed by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and indicating Customs action to be taken with respect to a shipment shall be presented to the district director of Customs at the port of entry rather than at the port of arrival. In addition, proposed section 12.117(b), has been rewritten to provide that the consignee of a shipment of pesticides and devices which has been found to be in violation of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, shall be notified promptly by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency of the nature of the violation and be given a reasonable time, not to exceed 20 days, to submit written material or, at his option, to appear before the Administrator and introduce testimony, to show cause why the shipment should not be destroyed or refused entry.

The proposed amendments, including these changes, are adopted as set forth below.

Effective date. These amendments shall become effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved July 24, 1975.

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register August 1, 1975 (40 FR 32321)]

PART 12—SPECIAL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE

Paragraph (b) of section 12.1 is amended to read as follows:

§ 12.1 Cooperation with certain agencies; joint regulations.

(b) *Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.* The incorporation of pesticides and devices is governed by section 17(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 136o(c)), and regulations issued under the authority of section 17(e) of that Act (7 U.S.C. 136o(e)) by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, as set forth below (section 12.110 *et seq.*).

Part 12 of the Customs Regulations is amended by deleting section 12.2.

§ 12.2 [Deleted]

Section 12.3 is amended to read as follows:

§ 12.3 Release under bond.

No food, drug, device, cosmetic, pesticide, hazardous substance, or dangerous caustic or corrosive substance, the subject of section 12.1 shall be released except in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable thereto. Where any such merchandise is to be released under bond pursuant to regulations applicable thereto, a bond on Customs Form 7551, 7553, or 7595, containing a condition for the return of the merchandise, or any part thereof, to Customs

custody upon demand, of the district director of Customs, shall be required.

Part 12 of the Customs Regulations is amended by adding sections 12.110-12.117 under the center heading "Pesticides and Devices".

PESTICIDES AND DEVICES

12.110 Definitions.

12.111 Registration.

12.112 Notice of arrival of pesticides and devices.

12.113 Arrival of shipment.

12.114 Release or refusal of delivery.

12.115 Release under bond.

12.116 Samples.

12.117 Procedure after examination.

AUTHORITY: R.S. 251, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 66; sec. 17(e), Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended by the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972; Pub. L. 92-516 (7 U.S.C. 136o(e)).

PESTICIDES AND DEVICES

§ 12.110 Definitions.

Except as otherwise provided below, the terms used in sections 12.111 through 12.117 shall have the meanings set forth for those terms in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*), hereinafter referred to as "the Act." The term "Administrator" shall mean the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

§ 12.111 Registration.

All imported pesticides are required to be registered under the provisions of section 3 of the Act, and under the regulations (40 CFR 162.10) promulgated thereunder by the Administrator before being permitted entry into the United States. Devices, although not required to be registered, must not bear any statement, design, or graphic representation that is false or misleading in any particular.

§ 12.112 Notice of Arrival of Pesticides and Devices.

(a) *General.* An importer desiring to import pesticides or devices into the United States shall submit to the Administrator a Notice of Arrival of Pesticides and Devices (Environmental Protection Agency Form 3540-1), hereinafter referred to as a Notice of Arrival, prior to the arrival of the shipment in the United States. The

Administrator shall complete the Notice of Arrival, indicating the disposition to be made of the shipment of pesticides or devices upon its arrival in the United States, and shall return the completed Notice of Arrival to the importer or his agent.

(b) *Chemicals imported for use other than as pesticides.* Chemicals which can be used as pesticides but which are not imported for such use and are not shown on the Abbreviated List of Pesticides compiled by the Environmental Protection Agency, may be entered without the submission of the Notice of Arrival.

§ 12.113 Arrival of shipment.

(a) *Notice of Arrival presented.* Upon the arrival of a shipment of pesticides or devices, the importer or his agent shall present to the district director of Customs at the port of entry the Notice of Arrival completed by the Administrator and indicating the Customs action to be taken with respect to the shipment. The district director shall compare entry documents for the shipment of pesticides or devices with the Notice of Arrival and notify the Administrator of any discrepancies.

(b) *Notice of Arrival not presented.* When a shipment of pesticides or devices arrives in the United States without the presentation by the importer or his agent of the Notice of Arrival completed by the Administrator, the shipment shall be detained by the district director at the importer's risk and expense until the completed Notice of Arrival is presented or until other disposition is ordered by the Administrator, but not to exceed a period of 30 days, or such extended period, not in excess of 30 additional days, as the district director for good cause may specially authorize. An application of the importer or his agent requesting an extension of the initial 30-day period shall be filed with the district director at the port of entry.

(c) *Disposition of pesticides or devices remaining under detention.* A shipment that remains detained or undisposed of due to failure of presentment of a completed Notice of Arrival or nonreceipt of an order of the Administrator as to its disposition shall be treated as a prohibited importation. The district director shall cause the destruction of any such shipment not exported by the consignee within 90 days after the expiration of the detention period specified or authorized pursuant to section 12.113(b).

§ 12.114 Release or refusal of delivery.

If the completed Notice of Arrival directs the district director of Customs to release the shipment of pesticides or devices, the ship-

ment shall be released to the consignee. If the completed Notice of Arrival directs the district director to refuse delivery of the shipment, the shipment shall be refused delivery and treated as a prohibited importation. The district director shall cause the destruction of any shipment refused delivery and not exported by the consignee within 90 days after notice of such refusal of delivery.

§ 12.115 Release under bond.

If the completed Notice of Arrival so directs, a shipment of pesticides or devices shall be detained at the importer's expense by the district director of Customs pending an examination by the Administrator to determine whether the shipment complies with the requirements of the Act. However, a shipment detained for examination may be released to the consignee prior to a determination by the Administrator provided a bond is furnished on Customs Form 7551, 7553, or 7595 for the return of the merchandise to Customs custody. The bond shall be in the amount required under section 113.14 of this chapter. When a shipment of pesticides or devices is released to the consignee under bond, the shipment shall not be used or otherwise disposed of until the determination is made by the Administrator.

§ 12.116 Samples.

Upon the request of the Administrator, either on the completed Notice of Arrival or otherwise, the district director of Customs shall deliver to the Administrator samples of the imported pesticides or devices, together with all accompanying labels, circulars and advertising matter pertaining to such merchandise. The district director shall notify the consignee, in writing, that the samples of imported pesticides or devices, together with all accompanying labels circulars and advertising matter pertaining to such merchandise have been delivered to the Administrator.

§ 12.117 Procedure after examination.

(a) *Merchandise complying with the Act.* If, upon examination or analysis of a sample from a shipment of pesticides or devices, the sample is found to be in compliance with the Act, the Administrator shall notify the district director of Customs that the shipment may be released to the consignee.

(b) *Merchandise not complying with the Act.* If, upon examination or analysis of a sample from a shipment of pesticides or devices, the sample is found to be in violation of the Act, the consignee shall be notified promptly by the Administrator of the nature of the violation and be given a reasonable time, not to exceed 20

days, to submit written material or, at his option, to appear before the Administrator and introduce testimony, to show cause why the shipment should not be destroyed or refused entry. If, after consideration of all the evidence presented, it is still the opinion of the Administrator that the merchandise is in violation of the Act, the Administrator shall notify the district director of this opinion and the district director shall either

(1) refuse delivery to the consignee, or (2) if the shipment has been released to the consignee under bond, demand redelivery of the shipment under the terms of the bond. If the merchandise is not redelivered within 30 days after the date of demand by the district director, the district director shall assess liquidated damages in the full amount of the bond. The district director shall cause the destruction of any merchandise refused delivery to the consignee, or redelivered by the consignee pursuant to a demand therefor, and not exported by the consignee within 90 days after notice of such refusal of delivery or within 90 days after such redelivery, as applicable. (R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

NOTICE

No decision will be issued as (T.D. 75-195).

(75-196)

Bonds

Approval of consolidated aircraft bond (air carrier blanket bond) Customs Form 7605

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 29, 1975.

The following consolidated aircraft bond has been approved as shown below:

Name of Principal and Surety	Date Term Commences	Date of Approval	Filed with Area Director of Customs, Amount
Iran National Airlines Corporation, 345 Park Avenue, New York, New York, American Home Assurance	April 17, 1975	April 28, 1975	J. F. K. Airport \$100,000

The foregoing principal has not been designated as a carrier of bonded merchandise.

(BON-3-01)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(75-197)

Bonds

Approval of consolidated aircraft bond (air carrier blanket bond) Customs Form 7605

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., July 29, 1975.

The following consolidated aircraft bond has been approved as shown below:

Name of Principal and Surety	Date Term Commences	Date of Approval	Filed with Area Director of Customs, Amount
Overseas National Airways, Inc., 14739 175th, Jamaica, New York, Commercial Union Insurance Company	January 26, 1975	March 31, 1975	J.F.K. Airport \$100,000

The foregoing principal has been designated as a carrier of bonded merchandise.

(BON-3-01)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-198)

Vessels in foreign and domestic trades—Customs Regulations amended

Exemption from entry and clearance requirements and Customs charges for yachts of the British Virgin Islands; section 4.94(b), Customs Regulations, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 4—VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

The Department of State provided information to the Department of the Treasury on April 9, 1975, that yachts of the United States are permitted to cruise in the territorial waters of the British Virgin Islands, a Caribbean entity under British jurisdiction, without charges for entering or clearance, dues, duty per ton, tonnage taxes, or charges for cruising licenses.

Pursuant to section 5 of the Act of May 28, 1908, as amended (section 5, 35 Stat. 425, as amended; 46 U.S.C. 104), following a finding by the Secretary of the Treasury that a foreign nation has granted the above-described exemptions to yachts of the United States, the Commissioner of Customs may issue cruising licenses to yachts of that nation.

It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that yachts of the United States are granted the above-described reciprocal privileges by the British Virgin Islands. Therefore, corresponding privileges are accorded to yachts of the British Virgin Islands effective as of the date of such notification.

Accordingly, section 4.94(b) of the Customs Regulations is amended by amending the parenthetical material after "Great Britain" in the list of countries granting the previously-described reciprocal privileges to yachts of the United States to read "(including Turks and Caicos Islands, St. Vincent (including the territorial waters of the Northern Grenadine Islands), the Cayman Islands, the St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla Islands, and the British Virgin Islands)".

(Sec. 3, 23 Stat. 119, as amended, sec. 5, 35 Stat. 425, as amended (5 U.S.C. 301, 46 U.S.C. 3, 104))

There is statutory authority for this exemption after a finding has been made that such reciprocity exists. Therefore, good cause exists for dispensing with notice and public procedure thereon as unnecessary, and good cause is found for the amendment to become effective at the earliest date possible under 5 U.S.C. 553. (095322)

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved July 24, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register August 4, 1975 (40 FR 32742)]

(T.D. 75-199)

United States Customs Service decision

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 29, 1975.

The following is a decision recently promulgated by the United States Customs Service through its Office of Regulations and Rulings.

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN MARKING

T.D. 75-199 *Unmachined castings for hose couplings*.—The Customs Service has been asked to review the ruling issued by its letter dated May 18, 1970 (363.2), and abstracted as T.D. 70-143(2), regarding the country of origin marking of certain hose couplings of malleable iron imported as unmachined castings, and processed into finished hose couplings in the United States.

The hose couplings are described as two lug universal hose couplings or universal air couplings. They are imported as unmachined castings, and processed after importation by being machined at the end where the two coupling lugs appear, drilled with two safety pin holes at the

same end, threaded with internal threads at the opposite end, cadmium plated, and assembled with a rubber gasket to provide a tight seal when two couplings are joined together.

The Customs Service ruled in its letter of May 18, 1970 (363.2) that the processing of the unmachined castings would not result in the manufacture of a new and different article, or such a substantial transformation of the imported castings as to render the processor the "ultimate purchaser" of the castings, within the meaning of 19 U.S.C. 1304(a).

Subsequently, the United States Customs Court issued its decision in the case of *Midwood Industries, Inc. v. United States*, 64 Cust. Ct. 499, C.D. 4026 (1970), holding that the processor in the United States was the "ultimate purchaser," for the purposes of 19 U.S.C. 1304(a) of certain steel forgings which were processed after importation into finished welding fittings and flanges.

The Customs Service is of the opinion that the principle of the decision in the case of *Midwood Industries, Inc. v. United States* is applicable to the unmachined hose coupling castings in question. Although the castings are made as close to the dimensions of ultimate finished form as possible, they must be further processed by the substantial manufacturing operations described above in order to transform them into goods which are of use to the final consumer.

Accordingly, the "ultimate purchaser" of the unmachined castings is deemed to be the processor who transforms them into finished hose couplings. Headquarters letter dated May 18, 1970 (ORR Ruling 680-70, August 31, 1970) and T.D. 70-143(2) are hereby superseded. (704822)

(MAR-2-05)

[Published in the Federal Register August 4, 1975 (40 FR 32765)]

(T.D. 75-200)

Cotton and manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Malaysia

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 31, 1975.**

There is published below the directive of July 14, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton and manmade fiber textile

products in certain categories manufactured or produced in Malaysia.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on July 21, 1975 (40 FR 30521), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

R. N. MARRA,

Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

July 14, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of January 8 and May 16, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and Malaysia, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective on July 21, 1975, and for the twelve-month period beginning on January 1, 1975 and extending through December 31, 1975, entry into the United States for consumption of cotton textile products in Categories 9/10, 18/19, 22/23, 26, 39, 45/46/47, 49, 50/51 and 60 and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 229 and 234/235 in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint ¹
9/10	1,400,000 square yards
18/19	2,300,000 square yards
22/23	2,400,000 square yards
26	5,500,000 square yards
39	400,000 dozen pairs
45/46/47	4,200,000 square yards equivalent
49	24,615 dozens
50/51	62,000 dozens (of which not more than 38,750 dozen may be in either Category 50 or in Category 51)
60	40,007 dozen
229	24,597 dozen
234/235	2,600,000 square yards

¹These levels have not been adjusted to reflect any entries made after December 31, 1974.

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton textile products in Categories 45, 46, 49, 50, 51 and 60, produced or manufactured in Malaysia and exported to the United States during the twelve-month period beginning on September 1, 1973 and extending through August 31, 1974, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during that period. In the event the levels of restraint established for that twelve-month period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

Cotton textile products in Categories 9/10, 18/19, 22/23, 26, 39, and 47 and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 229 and 234/235, produced or manufactured in Malaysia and exported to the United States before January 1, 1975, shall not be subject to his directive.

Cotton textile products in Categories 9/10, 18/19, 22/23, 26, 39, and 47 and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 229 and 234/235, which have been released from the custody of the U.S. Customs Service under the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1448(b) before the effective date of this directive shall not be denied entry under this directive.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of January 8 and May 16, 1975 between the Governments of the United States and Malaysia which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and applicable group limits, specific levels of restraint within Categories 1-38, 64, 200-213 and 241-243 may be exceeded by ten percent in any agreement year, and in Categories 39-63 and 214-240, by seven percent; 2) these levels may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to 11 percent of the applicable category limit; and 3) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems arising in the implementation of the agreement. Appropriate adjustments under the foregoing provisions of the bilateral agreement will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the Federal Register on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Malaysia and with respect to imports of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textiles from Malaysia have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such

actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-201)

Air commerce regulations—Customs Regulations amended

Part 6, Customs Regulations, amended by adding a new section 6.14 and by amending section 6.2 to set forth special reporting and landing requirements for private aircraft arriving from certain areas south of the United States

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 6—AIR COMMERCE REGULATIONS

On March 28, 1975, a notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 14087) which proposed to amend Part 6 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 6) by amending paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 6.2 and by adding a new section 6.14 to set forth special reporting requirements and control procedures for private aircraft arriving from certain areas south of the United States. Specifically, the amendments will require commanders of private aircraft proceeding to the United States from a foreign place in the Western Hemisphere south of 33 degrees north latitude, and crossing into the United States over a point on the United States border between 95 and 120 degrees west longitude, to communicate to Customs, not less than 15 minutes prior to crossing the border, their intention of landing and the intended point and time of border crossing. The amendments will require all such aircraft, unless exempted,

to land at one of the 13 specially-designated airports in the immediate proximity of the border between the United States and Mexico.

Interested persons were given 30 days from the date of publication of the notice to submit relevant written data, views, or arguments regarding the proposal. After consideration of all comments received, it has been determined that the proposed amendments should be adopted as set forth in the notice except for the following two changes:

1. Section 6.14(a)(5) is changed to read "Place of last departure (foreign);".

2. Subparagraphs (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of section 6.14(d) are renumbered (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7), respectively, and a new subparagraph (2) is added to read: "(2) Identity of aircraft (make and model number)".

The proposed amendments, modified to include these changes, are adopted as set forth below.

Effective date. These amendments shall become effective 30 days after publication.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved July 16, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register August 7, 1975 (40 FR 33203)]

PART 6-AIR COMMERCE REGULATIONS

Paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 6.2 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 6.2 (a) and (b)) are amended to read as follows:

§ 6.2 Landing requirements.

(a) *Place of landing.* * * *. The first landing shall be at an international airport unless permission to land elsewhere shall first be granted, except that such permission is not required for an emergency or forced landing or with respect to the procedure prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, relating to private aircraft arriving from south of the United States. * * *

(b) *Advance notice of arrival.*

(1) *Applicability.* All aircraft, except as provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, before coming into any area

from any place outside the United States, for security reasons, and in order to avoid the penalties provided for in section 6.11, shall furnish a timely notice of intended arrival, either by or at the request of the commander of the aircraft, through the Federal Aviation Administration flight notification procedures or directly to the district director or other Customs officer in charge at the nearest intended place of first landing in such area. That officer shall notify the officers in charge of the other Government services. In the case of private aircraft passing through the zone referred to in paragraph (a) of section 6.14 and crossing into the United States within that zone, advance notice shall be furnished in accordance with the procedure prescribed in section 6.14.

(2) *Furnishing advance notice.* When, by reason such as departure from a remote place, dependable facilities for giving notice are not available, a landing shall be made at a place where the necessary facilities do exist before coming into any area from any place outside the United States. However, radio equipment of the plane may be used if this will result in the giving of adequate and timely notice.

(3) *Exception for scheduled airline to the requirement of giving advance notice.* Advance notice shall not be required in the case of aircraft of a scheduled airline arriving in accordance with a regular schedule filed with the district director for the district in which the place of first landing is situated.

(4) *Contents of advance notice.* The advance notice of arrival shall specify the following:

- (i) Type of aircraft and registration marks;
- (ii) Name of aircraft commander;
- (iii) Place of last departure;
- (iv) International airport of intended landing or other place at which landing has been authorized by Customs;
- (v) Number of alien passengers;
- (vi) Number of citizen passengers; and
- (vii) Estimated time of arrival.

(5) *Timeliness of advance notice.* The advance notice must be received by Customs in sufficient time to enable the officers designated to inspect the aircraft to reach the international airport or such other place of first landing prior to the arrival of the aircraft, except as provided in section 6.14.

(6) *Responsibility of aircraft commander upon landing.* If, upon landing in any area the aircraft commander finds that United States Government inspection officers have not arrived, the commander shall hold the aircraft and any merchandise, including

baggage, thereon intact and keep the passengers and crewmembers in a segregated place until the inspection officers arrive.

Part 6 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 6) is amended by adding a new section 6.14 to read as follows:

§ 6.14 Private aircraft arriving from areas south of the United States.

(a) *Advance report of penetration of United States airspace.* All private aircraft arriving in the United States from a foreign place in the Western Hemisphere south of 33 degrees north latitude which cross into the United States over a point on the United States border between 95 and 120 degrees west longitude shall furnish a notice of intended arrival to the Customs Service, either by or at the request of the commander of the aircraft, not less than 15 minutes prior to crossing the border. The notice shall be furnished through the Federal Aviation Administration flight notification procedures or directly to the district director or other Customs officer at the nearest intended place of first landing in the United States. The notice shall include the following:

- (1) Aircraft registration number;
- (2) Name of aircraft commander;
- (3) Number of United States citizen passengers;
- (4) Number of alien passengers;
- (5) Place of last departure (foreign);
- (6) Estimated time and location of crossing United States border;
- (7) Name of intended United States airport of first landing (one of the designated airports listed in paragraph (e) of this section, unless an exception has been granted); and
- (8) Estimated time of arrival.

(b) *Landing requirement.* Private aircraft required to furnish a notice of intended arrival in compliance with paragraph (a) of this section shall land for Customs processing at one of the airports listed in paragraph (e) of this section unless exempted from this requirement in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) *Private aircraft defined.* For the purpose of this section, "private aircraft" means any aircraft other than an aircraft engaged in the transportation of passengers or cargo or both for hire.

(d) *Exemption from the landing requirement.* The owner or aircraft commander of a private aircraft required to furnish a notice of intended arrival in compliance with paragraph (a) of this section may request an exemption from the landing requirement specified

in paragraph (b) of this section. The request shall be submitted to the Customs officer in charge of the airport of first landing at which Customs processing is desired and shall be submitted at least 30 days prior to the anticipated first arrival if the request is for an exemption covering a number of flights over a period of 1 year, or at least 15 days prior to the anticipated arrival if the request is for a single flight. The request shall include the following information:

- (1) Aircraft registration number;
 - (2) Identity of aircraft (make and model number);
 - (3) Names and addresses of owners of the aircraft;
 - (4) Names and addresses of all crewmembers;
 - (5) Names of usual or potential passengers to the extent possible;
 - (6) Name of anticipated airport of first landing in the United States; and
 - (7) Place or places from which the flight(s) will originate.
- (e) *Designated airports.*

<i>Location</i>	<i>Name</i>
Brownsville, Texas	Brownsville International Airport
Calexico, California	Calexico International Airport
Del Rio, Texas	Del Rio International Airport
Douglas, Arizona	Bisbee-Douglas International Airport
Eagle Pass, Texas	Eagle Pass Airport
El Paso, Texas	El Paso International Airport
Laredo, Texas	Laredo International Airport
McAllen, Texas	Miller International Airport
Nogales, Arizona	Nogales International Airport
San Diego, California	Brown Field
San Diego, California	San Diego International Airport (Lindbergh Field)
Tucson, Arizona	Tucson International Airport
Yuma, Arizona	Yuma International Airport

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, sec. 1109, 72 Stat. 799, as amended (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624, 49 U.S.C. 1509))

(T.D. 75-202)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., July 25, 1975.**

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to selection 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

July 14, 1975-----	\$0. 2005
July 15, 1975-----	. 2005
July 16, 1975-----	. 2000
July 17, 1975-----	. 1999
July 18, 1975-----	. 1991

Iran rial:

July 14-18, 1975-----	\$0. 0150
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Philippines peso:

July 14, 1975-----	\$0. 1420
July 15, 1975-----	. 1420
July 16, 1975-----	. 1400
July 17, 1975-----	. 1400
July 18, 1975-----	. 1304

Singapore dollar:

July 14, 1975-----	\$0. 4224
July 15, 1975-----	. 4193
July 16, 1975-----	. 4153
July 17, 1975-----	. 4154
July 18, 1975-----	. 4107

Thailand baht (tical):

July 14-18, 1975-----	\$0. 0495
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

**R. N. MARRA,
Director,**

Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-203)

Reimbursable services—Excess cost of preclearance operations

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C. August 11, 1975:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 24.18(d), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 24.18(d)), the biweekly reimbursable excess costs for each preclearance installation are determined to be as set forth below and will be effective with the pay period beginning August 17, 1975.

<i>Installation</i>	<i>Biweekly excess cost</i>
Montreal, Canada	\$9,473.00
Toronto, Canada	14,862.00
Kindley Field, Bermuda	5,034.00
Nassau, Bahama Islands	10,965.00
Vancouver, Canada	1,981.00
Winnipeg, Canada	735.00

(FIS-9-05)

KENNETH L. WILSON for
JOHN A. HURLEY,
Assistant Commissioner,
Administration.

[Published in the Federal Register August 15, 1975 (40 FR 34423)]

(T.D. 75-204)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., July 28, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified the following rates of exchange which varied by 5 per centum or more, from the quarterly rate published in Treasury Decision 75-176 for the following countries. Therefore, as to entries covering merchandise

exported on the dates listed, whenever it is necessary for Customs purposes to convert such currency into currency of the United States conversion shall be at the following daily rates:

Austria schilling:

July 17, 1975----- \$0. 0568

July 18, 1975----- . 0566

Germany deutsche mark:

July 17, 1975----- \$0. 4016

July 18, 1975----- . 4003

Malaysia dollar:

July 18, 1975----- \$0. 4097

Norway krone:

July 17, 1975----- \$0. 1907

July 18, 1975----- . 1907

Sweden krona:

July 17, 1975----- \$0. 2402

July 18, 1975----- . 2397

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN

Acting Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register August 15, 1975 (40 FR 34423)]

(T.D. 75-205)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., August 5, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the informa-

tion and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

July 21, 1975	\$0.1985
July 22, 1975	.1986
July 23, 1975	.1986
July 24, 1975	.1983
July 25, 1975	.1980

Iran rial:

July 21, 1975	\$0.0150
July 22, 1975	.0150
July 23, 1975	.0150
July 24, 1975	.0150
July 25, 1975	.0149

Philippines peso:

July 21, 1975	\$0.1304
July 22, 1975	.1322
July 23, 1975	.1322
July 24, 1975	.1325
July 25, 1975	.1330

Singapore dollar:

July 21, 1975	\$0.4074
July 22, 1975	.4039
July 23, 1975	.4022
July 24, 1975	.4010
July 25, 1975	.4015

Thailand baht (tical):

July 21, 1975	\$0.0500
July 22, 1975	.0500
July 23, 1975	.0500
July 24, 1975	.0500
July 25, 1975	.0495

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-206)

Tonnage tax and light money—Customs Regulations amended

Section 4.21, Customs Regulations, setting forth exemptions from the payment of tonnage taxes and light money, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 4—VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

Section 4.20 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.20), provides that, except as specified in section 4.21 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.21), tonnage taxes and light money shall be imposed at each entry on all vessels which shall be entered in any port of the United States from any foreign port.

Under a long-standing administrative practice, the United States Customs Service exempts a vessel from the payment of tonnage taxes and light money when, while proceeding between ports in the United States, it touches at a foreign port under circumstances which would exempt it from making entry under section 441(4), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1441(4)), if it touched at a United States port. Section 441(4) exempts from making entry, vessels arriving in distress or for the purpose of taking on bunker coal, bunker oil, sea stores, or ship's stores which depart within 24 hours after arrival without having landed or taken on board any passengers, or any merchandise other than bunker coal, bunker oil, sea stores, or ship's stores. In order to incorporate the foregoing practice into the Customs Regulations, it has been determined that section 4.21 of the Customs Regulations should be amended.

Accordingly, section 4.21(b) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.21(b)), is amended by adding a new subparagraph (17) as follows:

PART 4—VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

Paragraph (b) of section 4.21 is amended by adding the following subparagraph:

§ 4.21 Exemptions from tonnage taxes.

* * * * *

(17) It is a vessel arriving at a port in the United States which, while proceeding between ports in the United States, touched at a foreign port under circumstances which would have exempted it

from making entry under section 441(4), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1441(4)), had it touched at a United States port.

(R.S. 251, as amended, 4219, as amended, 4225, section 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624, 46 U.S.C. 121, 128))

Because this amendment merely conforms the Customs Regulations with an existing administrative practice and requires no public initiative, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary, and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register. (095234)

(ADM-9-03)

G. R. DICKERSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved August 7, 1975,
DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register August 18, 1975 (40 FR 34586)]

(T.D. 75-207)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., August 7, 1975.

The appended table shows the rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), which are applicable to the currencies of the countries listed in section 159.34a, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.34a), for the period July 21 through July 25, 1975. This table is published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned.

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register August 19, 1975 (40 FR 36151)]

Country	Currency	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25
Australia	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Austria	Schilling	\$0.0564	\$0.0566	\$0.0559	\$0.0561	\$0.0559
Belgium	Franc	*	*	.026590	.026580	.026635
Canada	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Denmark	Krone	*	*	.1714	.1708	.1715
Finland	Markka	*	*	*	*	*
France	Franc	.2331	.2329	.2304	.2314	.2317
Germany	Deutsche Mark	.3988	.3976	.3955	.3952	.3960
India	Rupee	*	*	*	*	*
Ireland	Pound	*	*	*	*	*
Italy	Lira	*	*	*	*	*
Japan	Yen	*	*	*	*	*
Malaysia	Dollar	.4064	.4031	.4019	.4000	.4015
Mexico	Peso	*	*	*	*	*
Netherlands	Guilder	.3867	.3860	.3842	.3825	.3834
New Zealand	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Norway	Krone	.1891	.1890	.1878	.1877	.1879
Portugal	Escudo	*	*	.0384	.0384	.0384
South Africa	Rand	*	*	*	*	*
Spain	Peseta	*	*	*	*	*
Sri Lanka	Rupee	*	*	*	*	*
Sweden	Krona	.2385	.2380	.2364	.2360	.2367
Switzerland	Franc	*	.3774	.3735	.3743	.3758
United Kingdom	Pound	*	*	*	*	*

* Rate did not vary—use quarterly rate published in T.D. 75-176.

(T.D. 75-208)

Synopses of Drawback decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., August 7, 1975.

The following are synopses of drawback rates and amendments issued January 24, 1975, to July 14, 1975, inclusive, pursuant to sections 22.1 and 22.5, inclusive, Customs Regulations; and approval under section 22.6, Customs Regulations.

(DRA-1-09)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(A) *Automotive brake assemblies and sub-assemblies.*—T.D. 70-109-J, covering automotive brake component parts manufactured under section 1313(b) by The Bendix Corp., Southfield, Mich., at its South Bend, Ind., factory, with the use of plain hot rolled, pickled and oiled, carbon steel sheets in coils, is amended to cover automotive brake assemblies and sub-assemblies manufactured under section 1313(b) at its South Bend, Ind., factory, with the use of plain, hot rolled, pickled and oiled, carbon steel sheets in coils.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1972, and exported on and after February 1, 1972.

Supplemental statement of June 2, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., June 30, 1975.

(B) *Benox B-50 benzoyl peroxide paste, Benox A-70 benzoyl peroxide crystal.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by The Norac Co., Inc., Azusa, Calif., with the use of benzoyl chloride.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after October 29, 1974.

Manufacturer's statements of December 2, 1974, March 3, and May 5, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioners of Customs, Houston, Tex., and Los Angeles, Calif., June 17, 1975.

(C) *O-benzyl-p-chlorophenol, p-tertiary-butylphenol, pentachlorophenol, tetrachlorophenol, and phenolic resins.*—T.D. 51767-R, as amended, covering, among other things, glycerol-phthalate resins

manufactured under section 1313(b) by Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N.Y., at its Elizabeth, N.J., factory, with the use of phthalic anhydride, further *amended* to cover the above articles manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company at its Detroit, Mich.; Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Gulfport, Miss.; Carteret, N.J.; and Tacoma, Wash., factories, with the use of phenol USP crystals.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after June 5, 1973, and exported on and after June 12, 1973.

Manufacturer's supplemental statements of January 24 and June 4, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., July 14, 1975.

(D) *CG Vat Brown GR Cake ST*—T.D. 53692-C, as amended, covering, among other things, vat dyestuff and dyestuff intermediates manufactured under section 1313(a) by Toms River Chemical Corp., Toms River, N.J., with the use of imported coal tar dyestuff intermediates and with the use of drawback products manufactured with the use of the said imported merchandise, further *amended* to cover CG Vat Brown GR Cake ST manufactured under section 1313(a) by the above named company with the use of imported 1-amino-5-chloroanthraquinone.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after December 6, 1972, and exported on and after June 7, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York N.Y., July 14, 1975.

(E) *Computers and peripheral devices*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Honeywell Information Systems, Inc., Waltham, Mass., at its Oklahoma City, Okla., Phoenix Ariz., and Boston, Mass., factories, with the use of imported connector pins and card guides.

Rate effective on articles manufactured with the use of connector pins on and after November 15, 1972, and exported on and after December 1, 1972; and on articles manufactured with the use of card guides on and after January 1, 1974, and exported on and after January 30, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., January 24, 1975.

(F) *Dyestuffs; polyester film "Melinex"*.—T.D. 52765-D, as amended, and T.D. 73-164-O, covering, respectively, among other things, dyestuffs manufactured under section 1313(a) by I.C.I.

America, Inc., Stamford, Conn., at its Dighton, Mass., factory, with the use of imported dyestuff intermediates; and polyester film "Mel-inex" manufactured by the said company under section 1313(b) at its Chesterfield County, Va., factory, with the use of polyester polymer (polyethylene terephthalate polymer), are *amended* or further *amended* to cover a change of the company's name to I.C.I. United States, Inc.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after July 1, 1974, the date of the name change.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., July 9, 1975.

(G) *Equipment, material handling and moving*—T.D. 53712-D, as amended, and T.D. 53862-H, covering, among other things, freezers, refrigerators, motor trucks and parts manufactured under section 1313(a) and (b) by International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill., at its various factories, with the use of imported steel, diesel engines, tires and tubes, are *amended* or further *amended* to cover material handling and moving equipment manufactured under section 1313(a) with the use of imported tractor chassis transmissions, and to add a new factory at Louisville, Ky.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after June 1, 1974, and exported on and after July 1, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., June 16, 1975.

(H) *Extracts, flavoring*.—T.D. 51530-E, covering flavoring extracts manufactured under section 1313(d) by The Grapette Co., Inc., Camden, Ark., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol, *amended* to cover a change in corporate title to Flavette Corp.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after March 19, 1971.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New Orleans, La., June 6, 1975.

(I) *Fabrics, polyester, doubleknit and woven; textured polyester yarn*.—Doubleknit and woven polyester fabrics manufactured under section 1313(b) by Texfi Industries, Inc., Greensboro, N.C., at its Ontario and Santa Fe Springs, Calif., and Liberty, Lumberton, Kinston, Fayetteville, Swepsonville, Rocky Mount, Goldsboro, Sanford and New Bern, N.C., factories, with the use of textured polyester yarn; and, textured polyester yarn manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company at its above factories with the use of untextured polyester yarn.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after July 10, 1974.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of May 28, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1975.

(J) *Galvanized ware, metal building products, pipe, fittings, and wheelbarrows.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by the Noll Manufacturing Co., (Northwest Metal Products Co.), Richmond, Calif., at its Kent, Wash., factory, with the use of imported galvanized steel coil material; cold rolled black plate steel coil material; cold rolled blue plate steel coil material; galvanized gutter spikes; cast iron dampers; galvanized and bright basic wire; varied sizes of bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, screws; pneumatic and semipneumatic tires for wheelbarrows; plastic handle grips for wheelbarrows; steel tubing for wheelbarrow handles; and steel pressed pans for wheelbarrows.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after January 3, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., April 10, 1975.

(K) *Ken-L Ration Burger, Ken-L Ration Cheeseburger, Ken-L Ration Special Cuts, and Ken-L Ration Burger'n Egg.*—T.D. 53427-B, as amended by T.D.'s 55269-B and 55404-D, covering, among other things, dog food (Ken-L-Ration) manufactured under section 1313(b) by the Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill., at its various factories with the use of horse meat and horse meat by-products, further amended to cover Ken-L Ration Burger, Ken-L Ration Cheeseburger, Ken-L Ration Special Cuts and Ken-L Ration Burger'n Egg manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company at its factories located at Marion, Ohio, and Rockford, Ill., with the use of refined sugar.

Amendment effective on Ken-L Ration Burger, Ken-L Ration Cheeseburger and Ken-L Ration Special Cuts manufactured on and after January 2, 1972, and exported on and after May 1, 1972, and on Ken-L Ration Burger'n Egg manufactured on and after October 1, 1973, and exported on and after January 2, 1974.

Manufacturer's supplemental statements of September 12, 1973, and April 30, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1975.

(L) *Mefenamic acid, ponstel kapseals, ponstan kapseals and ponstal powder mixture.*—T.D. 46592-F, as amended by T.D.'s 47775-D, 55448-A, 55550-Q, 69-80-O and 72-55-A, covering, among other things, drugs and medicinal preparations manufactured under section

1313(a), (b) and (d) by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., at its Detroit and Holland, Mich., factories, with the use of drugs, chemicals, sugar and alcohol, further *amended* to cover mefenamic acid, ponstel kapseals, ponstan kapseals and ponstal powder mixture manufactured under section 1313(a) with the use of imported 2,3 dimethylaniline (xylidine) at its Detroit and Holland, Mich., and Carolina, P.R., factories. Drawback for the factory at Carolina, P.R., authorized until March 31, 1974, the date operations ceased there.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after September 1, 1968.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1975.

(M) *Organs, electronic.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Yamaha Musical Products, Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich. with the use of imported component parts.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after December 30, 1974, and exported on and after March 6, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1975.

(N) *Powder, metal, metal powder pellets, alloy grade metal powder, machined forgings, bar, wire, plate, sheet and forging billets (from arc cast molybdenum), bar, sheet, plate, foil, billets, extrusions, glass electrodes and machined forgings (from powder metallurgy molybdenum).*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Amax Speciality Metals Corp., Greenwich, Conn., at its factory located at Cleveland, Ohio, with the use of ammonium dimolybdate and pure molybdc oxide.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after February 28, 1973, and exported on and after June 6, 1973.

Manufacturer's statements of November 12, 1974, and May 22, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., June 16, 1975.

(O) *Rock drill bits; stainless seamless steel tubing, reduced in size and cut to specification.*—T.D.'s 73-323-R and 74-253-T, covering, respectively, rock drill bits manufactured under section 1313(a) by Sandvik Steel, Inc., Fair Lawn, N.J., at its Mountain Top, Pa., factory, with the use of imported carbide rock bit inserts; and stainless steel tubing, reduced in size and cut to specification manufactured under section 1313(a) by said company at its South Abington, Pa., factory, with the use of imported stainless seamless hollow blooms, pipe and tubing, *amended* to cover a change in the company's name to Sandvik, Inc.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after May 7, 1975, the date of the name change.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., June 18, 1975.

(P) *Special cut sizes of steel coils and sheets.*—T.D. 75-39-S, covering special cut sizes of steel coils and sheets manufactured under section 1313(b) by Kenwal Products Corp., Detroit, Mich., with the use of cold rolled steel sheet and coils, *amended* to cover the above articles manufactured by the company under section 1313(b) with the use of hot rolled steel sheet and strip (coils).

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after January 20, 1970, and exported on and after April 12, 1974.

Manufacturer's supplemental statement of May 16, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., June 26, 1975.

(Q) *Stampings, metal lawn and garden equipment.*—T.D. 70-66-I, as amended by T.D.'s 72-44-G, 72-121-B and 75-56-B, covering fabricated metal automobile parts manufactured under section 1313(b) by MTD Products, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, at its factories located at Strongsville, Parma and Willard, Ohio; and Indianola, Miss., with the use of hot rolled, pickled and oiled, cold rolled; and galvanized coil or sheet steel, further *amended* to cover metal lawn and garden equipment stampings manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company at its above factories with the use of hot rolled, pickled and oiled; cold rolled; and galvanized coil or sheet steel.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after February 9, 1968.

Supplemental statement of June 19, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., July 9, 1975.

(R) *Steel billets.*—T.D. 53856-A, as amended by T.D.'s 53950-B, 54077-A, 54149-E, 54160-A, 55331-A, 55880-A, 67-53-A, 68-144-B, 69-80-A, and 73-26-A, covering, among other things, automobiles, trucks, and buses and parts and assemblies thereof manufactured under section 1313(b) by Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich., at its various factories with the use of steel bars, sheets, and strips, and zinc ingots, and with the use of finished or unfinished parts manufactured therefrom, further *amended* to cover steel billets manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company with the use of high carbon ferromanganese.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after January 1, 1963.

Supplemental statements of November 15, 1972, and June 5, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioners of Customs, Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., June 24, 1975.

(S) *Steel pipe, welded, for water well casings and screens.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Roscoe Moss Co., Los Angeles, Calif., with the use of steel plate and coils.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1971, and exported on and after July 8, 1971.

Manufacturer's statements of December 13, 1972, December 20, 1974, and April 25, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Los Angeles, Calif., June 30, 1975.

(T) *Surfactol 318 and Surfactol 365.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Trylon Chemicals Div., Emery Industries, Inc., Lock Haven, Pa., at its Castanea, Pa., factory, with the use of drawback refined castor oil.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after May 2, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., July 3, 1975.

(U) *Tobacco, stemmed.*—Produced under section 1313(a) by Southern Processors, Inc., Danville, Va., with the use of imported leaf, filler and scrap leaf tobacco.

Rate effective on articles produced on and after January 2, 1974, and exported on and after April 14, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., June 2, 1975.

(V) *Tobacco products, redried.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by G. F. Vaughan Tobacco Co., Lexington, Ky., with the use of imported unprocessed leaf tobacco.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after April 25, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1975.

(W) *Thixcin R, Thixatrol ST, Thixcin GR, and Thixatrol GST, ground, blended, and micronized.*—T.D. 55814-F, as amended by T.D. 55873-G, covering, among other things, isoniazid powder manufactured under section 1313(a) by Fine Pigments, Inc., Newark, N.J., with the use of imported isoniazid crystals, further amended to cover ground, blended and micronized Thixcin R, Thixatrol ST, Thixcin

GR, and Thixatrol GST, manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said corporation with the use of drawback Thixcin R, Thixatrol ST, Thixcin GR, and Thixatrol GST, respectively.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1973, and exported on and after March 1, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., June 26, 1975.

(X) *Wall paneling, prefinished; modular homes.*—Prefinished wall paneling manufactured under section 1313(a) by Boise Cascade Corp., Boise, Idaho, at its Pennsauken, N.J., factory, with the use of imported unfinished lauan plywood; and modular homes manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said corporation at its Fort Payne, Ala., factory, with the use of drawback prefinished panels.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1975, and exported on and after May 5, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., June 12, 1975.

(Y) *Wrist watches, complete, watches and watch heads.*—T.D. 52338-C, as amended, covering, among other things, complete wrist watches, watches and watch heads manufactured under section 1313(a) by Edward Trauner, Inc., New York, N.Y., with the use of imported watch movements, watch heads and watch cases, further amended to cover a change in the location of the company's office and factory to Elmsford, N.Y.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after July 2, 1975.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., July 8, 1975.

(Z) *Windows, nuclear shielding.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Nuclear Pacific, Inc., Seattle, Wash., with the use of imported Cerium stabilized radiation shielding glass.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after May 8, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., July 11, 1975.

Approval under section 22.6, Customs Regulations

(1) *Piece goods, printed.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Dan River Inc., New York, N.Y., at its Chickamauga, Ga., factory, with the use of imported greige woven piece goods.

Approval effective on articles manufactured on and after April 15, 1975, and exported on and after May 5, 1975.

Manufacturer's statement approved by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., June 19, 1975.

(T.D. 75-209)

Entry of merchandise—Customs Regulations amended

Amendments to the Customs Regulations relating to the abolishment of Customs Form 6417, Summary of Entered Values

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

PART 141—ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE

PART 146—FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES

Section 141.61(c) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 141.61(c)) presently provides that, with certain specified exceptions, each entry shall be accompanied by Customs Form 6417 (Summary of Entered Values), the face of which shall be prepared by the importer as a carbon copy of the entry so that it contains the same information as the entry. Historically, Customs Form 6417 has been used to indicate the appraisement and advisory classification of merchandise, and to record other notations made by Customs officers regarding action taken on the entry. Inasmuch as any necessary additional information set forth on Customs Form 6417 can also be shown on the original entry document (e.g., Customs Form 7501, Consumption Entry), it has been determined that Customs Form 6417 is no longer required. Consequently, Customs Form 6417 and Customs Form 6417-A, Continuation Sheet, are being abolished.

In order to reflect the abolishment of Customs Form 6417, section 141.61(c) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 141.61(c)), is being deleted. In addition, section 10.53(b) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.53(b)), which presently requires the recording of certain information on the reverse of Customs Form 6417, is being amended to provide for the recording of that information on the front of Customs Form 7501, Consumption Entry. Finally, section 146.21(c)(2) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 146.21(c)(2)) is being amended to delete the words "the preparation of Customs Form 6417," and by replacing the words "(see Part 8 of this chapter)" with the words "(see Part 144 of this chapter)" to reflect a revision of the Customs Regulations.

Accordingly, sections 10.53, 141.61 and 146.21 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.53, 141.61, 146.21), are hereby amended as set forth below:

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

Paragraph (b) of section 10.53 of the Customs Regulations is amended by substituting the words "on the front of Customs Form 7501" for "on the reverse of Customs Form 6417".

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

PART 141—ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE

Section 141.61 of the Customs Regulations is amended by deleting paragraph (c).

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

PART 146—FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES

Paragraph (c)(2) of section 146.21 of the Customs Regulations is amended to read as follows:

§146.21 Privileged Foreign Merchandise

(c)

(1)

Preparation, filing, and processing of the entry. The procedure in connection with the preparation, filing, and processing of the entry, including the making of notations on invoices,

the designation of examination packages or quantities, and the examination and appraisement of the merchandise shall be the same as that prescribed in the case of an entry for warehouse made in Customs territory (see Part 144 of this chapter), except that no bond shall be required.

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

Because these amendments merely conform the Customs Regulations to certain administrative changes, and require no public initiative, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. These amendments shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register. (095231)

(ADM-9-03)

G. R. DICKERSON,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved August 12, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register August 19, 1975 (40 FR 36116)]

(T.D. 75-210)

Special classes of merchandise—Customs Regulations amended

Affidavit required to accompany certain importations of cheese; section 12.6, Customs Regulations, added

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

Washington, D.C., August 19, 1975.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 12—SPECIAL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE

Pursuant to section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 (7 U.S.C. 1854) and 3 U.S.C. 301, the President of the United States in Executive Order No. 11851, dated April 10, 1975 (40 FR 16645), authorized:

the Secretary of the Treasury, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, to issue regulations implementing an agreement reached with representatives of the Commission of the European Communities regarding the importation into the United States of certain cheeses originating in the member states of the European Communities. This agreement is intended to prevent (a) the importation into the Customs territory of the United States, except for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, of certain cheeses, originating in member states of the European Communities, upon which restitution payments have been made for export to (1) Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, other United States possessions and territories, or (2) any country other than the United States, and (b) to prevent the importation of such cheeses into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico if such cheeses are imported into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for transshipment to other areas of the Customs territory of the United States.

In order to carry out the intent of this agreement and to facilitate the identification of shipments of the cheeses described above when presented for entry, it has been decided to amend Part 12 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 12) to provide for the refusal of any such entry unless accompanied by either (1) an affidavit, in the event of shipments into the Customs territory of the United States (excluding Puerto Rico), from either the producer or exporter of the cheese that no restitution payments of the type referred to in Executive Order No. 11851 have been received or will be received with respect to the cheese, or (2) an affidavit, in the event of shipments into Puerto Rico, of the importer that the cheese will be consumed in Puerto Rico or areas outside the Customs territory of the United States. Proof of actual consumption must also be furnished the appropriate Customs officer in the event of shipments into Puerto Rico within three years after the date such cheese is entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption.

These affidavits shall not be required to accompany importations of cheese produced in the member states of the European Communities if such cheese is shipped directly to the United States (excluding Puerto Rico) from the country of origin on a through bill of lading.

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority set forth in Executive Order No. 11851 and in sections 303, 624, 46 Stat. 687, 759 (19 U.S.C. 1303, 1624), and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, Part 12 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 12) is amended by adding a new section 12.6 and a centerheading thereto to read as follows:

IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN CHEESES

§12.6 Affidavits required to accompany entry.

(a) Cheeses produced in the member states of the European Communities shall not be permitted entry into the Customs territory of the United States (excluding Puerto Rico) if exported from any country or area other than the country of origin, or into Puerto Rico, unless accompanied by:

(1) An affidavit, in the event of shipments into the Customs territory of the United States (excluding Puerto Rico), of the producer or exporter that the cheese has not received and will not receive restitution payments of the type referred to in Executive Order No. 11851, dated April 10, 1975 (40 FR 16645); or

(2) An affidavit, in the event of shipments into Puerto Rico, of the importer that the cheese will be consumed in Puerto Rico or areas outside the Customs territory of the United States. Proof of actual consumption shall be furnished to the appropriate Customs officer within three years after the date such cheese is entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption.

(b) These affidavits shall not be required to accompany importations of cheese produced in the member states of the European Communities if such cheese is shipped directly to the United States (excluding Puerto Rico) from the country of origin on a through bill of lading.

(Sec. 303, 46 Stat. 687, sec. 204, 70 Stat. 200, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854 19 U.S.C. 1303))

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

Inasmuch as the above amendment implements an agreement entered into under the foreign affairs function of the United States, notice and public procedure thereon is unnecessary and good cause is found for dispensing with the 30-day delayed effective date provision of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. This amendment shall be effective with respect to merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after the 15th day from the date of publication of this amendment in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register August 22, 1975 (40 FR 36766)]

(T.D. 75-211)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., August 14, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

July 28, 1975	.....	\$0. 1936
July 29, 1975	.....	. 1979
July 30, 1975 1979
July 31, 1975 1970
August 1, 1975 1970

Iran rial:

July 28—August 1, 1975	\$0. 0149
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Philippines peso:

July 28, 1975	\$0. 1340
July 29, 1975 1335
July 30, 1975 1340
July 31, 1975 1340
August 1, 1975	.....	. 1390

Singapore dollar:

July 28, 1975	.....	\$0. 4054
July 29, 1975	.....	. 4019
July 30, 1975	.....	. 4029
July 31, 1975	.....	. 4029
August 1, 1975	.....	. 4025

Thailand baht (tical):

July 28-August 1, 1975----- \$0. 0495
(LIQ-3-O-D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-212)

Instruments of international traffic

Certain spools and cores used to transport nylon or rayon fabric or ply and steel tire cord designated as instruments of international traffic

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., August 20, 1975.

It has been established to the satisfaction of the U.S. Customs Service that plastic spools designed to hold steel tire cord, measuring 7 inches in length and 16½ inches in circumference and with the name "Michelin" on the interior wall of the tubular section, and steel cores designed to hold rayon or nylon fabric or ply, measuring 65 inches in length and 42½ inches in circumference, respectively, are substantial, suitable for and capable of repeated use, and are used in significant numbers in international traffic.

Under the authority of section 10.41a(c)(1), Customs Regulations, I hereby designate the above-described spools and cores as "instruments of international traffic" within the meaning of section 322(a), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. These spools and cores may be released under the procedures provided for in section 10.41a, Customs Regulations.

(BOR-7-07)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register August 26, 1975 (40 FR 37239)]

Country	
Australia	
Canada	
Denmark	
France	
Germany	
India	
Ireland	
Italy	
Japan	
Malaysia	
Mexico	
Netherlands	
New Zealand	
Norway	
Portugal	
South Africa	
Spain	
Sri Lanka	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
United Kingdom	

(T.D. 75-213)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., August 14, 1975.

The appended table shows the rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), which are applicable to the currencies of the countries listed in section 159.34a, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.34a), for the period of July 28 through August 1, 1975. This table is published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned.

WILLIAM G. POWELL
*Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.*

[Published in the Federal Register August 27, 1975 (40 FR 38199)]

Country	Currency	July 28	July 29	July 30	July 31	August 1
Australia	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Austria	Schilling	\$0. 0560	\$0. 0553	\$0. 0554	\$0. 0550	\$0. 0550
Belgium	Franc	. 026325	. 026180	. 026070	. 026020	. 026070
Canada	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Denmark	Krone	. 1706	. 1695	. 1679	. 1678	. 1675
Finland	Markka	*	*	*	*	*
France	Franc	. 2303	. 2297	. 2290	. 2292	. 2288
Germany	Deutsche Mark	. 3925	. 3914	. 3893	. 3894	. 3893
India	Rupee	*	*	*	*	*
Ireland	Pound	*	*	*	*	*
Italy	Lira	*	*	*	*	*
Japan	Yen	*	*	*	. 001501	. 001502
Malaysia	Dollar	. 4040	. 4008	. 3993	. 3997	. 4000
Mexico	Peso	*	*	*	*	*
Netherlands	Guilder	. 3792	. 3777	. 3772	. 3775	. 3780
New Zealand	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Norway	Krone	. 1861	. 1857	. 1850	. 1845	. 1838
Portugal	Escudo	. 0385	. 0379	. 0380	. 0378	. 0377
South Africa	Rand	*	*	*	*	*
Spain	Peseta	*	*	*	*	*
Sri Lanka	Rupee	*	*	*	*	*
Sweden	Krona	. 2350	. 2341	. 2329	. 2330	. 2329
Switzerland	Franc	. 3726	. 3714	. 3700	. 3708	. 3706
United Kingdom	Pound	*	*	*	*	*

*Rate did not vary—use quarterly rate shown in T.D. 75-176.

(T.D. 75-214)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., August 14, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

August 4, 1975	.....	\$0. 1972
August 5, 1975	.....	. 1979
August 6, 1975 1979
August 7, 1975 1972
August 8, 1975 1970

Iran rial:

August 4-8, 1975	\$0. 0149
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Philippines peso:

August 4, 1975	\$0. 1390
August 5, 1975 1390
August 6, 1975 1350
August 7, 1975	.....	. 1350
August 8, 1975	.....	. 1395

Singapore dollar:

August 4, 1975	.....	\$0. 4034
August 5, 1975	.....	. 4052
August 6, 1975	.....	. 4061
August 7, 1975	.....	. 4034
August 8, 1975	.....	. 4044

Thailand baht (tical):

August 4-8, 1975-----

\$0.0495

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

WILLIAM G. POWELL,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-215)

Bonds

Approval and discontinuance of carrier bonds, Customs Form 3587

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., August 21, 1975.

Bonds of carriers for the transportation of bonded merchandise have been approved or discontinued as shown below. The symbol "D" indicates that the bond previously outstanding has been discontinued on the month, day, and year represented by the figures which follow. "PB" refers to a previous bond, dated as represented by figures in parentheses immediately following, which has been discontinued. If the previous bond was in the name of a different company or if the surety was different the information is shown in a footnote at the end of list.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Air Delivery Service, Inc., 301 Locust Street, Scranton, Pa., motor carrier, St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	June 2, 1975	June 6, 1975	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$50,000
Alltrans Express Ltd., and/or Kwikasair Ltd., 4873 Manor St., Burnaby, B.C., Canada, motor carrier, The Continental Insurance Co. (PB 9-24-73) D 7-1-75 ¹	June 30, 1975	July 1, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
All-Ways Trucking Company, Inc., 7737 Hampton Blvd., Norfolk, Va.; motor carrier, Peerless, Ins. Co.	July 24, 1975	July 24, 1975	Norfolk, Va.; \$25,000
Amtruck, Inc., P.O. Box 4327, Bergen Station, Jersey City, N.J., motor carrier, Peerless Ins. Co.	May 23, 1975	May 23, 1975	Newark, N.J.; \$25,000
Charles Arnett, 2107 W. 12th Ave., Corsicans, Tex., motor carrier, Central National Ins. Co. (PB 4-1-74) D 4-28-75 ²	Apr. 1, 1975	Apr. 28, 1975	Houston, Tex.; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Associated Freight Lines, 841 Folger Ave., Berkeley, Calif., motor carrier, The Home Indemnity Co. (PB 3-11-68) D 6-16-75 *	June 14, 1975	June 10, 1975	San Francisco, Calif.; \$25,000
Associated Truck Lines, Inc., One Vandenberg Center, Grand Rapids, Mich., motor carrier, Protective Ins. Co. (PB 7-19-72) D 7-28-75 *	July 27, 1975	July 28, 1975	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
Astro Van Lines, Inc., 623 South Pickett St., Alexandria, Va., motor carrier, Insurance Company of North America	May 1, 1975	June 19, 1975	Washington, D.C.; \$25,000
Braswell Motor Freight Lines, Inc., 3925 Singleton Blvd., Dallas, Tex., motor carrier, Gulf Insurance Company (PB 11-22-70) D 11-22-74 *	May 15, 1975	July 11, 1975	El Paso, Tex.; \$25,000
George W. Brown, Inc., 1475 East 222nd St., Bronx, N.Y., motor carrier, Seaboard Surety Co.	June 1, 1975	June 10, 1975	New York, N.Y.; \$50,000
California Motor Express, A Division of Delta Lines, Inc., 50 Brannan St., San Francisco, Calif., motor carrier, Transport Indemnity Company	June 6, 1975	June 19, 1975	San Francisco, Calif.; \$25,000
California Motor Transport Company, 50 Brannan St., San Francisco, Calif., motor carrier, Transport Indemnity Company D 6-6-75	Feb. 26, 1973	Feb. 26, 1973	San Francisco, Calif.; \$25,000
P. Callahan, Inc., Comly St., and Delaware River, Philadelphia, Pa., motor carrier, United Pacific Insurance Co. (PB 6-23-70) D 7-16-75 *	June 23, 1975	July 16, 1975	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$50,000
Calore-Cook Trans, Inc., 500 Moshassuck Valley Industrial Drive, Pawtucket, R.I., motor carrier, Liberty Mutual Ins. Co. D 7-25-75	Oct. 15, 1974	Dec. 9, 1974	Providence, R.I.; \$50,000
Capitol Trucking Corp., 54-20 50th St., Maspeth, N.Y., motor carrier, St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. (PB 6-30-54) D 6-29-75	June 29, 1975	June 29, 1975	New York Seaport; \$50,000
L. R. Capshaw, Inc. and its subsidiary Capco, Inc., 4920 Virginia Beach, Va., motor carrier, Allstate Insurance Co. D 6-30-75	Sept. 10, 1974	Sept. 19, 1974	Norfolk, Va.; \$25,000
Chet's Transport, Inc., Charlotte Mo., motor carrier, The Peerless Insurance Co. (PB 5-1-68) D 7-15-75 *	June 16, 1975	July 2, 1975	Portland, Me.; \$25,000
L. A. Chitwood, Jr., Stark Industrial Park, Charleston Heights, S.C., motor carrier, The Continental Insurance Co.	June 16, 1975	June 18, 1975	Charleston, S.C.; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Coastal Transport Co., Inc., P.O. Box 22592, Houston, Tex., motor carrier, The Home Indemnity Company D 7-17-75	Feb. 12, 1974	April 8, 1974	Houston, Tex.; \$25,000
Edw. Conen Transportation Corp., 1014 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., motor carrier, St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 7-1-75	May 13, 1950	June 1, 1950	New York Seaport; \$25,000
Container Carriers Corp., 1000 South 21st St., Ft. Smith, Ark., motor carrier, Seaboard Surety Co.	July 15, 1975	July 16, 1975	New Orleans, La.; \$25,000
Container Distributing Services, Inc., 367 Bogert Rd., River Edge, N.J., motor carrier, Peerless Ins. Co.	June 5, 1975	June 9, 1975	New York Seaport; \$50,000
C.P.T. Freight, Inc., 2800 Calumet Avenue, Hammond, Ind., motor carrier, Home Indemnity Co.	May 23, 1975	June 2, 1975	Chicago, Ill.; \$25,000
Crouch Brothers, Inc., P.O. Box 1059, St. Joseph, Mo., motor carrier, Safeco Ins. Co. of America (PB 3-18-59) D 7-1-74	July 1, 1974	June 28, 1974	St. Louis, Mo.; \$35,000
Curry Motor Freight Lines, Inc., 700 N.E. 3rd, Amarillo, Tex., motor carrier, United States Fidelity & Guaranty	May 15, 1975	July 15, 1975	Houston, Tex.; \$25,000
Dearborn's Motor Express, 140 Epping Road, Exeter, N.H., motor carrier, American Employer's Ins. Co.	May 16, 1975	June 9, 1975	Portland, Me.; \$25,000
DeCato Brothers Inc., Heather Road, Lebanon, N.H., motor carrier, St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Apr. 23, 1975	June 18, 1975	St. Albans, Vt.; \$25,000
Delta Truck Lines (Toronto) Inc., 173 Delta Street (31 Ecker Drive), Buffalo, N.Y., motor carrier, Royal Globe Ins. Co.	Mar. 27, 1974	Nov. 22, 1974	Buffalo, N.Y.; \$25,000
Dennis Trucking Company, Inc., 2519 Morris St., Philadelphia, Pa., motor carrier, General Insurance Co. of America D 6-30-75	June 30, 1972	June 30, 1972	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$50,000
Kenneth A. Douglas d/b/a Douglas Trucking Co., P.O. Box 1024, Corsicana, Tex., motor carrier, U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. D 7-18-75	July 10, 1968	Aug. 8, 1968	Laredo, Tex.; \$25,000
John C. Fleming, Jr., d/b/a J. Clint Fleming, Inc., P.O. Box 1002, Danville, Va., motor carrier, American Motorists Insurance Co.	May 22, 1975	July 8, 1975	Norfolk, Va.; \$25,000
Foodway Express, Inc., P.O. Box 2216, Philadelphia, Pa., motor carrier, Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md. D 7-8-75	May 13, 1967	May 23, 1967	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Freeport Transport, Inc., 1200 Butler Road, Freeport, Pa., motor carrier, Firemen's Ins. Co. of Newark, N.J. (PB 1-8-70) D 2-19-75 "	Feb. 12, 1975	Feb. 19, 1975	Buffalo, N.Y.; \$25,000
Fuller Transportation, Inc., 1200 Shull St., West Columbia, S.C., motor carrier, Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. (PB 7-27-73) D 7-28-75 "	July 27, 1975	July 28, 1975	Charleston, S.C.; \$25,000
Gilbert Carrier Corp., 1 Gilbert Drive, Secaucus, N.J., motor carrier, St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 6-27-75	June 22, 1972	June 22, 1972	New York Sea- port; \$25,000
Haefele Transportation Co., Inc., 4325 Bath St., Philadelphia, Pa., motor carrier, Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md. D 7-12-75	May 8, 1973	Sept. 5, 1973	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$25,000
Highway Express Company, 280 Eastern Ave., Chelsea, Mass., motor carrier, Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. (PB 10-5-69) D 6-30-75 "	June 18, 1975	June 30, 1975	Boston, Mass.; \$50,000
M. H. Hillery, Inc., 15 East Street, Cambridge, Mass., motor carrier, St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	May 20, 1975	June 16, 1975	Boston, Mass.; \$50,000
Kenmore Transportation Co., Inc., 22 Eskow Road, Worcester, Mass., motor carrier, Commercial Union Insurance Co. (PB 5-6-73) D 7-22-75 "	May 6, 1975	July 22, 1975	Boston, Mass.; \$25,000
Kingsway Transports, Limited, John N. Brocklesby Transport Ltd., 10525 Cote de Liesse Road, Dorval, Quebec, Canada, motor carrier, Continental Insurance Co. (PB 6-1-70) D 7-7-75	May 13, 1975	July 7, 1975	Ogdensburg, N.Y. \$50,000
Kowalsky's Express Service, Bridgeton Plks, Millville, N.J., motor carrier, Fidelity & Deposit Company of Md. D 6-9-75	Apr. 8, 1956	Apr. 8, 1956	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$25,000
Leamington Transport (Western) Limited, 1350 Fyfe St., Winnipeg 4, Manitoba, Canada, motor carrier, Royal Globe Ins. Co. D 2-5-75	Oct. 8, 1974	Dec. 17, 1974	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
P. Liedtka Trucking, Inc., 110 Patterson Ave., Trenton, N.J., Motor carrier, St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Apr. 24, 1975	May 9, 1975	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$50,000
Love Air Freight, Inc., P.O. Box 693396, Miami (Norland Br.) Miami, Fla., motor carrier, Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co.	Oct. 4, 1974	Oct. 22, 1974	Miami, Fla.; \$25,000
Michigan Atlantic Corp., 200 Park Ave., New York, N.Y., water carrier, North River Ins. Co. (PB 6-6-64) D 6-24-75 "	June 19, 1975	June 24, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$100,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Mills Transfer Company, 51 Sleeper St., Boston, Mass., motor carrier, The American Insurance Co. D 4-7-75	Oct. 31, 1972	Oct. 31, 1972	Boston, Mass.; \$25,000
Jess R. Neufeld, Inc., 46 Laight St., New York, N.Y., motor carrier, Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md. (PB 3-29-68) D 6-4-75	May 27, 1975	June 4, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$50,000
North Penn Transfer, Inc., Routes 63 and 202, Lansdale, Pa., motor carrier, Fireman's Insurance Co. of Newark (PB 6-27-73) D 7-7-75	June 1, 1975	July 7, 1975	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$50,000
Northern Transportation Company Limited, 9945 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, motor carrier, Fireman's Fund Insurance Company	May 9, 1975	June 27, 1975	Anchorage, Alaska; \$10,000
Osterkamp Trucking, Inc., 764 N. Cypress St., Orange, Calif., motor carrier, Insurance Company of North America	July 10, 1974	June 24, 1975	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$25,000
Francisco Vega Otero, Inc., P.O. Box 175, Caguas, P.R., motor carrier, U.S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. (PB 6-15-74) D 7-15-75	May 30, 1975	July 15, 1975	San Juan, P.R.; \$25,000
J. E. Pagan Lagomarsini, Inc., P.O. Box 3476, Ponce Playa, P.R., motor carrier, Puerto Rican-American Ins. Co. D 1-31-75	Aug. 10, 1972	Sept. 5, 1972	San Juan, P.R.; \$25,000
Fasha Truckaway, 1301 Canal Boulevard, Richmond, Calif., motor carrier, The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.	Apr. 22, 1975	June 2, 1975	San Francisco, Calif.; \$25,000
Presto Delivery Service, Inc., 533 Colyton, Los Angeles, Calif., motor carrier, Insurance Company of North America	June 18, 1975	July 1, 1975	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$25,000
REA Express Inc., 219 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y., motor carrier, Peerless Insurance Co. (PB 2-7-73) D 7-16-75	July 11, 1975	July 16, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$50,000
Ryder Truck Lines, Inc., Ranger Division of Ryder Truck Lines, Inc., Helms Express Division of Ryder Truck Lines, Inc., W. T. Byrns Division of Ryder Truck Lines, Inc., P.O. Box 2408, Jacksonville, Fla., motor carrier, American Casualty Company (PB 3-15-73) D 7-10-75	June 20, 1975	July 10, 1975	Tampa, Fla.; \$25,000
St. Lawrence Freightways, Inc., Outer Leray St., Watertown, N.Y., motor carrier, American Empire Ins. Co.	Nov. 24, 1971	July 8, 1975	Ogdensburg, N.Y.; \$25,000
Spear Enterprises, Inc., d/b/a United Truck Line, 675 Arthur Ave., San Francisco, Calif., motor carrier, St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co. (PB 10-1-73) D 7-14-75	May 5, 1975	July 14, 1975	San Francisco, Calif.; \$25,000
Specialized Carriers, Inc., 7728 Grahamcrest, Houston, Tex., motor carrier, U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty	July 25, 1975	July 28, 1975	Houston, Texas; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
R. M. Sullivan Transportation, Inc., 649 Cottage St., Springfield, Mass., motor carrier, Lumberman's Mutual Casualty Co. (PB 5-1-63) D 7-16-74 ¹	July 16, 1974	July 16, 1974	Boston, Mass.; \$25,000
Texas Oklahoma Express, Inc., P.O. Box 47112, Dallas, Tex., motor carrier, Reliance Insurance Company	June 27, 1975	July 24, 1975	Houston, Tex.; \$25,000
Trux Transport, 1465 Wallace Street, San Francisco, Calif., motor carrier, Pacific Ins. Co. D 7-15-75	Mar. 25, 1974	June 4, 1974	San Francisco, Calif.; \$25,000
United Buckingham Freight Lines, d/b/a Ringsby United, 5773 South Prince, Littleton, Colorado, motor carrier, General Ins. Co. of America D 5-10-75	Dec. 8, 1972	Mar. 22, 1973	El Paso, Tex.; \$30,000
Warren Transport Inc., P.O. Box 420, Waterloo, Iowa, motor carrier, Northwestern National Insurance Co.	June 12, 1975	June 24, 1975	Chicago, Ill.; \$50,000

¹ Principal is Alltrans Express Ltd. and/or Kwikasair Ltd. Surety is The Continental Insurance Co.

² Surety is Central National Insurance Co.

³ Surety is The Home Indemnity Co.

⁴ Principal is Associated Truck Lines, Inc. Surety is Protective Insurance Co.

⁵ Surety is Gulf Insurance Co.

⁶ Surety is United Pacific Insurance Co.

⁷ Surety is The Peerless Insurance Co.

⁸ Surety is Safeco Ins. Co. of America.

⁹ Surety is Firemen's Ins. Co. of Newark, N.J.

¹⁰ Surety is Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.

¹¹ Surety is Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.

¹² Principal is Kenmore Transportation Co., Inc. Surety is Commercial Union Insurance Co.

¹³ Surety is North River Insurance Co.

¹⁴ Surety is Firemen's Insurance Co. of Newark.

¹⁵ Surety is U.S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.

¹⁶ Surety is Peerless Insurance Company.

¹⁷ Principal is Ryder Truck Lines, Inc., Ranger Division of Ryder Truck Lines, Inc. Helms Express Division of Ryder Truck Lines Inc. W. T. Byrns Division of Ryder Truck Lines, Inc.

¹⁸ Surety is St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins.

¹⁹ Surety is Lumberman's Mutual Casualty Co.

(BON-3-03)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-216)

Cotton and manmade fiber textile products—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of China

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., August 25, 1975.

There is published below the directive of August 11, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton and manmade fiber textile products in certain categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of China. This directive amends but does not cancel that Committee's directive of June 13, 1975 (T.D. 75-166).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on August 14, 1975 (40 FR 34185), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

August 11, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

On June 13, 1975, the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, directed you to prohibit entry of cotton and man-made fiber textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in the Republic of China and exported to the United States during the agreement periods beginning, respectively, on January 1, 1975 and October 1, 1974, in excess of designated

levels of restraint. The Chairman further advised you that the levels of restraint are subject to adjustment.¹

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to paragraph 6 of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of May 21, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to amend, effective on August 14, 1975, the levels of restraint established in the aforesaid directive of June 13, 1975, for cotton and man-made fiber textile products in the indicated categories to the following amounts:

Category	Amended Level of Restraint ²
9/10	37,821,523 square yards
18/19	2,046,223 square yards
22/23	4,058,416 square yards
43/62pt.	877,976 square yards equivalent
45/46/47	13,284,602 square yards equivalent (of which not more than 33,760 dozen may be in Category 45)
48	23,540 dozen
49	37,450 dozen
50/51	675,148 dozen (of which not more than 323,776 dozen may be in Category 50 and not more than 520,160 may be in Category 51)
60	42,800 dozen
213	10,520,073 pounds
219	6,693,241 dozen
221	4,709,334 dozen
222	4,425,523 dozen

¹ The term "adjustment" refers to those provisions of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of May 21, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and applicable group limits, specific levels of restraint within Categories 1-33, 64, 200-213, and 241-243 may be exceeded by 10 percent, and within Categories 39-63 and 214-240, by 7 percent; 2) these levels may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to 11 percent of the applicable category limit; and 3) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems.

² The levels of restraint have not been adjusted to reflect any entries of cotton textile products after December 31, 1974 or of man-made fiber textile products after September 30, 1974.

Category

224

Amended Level of Restraint²

11,338,462 pounds (of which not more than 282,500 pounds shall be in T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0420 and 380.8143 and not more than 792,000 pounds shall be in T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0402 and 380.8103)

234/235

81,925,284 square yards equivalent

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of China and with respect to imports of cotton and man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of China have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance*

(T.D. 75-217)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products manufactured or produced in Portugal

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., August 25, 1975.

There is published below the directive of August 11, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the visa re-

quirement for cotton textiles and cotton textile products manufactured or produced in Portugal. This directive cancels that Committee's directive of June 1, 1972 (T.D. 72-174).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on August 14, 1975 (40 FR 34186), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

August 11, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive cancels and supersedes the directive of June 1, 1972 from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, which directed you to prohibit entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products, produced or manufactured in Portugal, for which the Government of Portugal had not issued an appropriate export visa.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Portugal and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Portugal have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance

(T.D. 75-218)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., August 19, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

August 11, 1975	.....	\$0. 1975
August 12, 1975	.....	. 1974
August 13, 1975 1975
August 14, 1975 1977
August 15, 1975 1979

Iran rial:

August 11-15, 1975	\$0. 0149
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Philippines peso:

August 11, 1975	\$0. 1395
August 12, 1975 1350
August 13, 1975 1340
August 14, 1975	.....	. 1340
August 15, 1975	.....	. 1390

Singapore dollar:

August 11, 1975	.....	\$0. 4037
August 12, 1975	.....	. 4037
August 13, 1975	.....	. 4042
August 14, 1975 4042
August 15, 1975 4045

Thailand baht (tical):

August 11-15, 1975	\$0. 0495
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-219)

Customhouse brokers license

Cancellation with prejudice of Customhouse Broker's License No. 4949,
issued to Clarke O. Walker, Indianapolis, Indiana

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., August 26, 1975.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioner of Customs on August 26, 1975, pursuant to section 641, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1641); and section 111.51(b), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 111.51(b)), upon the specific request of Clarke O. Walker cancelled with prejudice customhouse broker's license No. 4949 issued to him on April 29, 1974, for the Customs District of Cleveland. The Commissioner's decision is effective as of August 26, 1975.

(BRO-3-04)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register September 2, 1975 (40 FR 40190)]

(T.D. 75-220)

Personal declarations and exemptions—Customs Regulations amended

Amendment to the list of public international organizations entitled to free entry privileges; section 148.87(b), Customs Regulations, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 148—PERSONAL DECLARATIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

By Executive Order No. 11866 signed June 18, 1975 (40 FR 26015), the President designated the World Intellectual Property Organization as a public international organization entitled to enjoy all the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided for by the International Organizations Immunities Act of December 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 669).

The names of public international organizations currently designated as entitled to free entry privileges under the International Organizations Immunities Act are set forth in section 148.87(b) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 148.87(b)) together with the number and date of the Executive order by which they were designated.

Accordingly, section 148.87(b) is amended by the following addition (in proper alphabetical order):

Organization	Executive Order	Date
World Intellectual Property Organization	11866	June 18, 1975

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 498, 624, 46 Stat. 728, as amended, 759, sec. 1, 59 Stat. 669 (19 U.S.C. 60, 1498, 1624, 22 U.S.C. 288))

Inasmuch as these amendments merely correct the listing of organizations entitled by law to claim free entry privileges as public international organizations, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

(ADM-9-03)

G.R. DICKERSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved August 26, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register September 5, 1975 (40 FR 41084)]

(T.D. 75-221)

Authority granted to private carriers—Customs Regulations amended

Section 112.11(a)(4)(iii) of the Customs Regulations, relating to the authorization of private carriers to carry bonded merchandise, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 112—CARRIERS, CARTMEN, AND LIGHTERMEN

On April 7, 1975, there was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 15389) a notice of a proposal to amend section 112.11(a)(4)(iii)

of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 112.11(a)(4)(iii)) to expand the authority granted to private carriers in the transportation of their own bonded merchandise.

Presently, section 112.11(a)(4)(iii) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 112.11(a)(4)(iii)) only permits a private carrier to carry his own bonded merchandise from the port of importation or port of entry for warehouse to his own bonded warehouse for physical deposit. Private carriers have advised the United States Customs Service that this limitation has resulted in an extravagant consumption of fuel and use of vehicles by prohibiting possible "two-way" hauling operations that could be instituted if this limitation was removed.

In order to conserve fuel and to better utilize the vehicles and equipment of private carriers, it was proposed to amend section 112.11(a)(4)(iii) of the Customs Regulations by also permitting a private carrier to transport his own merchandise under bond from his Customs bonded warehouse to another Customs bonded warehouse for physical deposit or, if for exportation, to transport his own merchandise under bond from his Customs bonded warehouse to a Customs bonded warehouse at the port of exportation. After consideration of the comments received in response to the notice of proposed rulemaking, it has been decided to adopt the proposed amendment without change.

Accordingly, section 112.11(a)(4)(iii) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 112.11(a)(4)(iii)) is amended to read as follows:

§ 112.11 Carriers which may be authorized.

(a) * * *

(4) * * *

(iii) The merchandise is to be transported from the port of importation or port of entry for warehouse to the private carrier's Customs bonded warehouse for physical deposit, or from the private carrier's Customs bonded warehouse to another Customs bonded warehouse for physical deposit, or, if for exportation, from a Customs bonded warehouse of which the private carrier is the proprietor to a Customs bonded warehouse at the port of exportation.

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 551, 565, 624, 46 Stat. 742, as amended, 747, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1551, 1565, 1624))

Effective date. This amendment will become effective 30 days after the date of publication in the Federal Register. (095423)

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,

Commissioner of Customs.

Approved August 26, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register September 5, 1975 (40 FR 41084)]

(T.D. 75-222)

United States Customs Service Decision

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., September 4, 1975.

The following is a decision recently promulgated by the United States Customs Service through its Office of Regulations and Rulings.

LEONARD LEHMAN,

*Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.*

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN MARKING

T.D. 75-222 *Gloves.*—The Customs Service has been requested to issue a ruling regarding the country of origin marking of knitted textile gloves imported into the United States. The exporter has indicated that in past years he has exported gloves to a number of ports in the United States marked by means of adhesive labels.

An abstract of a ruling regarding the marking of gloves was published by the Customs Service in 1933 as T.D. 46796(8). That ruling provided that a fabric and leather glove should be marked by means of a rubber stamp, or if such marking would impair the salability of the gloves the mark of origin could appear on a fabric label sewed in the seam, not more than two inches below the hem or cuff. The country of origin marking was required to appear on the same glove which bore the size stamp and in proximity to the size stamp.

The principle of the ruling in T.D. 46796(8) has generally been followed since its issuance. However, there is no current preference for a rubber stamp marking over a fabric label marking. Either is acceptable provided it is readily legible and conspicuous. Also, the Customs Service has ruled that cloth or vinyl work or garden gloves may be marked to indicate the country of origin by means of a heavy paper folder used to securely fasten together the pair of gloves, which shows the country of origin in a legible and conspicuous manner.

Accordingly, the Customs Service now rules that imported gloves must be legibly and conspicuously marked to indicate the country of origin by means of an ink stamping, or a label permanently sewn or glued near the hem or cuff of the glove in reasonable proximity to the size marking. Easily removable adhesive labels are not acceptable. Cloth or vinyl work or garden gloves may be marked to indicate the country of origin by means of a heavy paper folder used to securely fasten together the pair of gloves, which shows the country of origin in a legible and conspicuous manner. T.D. 46796(8) is hereby superseded. (704494)

(MAR-2-05)

DONALD W. LEWIS,
Acting Director,
Entry Procedures and
Penalties Division.

(T.D. 75-223)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products manufactured or produced in Mexico

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., September 9, 1975.

There is published below the directive of August 18, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the visa requirement for cotton textiles and cotton textile products manufactured or produced in Mexico. This directive further amends, but does not cancel, that Committee's directive of August 23, 1971 (T.D. 71-246).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on August 21, 1975 (40 FR 36616), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
*Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.*

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

August 18, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive further amends, but does not cancel, the directive issued to you on August 23, 1971 by the Chairman, President's Cabinet Textile Advisory Committee, that directed you to prohibit under certain specified conditions entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1 through 64, produced or manufactured in Mexico, for which the Government of Mexico had not issued an appropriate visa.

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of May 12, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, the directive of August 23, 1971 is further amended, effective on September 8, 1975 and until further notice, to authorize entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1 through 64, produced or manufactured in Mexico, that are accompanied by the enclosed visa, as well as those accompanied by the visa enclosed with the directive of August 23, 1971.

In addition, eleven new officials have been designated by the Government of Mexico to issue visas. A complete list of Mexican officials currently so authorized is also enclosed.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Mexico and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Mexico have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

OFFICIALS AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO
TO ISSUE EXPORT VISAS FOR TEXTILE SHIPMENTS TO
THE UNITED STATES

Ernesto B. Ascencio E.
J. Guillermo Becker A.
J. Humberto de la Pena Cortez
Antonio Benitez Espindola
Alfredo Alvarez Francischini
Pablo H. Quiroga Garza
Francisco Partida Gomez
Pedro Lechuga Lopez
Gabriel Zorrilla Martinez
Dionisio A. Meade
Gerardo Pesqueira Mendoza
Melquisedec Jimenez Mendez
Matias Gomez Montiel
Arturo Galindo Munoz
Cesar Franco Porras
Matias Urzua Romero
Rafael Fernandez Sanchez
Guillermo Ramos Uriarte
Juventino Martinez Velez
Gustavo Villarreal Villarreal



DIRECCION GENERAL DE INDUSTRIAS

No.

VISA MEXICANA
 (Mexican Visa)

 SECRETARIA
 DE
 INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

EXPEDIDA PARA FINES DE CONTROL DE LAS EXPORTACIONES MEXICANAS CON CARGO AL CONVENIO BILATERAL SOBRE EL COMERCIO DE PRODUCTOS TEXTILES EXISTENTE ENTRE LOS GOBIERNOS DE MEXICO Y ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA.

(Issued for the control of mexican exports accountable against the Bilateral -- Agreement on Trade of Textiles Products existent between the Governments of Mexico and the United States of America.)

 EXPORTADOR
 (Exporter)

 FACTURA COMERCIAL No.
 (Commercial Invoice No.)

 FECHA
 (Date)

A. M. F. ACUERDO RELATIVO AL COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL DE LOS TEXTILES.
 (M. F. A. Arrangement Regarding International Trade on Textiles.)

 CATEGORIA:
 (Category)

 CANTIDAD
 (Quantity)

 UNIDAD
 (Unit)

 YARDAS CUADRADAS
 (Square Yards)

 ESTA VISA ES VALIDA HASTA
 (This Visa is valid until)

197

 EXPEDIDA EN
 (Issued in)

 FECHA
 (Date)

197

 NOMBRE
 (Name)

 FIRMA AUTORIZADA
 (Authorized Signature)

ORIGINAL

(T.D. 75-224)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical).

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., September 2, 1975.**

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and other concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

August 18, 1975	.....	\$0. 1977
August 19, 1975	.....	. 1978
August 20, 1975 1978
August 21, 1975 1976
August 22, 1975 1970

Iran rial:

August 18-22, 1975	\$0. 0149
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Philippines peso:

August 18, 1975	\$0. 1395
August 19, 1975 1395
August 20, 1975 1390
August 21, 1975	.....	. 1390
August 22, 1975	.....	. 1390

Singapore dollar:

August 18, 1975	.....	\$0. 4036
August 19, 1975	.....	. 4021
August 20, 1975	.....	. 4053
August 21, 1975	.....	. 4030
August 22, 1975	.....	. 4044

Thailand baht (tical):

August 18-22, 1975----- \$0.0495
(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

Acting Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-225)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., August 26, 1975.

The appended table shows the rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), which are applicable to the currencies of the countries listed in section 159.34a, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.34a), for the period August 4-8, 1975. This table is published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned.

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register September 15, 1975 (40 FR 42581)]

Country	Unit
United Kingdom	Pound
Switzerland	Franc
Sweden	Krona
San Marino	Rubio
Spain	Peseta
South Africa	Rand
Portugal	Escudo
Poland	Zloty
New Zealand	Dollar
Netherlands	Guilder
Mexico	Peso
Malaysia	Dollar
Japan	Yen
Italy	Lira
Israel	Sheqel
India	Rupia
Germany	Deutschmark
France	Franc
Finland	Markka
Denmark	Krone
Canada	Dollar
Belgium	Franc
Austria	Schilling
Australia	Dollar

Country	Currency	August 4	August 5	August 6	August 7	August 8
Australia	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Austria	Schilling	\$0.0550	\$0.0553	\$0.0552	\$0.0549	\$0.0549
Belgium	Franc	.026175	.026340	.026280	.026100	.026100
Canada	Dollar	*	.1696	.1681	.1675	.1678
Denmark	Krone	*	*	*	*	*
Finland	Markka	*	*	*	*	*
France	Franc	.2291	.2303	.2292	.2281	.2279
Germany	Deutsche Mark	.3903	.3920	.3885	.3868	.3878
India	Rupee	*	*	*	*	.1130
Ireland	Pound	*	*	*	*	*
Italy	Lira	.001500	.001501	.001498	.001492	.001493
Japan	Yen	*	*	*	*	*
Malaysia	Dollar	.3991	.3998	.3998	.3973	.3974
Mexico	Peso	*	*	*	*	*
Netherlands	Guilder	.3790	.3807	.3790	.3774	.3783
New Zealand	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Norway	Krone	.1837	.1854	.1839	.1830	.1834
Portugal	Escudo	.0376	.0380	.0380	.0377	.0377
South Africa	Rand	*	*	*	*	*
Spain	Peseta	*	*	*	*	*
Sri Lanka	Rupee	*	*	*	*	.1370
Sweden	Krona	.2331	.2343	.2324	.2315	.2320
Switzerland	Franc	.3723	.3751	.3733	.3711	.3720
United Kingdom	Pound	*	*	*	*	*

*Rate did not vary—use quarterly rate published in T.D. 75-176.

(T.D. 75-226)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., August 25, 1975.

The appended table shows the rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), which are applicable to the currencies of the countries listed in section 159.34a, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.34a), for the period August 11-15, 1975. This table is published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned.

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register September 15, 1975 (40 FR 42581)]
201-060-76-32

Country	Currency
United Kingdom	Pound
Spain	Peso
France	Franc
Germany	Mark
Italy	Lira
Japan	Yen
South Africa	Rand
Canada	Dollar
Sweden	Krona
Norway	Krone
Denmark	Krone
Finland	Markka
Belgium	Franc
Netherlands	Guilder
Portugal	Escudo
Greece	Drachma
Switzerland	Franc
Austria	Schilling
Czech Republic	Koruna
Slovak Republic	Koruna
Poland	Zloty
Yugoslavia	Dinar
Romania	Leu
Bulgaria	Lev
Hungary	Forint
Czechoslovakia	Koruna
Soviet Union	Ruble
East Germany	Mark
West Germany	Mark
France	Franc
Germany	Mark
Italy	Lira
Spain	Peso
Japan	Yen
South Korea	Won
Taiwan	Dollar
Hong Kong	Dollar
Singapore	Dollar
Malaysia	Dollar
Brunei	Dollar
Philippines	Peso
Thailand	Baht
India	Rupee
Pakistan	Rupee
Bangladesh	Taka
Sri Lanka	Rupee
Maldives	Rufiyaa
Myanmar	Kyats
Burma	Kyats
Cambodia	Riel
Laos	Kip
Vietnam	Dong
North Vietnam	Dong
South Vietnam	Dong
China	Yuan
Taiwan	Dollar
Hong Kong	Dollar
Singapore	Dollar
Malaysia	Dollar
Brunei	Dollar
Philippines	Peso
Thailand	Baht
India	Rupee
Pakistan	Rupee
Bangladesh	Taka
Sri Lanka	Rupee
Maldives	Rufiyaa
Myanmar	Kyats
Burma	Kyats
Cambodia	Riel
Laos	Kip
Vietnam	Dong
North Vietnam	Dong
South Vietnam	Dong
China	Yuan

Country	Currency	August 11	August 12	August 13	August 14	August 15
Australia	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Austria	Schilling	\$0. 0547	\$0. 0548	\$0. 0548	\$0. 0549	\$0. 0550
Belgium	Franc	.026070	.026055	.026075	.026100	.026060
Canada	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Denmark	Krone	.1673	.1675	.1678	.1677	.1679
Finland	Markka	.2633	.2636	.2637	*	*
France	Franc	.2276	.2274	.2275	.2285	.2284
Germany	Deutsche Mark	.3869	.3861	.3872	.3884	.3884
India	Rupee	.1130	.1130	.1130	.1130	*
Ireland	Pound	*	*	*	*	*
Italy	Lira	.001489	.001490	.001492	.001495	.001495
Japan	Yen	*	*	*	*	*
Malaysia	Dollar	.3966	.3962	.3962	.3971	.3980
Mexico	Peso	*	*	*	*	*
Netherlands	Guilder	.3777	.3769	.3776	.3785	.3783
New Zealand	Dollar	1. 0605	1. 0600	1. 0600	1. 0615	1. 0615
Norway	Krone	.1823	.1825	.1827	.1827	.1832
Portugal	Escudo	.0375	.0376	.0376	.0376	.0377
South Africa	Rand	*	*	*	*	*
Spain	Peseta	*	*	*	*	*
Sri Lanka	Rupee	.1370	.1370	.1370	.1370	.1374
Sweden	Krona	.2314	.2311	.2316	.2320	.2324
Switzerland	Franc	.3720	.3718	.3728	.3762	.3747
United Kingdom	Pound	*	*	*	*	*

* Rate did not vary—use quarterly rate in T.D. 75-176.

(T.D. 75-227)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., September 2, 1975.

The appended table shows the rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), which are applicable to the currencies of the countries listed in section 159.34a, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.34a), for the period August 18 through August 22, 1975. This table is published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned.

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register September 15, 1975 (40 FR 42581)]

* Rates are for A.M.S.—see commodity rates appearing in T.D. 75-118.

Country	Currency
United Kingdom	Pound
Switzerland	Franc
Sweden	Krona
St. Pierre	Rubon
Spain	Peseta
South Africa	Rand
Portugal	Escudo
Korea	Won
New Zealand	Dollar
Netherlands	Guilder
Mexico	Peso
Malaysia	Dollar
Japan	Yen
Italy	Lira
France	Franc
Germany	Deutsche Mark
Finland	Markka
Denmark	Krone
Canada	Dollar
Belgium	Krone
Australia	Schilling
Austria	Dollar

Country	Currency	August 18	August 19	August 20	August 21	August 22
Australia	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Austria	Schilling	\$0. 0550	\$0. 0552	\$0. 0553	\$0. 0551	\$0. 0553
Belgium	Franc	.026150	.026230	.026180	.026150	.026135
Canada	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Denmark	Krone	.1679	.1681	.1684	.1684	.1682
Finland	Markka	*	*	*	*	*
France	Franc	.2289	.2301	.2298	.2295	.2287
Germany	Deutsche Mark	.3893	.3912	.3893	.3902	.3891
India	Rupee	*	*	*	*	.1130
Ireland	Pound	*	*	*	*	*
Italy	Lira	.001495	.001500	.001501	.001498	.001498
Japan	Yen	*	*	*	*	*
Malaysia	Dollar	.3965	.3972	.3993	.3975	.3987
Mexico	Peso	*	*	*	*	*
Netherlands	Guilder	.3788	.3812	.3803	.3804	.3795
New Zealand	Dollar	1. 0615	1. 0620	1. 0645	1. 0640	1. 0630
Norway	Krone	.1831	.1837	.1837	.1836	.1834
Portugal	Escudo	.0377	.0378	.0379	.0378	.0378
South Africa	Rand	*	*	*	*	*
Spain	Peseta	*	*	*	*	*
Sri Lanka	Rupee	.1374	.1374	.1374	.1374	.1350
Sweden	Krona	.2325	.2332	.2332	.2324	.2324
Switzerland	Franc	.3754	.3758	.3741	.3743	.3735
United Kingdom	Pound	*	*	*	*	*

*Rate did not vary—use quarterly rate published in T.D. 75-176.

(T.D. 75-228)

WEMBLEY INDUSTRIES, INC.

Notice of recordation of trade name

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., September 5, 1975.

On July 14, 1975, there was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 29557) a notice of application for the recordation under section 42 of the Act of July 5, 1946, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1124), of the trade name **WEMBLEY INDUSTRIES, INC.** The notice advised that prior to final action on the application, filed pursuant to section 133.12, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 133.12), consideration would be given to relevant data, views, or arguments submitted in opposition to the recordation and received not later than 30 days from the date of publication of the notice. No responses were received in opposition to the application.

The name "**WEMBLEY INDUSTRIES, INC.**" is hereby recorded as the trade name of Wembley Industries, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, located at 966 South White Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70125, when applied to neckties, bow ties, tie and sock sets, tie and handkerchief sets, and formal wear manufactured in the United States.

(TMK-2-R:E:R)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

[Published in the Federal Register September 12, 1975 (40 FR 42378)]

(T.D. 75-229)

Liquidated damages—Customs Regulations amended

Section 172.22, Customs Regulations, pertaining to action on petitions for relief from claims for liquidated damages incurred in special cases, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 172—LIQUIDATED DAMAGES

Section 172.22(a) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 172.22(a)) provides that district directors are authorized to treat any bond charge for the production of a missing document as satisfied upon payment by the principal or surety of the sum of \$25 as liquidated damages for each missing declaration of the consignee or other document. Certain specified documents, among them certificates of origin and certificates of reexport for imports and exports of coffee, required under section 12.70 of this chapter, not produced within the time prescribed by law or regulations or any lawful extension of such time, are excepted from this authorization.

Inasmuch as sections 12.70 and 12.71 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 12.70, 12.71), pertaining to imports and exports under the International Coffee Agreement, were deleted by Treasury Decision 74-252, dated September 20, 1974 (39 FR 34650), certificates of origin and certificates of reexport for imports and exports of coffee are no longer required. Therefore, the reference to these documents in section 172.22(a) of the Customs Regulations should be deleted.

Accordingly, section 172.22 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 172.22), is hereby amended as set forth below:

PART 172—LIQUIDATED DAMAGES

Paragraph (a) of section 172.22 is amended to read as follows:

§ 172.22 Special cases acted on by district director of Customs.

(a) *Nonproduction of documents in general.* District directors are hereby authorized to treat any bond charge for the production of a missing document as satisfied upon payment by the principal or surety of the sum of \$25 as liquidated damages for each missing

declaration of the consignee or other document, except shippers' export declarations and special Customs and commercial invoices, not produced within the time prescribed by law or regulations or any lawful extension of such time.

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 623, 624, 46 Stat 759, as amended (19 U.S.C. 66, 1623, 1624))

Because this amendment merely deletes a reference to a section of the Customs Regulations which was previously deleted, and requires no public initiative, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register. (095358)

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved September 9, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register September 18, 1975 (40 FR 43026)]

(T.D. 75-230)

Articles assembled abroad—Customs Regulations amended

Section 10.2, Customs Regulations, deleted; sections 10.11 through 10.24, added

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

On July 5, 1974, a notice of proposed rulemaking pertaining to amendments to Part 10 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 10) relating to the partial exemption from duty provided by item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), for articles which are assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated United States components, was published in the Federal Register (39 FR

24651). Interested persons were given 60 days from the date of publication of the notice in which to submit relevant written data, views, or arguments regarding the proposed amendments.

After consideration of the numerous comments received, the following changes have been made in the amended provisions originally proposed:

1. Section 10.11 was rewritten to explain the difference between interpretative and procedural regulations. Further, the numbering of the sections was changed and the sections were so organized that their sequence reflects the difference between interpretative and procedural matters.

2. The definitions of the term "Not advanced in value or improved in condition", "Physical identity", and "Without further fabrication", which were contained in proposed section 10.12, have been deleted. However, their use has been retained in the substance of the interpretative regulations, where their meaning is clear within the technical context of the particular section.

3. Additional examples to illustrate specific situations involving the applicability of the exemption provided for under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States, have been included after several of the proposed sections.

4. After review of several lengthy and significant comments objecting to the basis upon which intangible assists were to be handled under the proposed regulations, it has been determined that further study of this matter is required. Therefore, proposed section 10.23(f), relating to the element of assists, has been deleted. When this question has been fully resolved, a notice of proposed rulemaking will be published in the Federal Register giving interested persons ample opportunity in which to submit relevant written data, views or arguments regarding the proposed amendments.

5. Section 10.24(a)(2) (formerly section 10.17(a)(2) of the proposed amendments) has been changed by deleting the sentence requiring the endorsement to be signed by the actual importer when the importer of record is a customhouse broker. This will allow a customhouse broker to sign the endorsement on behalf of the actual importer. However, as stated in section 10.24(g) (formerly 10.17(g)), the importer retains the responsibility for the correctness of the information presented.

6. Section 10.24(d) (formerly 10.17(d)) has been changed to permit the district director to waive certain specified details normally required in the documentation submitted at the time of each entry, if he is satisfied that the importer and assembler have established reliable controls to insure that all components for which the exemption provided for by item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States, is claimed are in fact products of the United States. This addition was

necessary because where large quantities of United States components are purchased from various sources or exported at various ports and dates on a continuing basis, it is impracticable to identify the exact source, port, and date of export for each particular component included in an entry of merchandise claimed to be the subject of the exemption under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

7. Proposed section 10.25, relating to advice before importation has been omitted in its entirety because most of its content was determined not to be a proper subject of these regulations.

8. The proposed amendment to section 10.112 which would have provided an exception to the section by requiring certain documents to be filed within six months after the entry of assembled articles claimed to be entitled to the exemption provided for in item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States, has been withdrawn because it would impose an unnecessary burden upon the importing public. The references to this requirement which were found in paragraphs (a) and (d) of section 10.17 have also been deleted.

In addition to the above changes a number of editorial corrections have been made in the text. Further, certain sections of the proposed regulations have been renumbered or otherwise modified, necessitating additional conforming changes. The authority provision for Part 10 has also been amended to include specific authority for these regulations.

Accordingly, Part 10 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 10) is amended by deleting section 10.2, by amending the authority provision, and by adding a new centerhead and sections 10.11 through 10.24 to read as set forth below.

Effective date. These amendments shall become effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved September 9, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

[Published in the Federal Register September 18, 1975 (40 FR 43021)]

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

Part 10 of the Customs Regulations is amended by amending the authority provision to read as follows:

Authority: The provisions of this Part 10 issued under R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, 77A Stat. 14; 5 U.S.C. 301, 19

U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Headnote 11, Tariff Schedules of the United States), 1624). Secs. 10.11 through 10.24 also issued under sec. 502, 46 Stat. 731, as amended, 77A Stat. 14; 19 U.S.C. 1202 (General Headnote 12, Tariff Schedules of the United States), 1502. Additional authority and statutes interpreted or applied are cited in the text or following the sections affected.

Part 10 of the Customs Regulations is further amended by deleting section 10.2 and by adding a new centerhead and sections 10.11 through 10.24 to read as follows:

ARTICLES ASSEMBLED ABROAD WITH UNITED STATES COMPONENTS

- 10.11 General.
- 10.12 Definitions.
- 10.13 Statutory provision: item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).
- 10.14 Fabricated components subject to the exemption.
- 10.15 Fabricated components not subject to the exemption.
- 10.16 Assembly abroad.
- 10.17 Valuation of exempted components.
- 10.18 Valuation of assembled articles:
- 10.19 Elements involved in determining constructed value or cost of production.
- 10.20 Cost data required if other statutory basis applicable.
- 10.21 Updating cost data and other information.
- 10.22 Marking.
- 10.23 Standards, quotas, and visas.
- 10.24 Documentation.

ARTICLES ASSEMBLED ABROAD WITH UNITED STATES COMPONENTS

§ 10.11 General.

(a) Sections 10.12 through 10.23 set forth definitions and interpretative regulations adopted by the Commissioner of Customs pertaining to the construction of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) and related provisions of law. These provisions concern claims for the exemption from duty provided by item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), for American-made fabricated components which are returned to the United States as parts of articles assembled abroad. The examples included in these sections describe specific situations in which the exemption may or may not be applicable. The definitions and regulations that follow are promulgated to inform the public of the constructions and interpretations that the United States Customs Service shall give to relevant statutory terms and to assure the impartial and uniform assessment of duties upon merchandise claimed to be partially exempt from duty under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), at the various ports of entry. Nothing in these regulations purports

or is intended to restrict the legal right of importers or others to a judicial review of the matters contained therein.

(b) Section 10.24 sets forth the documentary requirements applicable to the entry of assembled articles claimed to be subject to the exemption provided under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202). Allowance of an importer's claim is dependent upon meeting the statutory requirements for the exemption under item 807.00 and his complying with the documentary requirements set forth in section 10.24.

§ 10.12. Definitions.

As used in sections 10.11 through 10.24, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

(a) *American-made*. The term "American-made" is used to refer to a product of the United States as defined in paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) *Assembly*. "Assembly" means the fitting or joining together of fabricated components.

(c) *Exemption*. "Exemption" means the deduction of the cost or value of products of the United States which were assembled abroad in accordance with the requirements of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), from the full value of the assembled article.

(d) *Fabricated component*. "Fabricated component" means a manufactured article ready for assembly in the condition as exported except for operations incidental to the assembly.

(e) *Product of the United States*. A "product of the United States" is an article manufactured within the Customs territory of the United States and may consist wholly of United States components or materials, of United States and foreign components or materials, or wholly of foreign components or materials. If the article consists wholly or partially of foreign components or materials, the manufacturing process must be such that the foreign components or materials have been substantially transformed into a new and different article, or have been merged into a new and different article. 10.13 Statutory provision: item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

Item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), provides that articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated components, the product of the United States, which (a) were exported in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, (b) have not lost their physical identity in such articles by change in form, shape, or otherwise, and (c) have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by being assembled and except by operations incidental to the assembly proc-

ess such as cleaning, lubricating, and painting, are subject to a duty upon the full value of the imported article, less the cost or, if no charge is made, the value of such products of the United States. The rate of duty which is assessed upon the dutiable portion of the imported article is that which is applicable to the imported article as a whole under the appropriate provision of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) for such article. If that provision requires a specific or compound rate of duty, the total duties assessed on the imported article are reduced in such proportion as the cost or value of the returned United States components which qualify for the exemption bears to the full value of the assembled article.

Example 1. A transistor radio is assembled abroad from foreign-made components and American-made transistors. Upon importation, the transistor radio is subject to the ad valorem rate of duty applicable to transistor radios upon the value of the radio less the cost or value of the American-made transistors assembled therein.

Example 2. A solid-state watch movement is assembled abroad from foreign-made components and an American-made integrated circuit. If the movement in question is subject to the specific rate of duty of 75 cents, if the value of the assembled movement is \$30, and if the value of the American-made integrated circuit is \$10, then the value of the integrated circuit represents one third of the total value of the assembled article and the duty on the assembled article will be reduced by one third (\$.25). Therefore, the duty on the assembled movement is 50 cents.

§ 10.14 Fabricated components subject to the exemption.

(a) *Fabricated components, the product of the United States.* Except as provided in section 10.15, the exemption provided under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), applies to fabricated components, the product of the United States. The components must be in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication at the time of their exportation from the United States to qualify for the exemption. Components will not lose their entitlement to the exemption by being subjected to operations incidental to the assembly either before, during, or after their assembly with other components. Materials undefined in final dimensions and shapes, which are cut into specific shapes or patterns abroad are not considered fabricated components.

Example 1. Articles identifiable in their exported condition as components or parts of the article into which they will be assembled, such as transistors, diodes, integrated circuits, machinery parts, or precut parts of wearing apparel, are regarded as fabricated components.

Example 2. Prestamped metal lead frames for semiconductor devices exported in multiple unit strips in which the individual frame units are connected to each other, or integrated circuit wafers containing individual integrated circuit dice which have been scribed or scored in the United States, are regarded as fabricated components. The separation of the individual frames by cutting, or the segmentation of the wafer into individual dice by flexing and breaking along scribed or scored lines, is regarded as an operation incidental to the assembly process.

Example 3. Wires of various type, electrical conductors, metal foils, insulating tapes, ribbons, findings used in dressmaking, and similar products, which are in a finished state when exported from the United States, and are ready for use in the assembly of the imported article, are regarded as fabricated components if they are only cut to length or subjected to operations incidental to the assembly process while abroad.

Example 4. Uncut textile fabrics exported in bolts from which wearing apparel components will be cut according to a pattern are not regarded as fabricated components. Similarly, other materials, such as lumber, leather, sheet metal, plastic sheeting, exported in basic shapes and forms to be fabricated into components for assembly, are not eligible for treatment as fabricated components.

(b) *Substantial transformation of foreign-made articles or materials.* Foreign-made articles or materials may become products of the United States if they undergo a process of manufacture in the United States which results in their substantial transformation. Substantial transformation occurs when, as a result of manufacturing processes, a new and different article emerges, having a distinctive name, character, or use, which is different from that originally possessed by the article or material before being subjected to the manufacturing process. The mere finishing or modification of a partially or nearly complete foreign product in the United States will not result in the substantial transformation of such product and it remains the product of a foreign country.

Example 1. A cast metal housing for a valve is made in the United States from imported copper ingots, the product of a foreign country. The housing is a product of the United States because the manufacturing operations performed in the United States to produce the housing resulted in a substantial transformation of the foreign copper ingots.

Example 2. An integrated circuit device is assembled in a foreign country and imported into the United States where its leads are formed by bending them to a specified angle. It is then tested and marked. The imported article does not become a product of the United States because the operations performed in the United States do not result in a substantial transformation of the foreign integrated circuit device.

Example 3. A circuit board assembly for a computer is assembled in the United States by soldering American-made and foreign-made components onto an American-made printed circuit board. The finished circuit board assembly has a distinct electronic function and is ready for incorporation into the computer. The foreign-made components have undergone a substantial transformation by becoming permanent parts of the circuit board assembly. The circuit board assembly, including all of its parts is regarded as a fabricated component, the product of the United States, for purposes of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

§ 10.15 Fabricated components not subject to the exemption.

Fabricated components which are not products of the United States are excluded from the exemption. In addition, the exemption is not applicable to any component exported from the Customs territory of the United States:

- (a) From continuous Customs custody with remission, abatement, or refund of duty;
- (b) With benefit of drawback;
- (c) To comply with any law of the United States or regulation of any Federal agency requiring exportation; or
- (d) After manufacture or production in the United States under item 864.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

Example. Partially completed components of an electric motor are imported in several separate shipments and are entered under a temporary importation bond to be manufactured into finished motors under the provisions of item 864.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202). The components are completed and assembled into finished electric motors. The finished motors are exported and are assembled abroad into electric fans which are subsequently imported into the United States. Irrespective of the fact that the assembly of the motors might involve such a substantial change that the motor could

be considered a product of the United States, no exemption may be given for the value of the electric motors, since they were exported after manufacture or production in the United States under the provision of item 864.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

§ 10.16 Assembly abroad.

(a) *Assembly operations.* The assembly operations performed abroad may consist of any method used to join or fit together solid components, such as welding, soldering, riveting, force fitting, gluing, laminating, sewing, or the use of fasteners, and may be preceded, accompanied, or followed by operations incidental to the assembly as illustrated in paragraph (b) of this section. The mixing or combining of liquids, gases, chemicals, food ingredients, and amorphous solids with each other or with solid components is not regarded as an assembly.

Example 1. A television yoke is assembled abroad from American-made magnet wire. In the foreign assembly plant the wire is despoiled and wound into a coil, the wire cut from the spool, and the coil united with other components, including a terminal panel and housing which are also American-made. The completed article upon importation would be subject to the ad valorem rate of duty applicable to television parts upon the value of the yoke less the cost or value of the American-made wire, terminal panel and housing, assembled therein. The winding and cutting of the wire are either assembly steps or steps incidental to assembly.

Example 2. An aluminum electrolytic capacitor is assembled abroad from American-made aluminum foil, paper, tape, and Mylar film. In the foreign assembly plant the aluminum foil is trimmed to the desired width, cut to the desired length, interleaved with paper, which may or may not be cut to length or despoiled from a continuous length, and rolled into a cylinder wherein the foil and paper are cut and a section of sealing tape fastened to the surface to prevent these components from unwinding. Wire or other electric connectors are bonded at appropriate intervals to the aluminum foil of the cylinder which is then inserted into a metal can, and the ends closed with a protective washer. As imported, the capacitor is subject to the ad valorem rate of duty applicable to capacitors upon the value less the cost or value of the American-made foil, paper, tape, and Mylar film. The operations performed on these

components are all either assembly steps or steps incidental to assembly.

Example 3. The manufacture abroad of cloth on a loom using thread or yarn exported from the United States on spools, cops, or pirns is not considered as assembly but a weaving operation, and the thread or yarn does not qualify for the exemption. However, American-made thread used to sew buttons or garment components is qualified for the exemption because it is used in an operation involving the assembly of solid components.

(b) *Operations incidental to the assembly process.* Operations incidental to the assembly process whether performed before, during, or after assembly, do not constitute further fabrication, and shall not preclude the application of the exemption. The following are examples of operations which are incidental to the assembly process:

- (1) Cleaning;
- (2) Removal of rust, grease, paint, or other preservative coating;
- (3) Application of preservative paint or coating, including preservative metallic coating, lubricants, or protective encapsulation;
- (4) Trimming, filing, or cutting off of small amounts of excess materials;
- (5) Adjustments in the shape or form of a component to the extent required by the assembly being performed abroad;
- (6) Cutting to length of wire, thread, tape, foil, and similar products exported in continuous length; separation by cutting of finished components, such as prestamped integrated circuit lead frames exported in multiple unit strips; and
- (7) Final calibration, testing, marking, sorting, pressing, and folding of assembled articles.

(c) *Operations not incidental to the assembly process.* Any significant process, operation, or treatment other than assembly whose primary purpose is the fabrication, completion, physical or chemical improvement of a component, or which is not related to the assembly process, whether or not it effects a substantial transformation of the article, shall not be regarded as incidental to the assembly and shall preclude the application of the exemption to such article. The following are examples of operations not considered incidental to the assembly as provided under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202):

- (1) Melting of exported ingots and pouring of the metal into molds to produce cast metal parts;

(2) Cutting of garment parts according to pattern from exported material;

(3) Painting primarily intended to enhance the appearance of an article or to impart distinctive features or characteristics;

(4) Chemical treatment of components or assembled articles to impart new characteristics, such as showerproofing, permapressing, sanforizing, dying or bleaching of textiles;

(5) Machining, polishing, burnishing, peening, plating (other than plating incidental to the assembly), embossing, pressing, stamping, extruding, drawing, annealing, tempering, case hardening, and any other operation, treatment or process which imparts significant new characteristics or qualities to the article affected.

(d) *Joining of American-made and foreign-made components.* An assembly operation may involve the use of American-made components and foreign-made components. The various requirements for establishing entitlement to the exemption apply only to the American-made components of the assembly.

Example. Diodes are assembled abroad from American-made components. The process includes the encapsulation of the assembled components in a plastic shell. The plastic used for the encapsulation is in the form of a pellet, and is of foreign origin. After the prefabricated diode components are assembled, the assembled unit is placed in a transfer molding machine, where, by use of the pellet, molten epoxy is caused to flow around the perimeters of the assembled components, forming upon solidification a plastic body for the diode. Upon importation, exemption may be granted for the value of the American-made components, but not for the value of the plastic pellet. If the plastic pellet used for encapsulation was of United States origin, its value would still be a part of the dutiable value of the diode, because the plastic pellet is not a fabricated component of a type designed to be fitted together by assembly, but merely a premeasured quantity of material which was applied to the assembled unit by a process not constituting an assembly.

(e) *Subassembly.* An assembly operation may involve the joining or fitting of American-made components into a part or subassembly of an article, followed by the installation of the part or subassembly into the complete article.

Example. Rolls of foil and rolls of paper are exported and cut to specific length abroad and interleaved and rolled to form the electrodes and dielectric of a capacitor. Following this procedure,

the rolls are assembled with cans and other parts to form a complete capacitor. The foil and paper are entitled to the exemption.

(f) *Packing.* The packing abroad of merchandise into containers does not in itself qualify either the containers or their contents for the exemption. However, assembled articles which otherwise qualify for the exemption and which are packaged abroad following their assembly will not be disqualified from the exemption by reason of their having been so packaged, whether for retail sale or for bulk shipment. The tariff status of the packing materials or containers will be determined in accordance with General Headnote 6, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

§ 10.17 Valuation of exempted components.

The value of fabricated components to be subtracted from the full value of the assembled article is the cost of the components when last purchased, f.o.b. United States port of exportation or point of border crossing as set out in the invoice and entry papers, or, if no purchase was made, the value of the components at the time of their shipment for exportation, f.o.b. United States port of exportation or point of border crossing, as set out in the invoice and entry papers. However, if the appraising officer concludes that the cost or value of the fabricated components so ascertained does not represent a reasonable cost or value, then the value of the components shall be determined in accordance with section 402 or section 402a, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1401a, 1402).

§ 10.18 Valuation of assembled articles.

(a) *Statutory basis used in valuation.* As in the case of the appraisement of any other imported merchandise (see subpart C of the Part 152 of this chapter), the full value of assembled articles imported under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), is determined in accordance with the appropriate statutory basis.

(b) *Use of constructed value or cost of production as basis for valuation.* A preponderance of the merchandise entitled to the item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), exemption, is appraised on the basis of constructed value or cost of production.

(1) *Constructed value.* Constructed value is the statutory basis of appraisement authorized by section 402(d), Tariff Act of

1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1401a(d)), and is applicable to imported articles which are not on a list compiled by the Department of the Treasury, known as the "final list" (T.D. 54521).

(2) *Cost of production.* Cost of production is the statutory basis of appraisement authorized by section 402a(f), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1402(f)), and is applicable to imported articles which are on the "final list" (T.D. 54521).

§ 10.19 Elements involved in determining constructed value or cost of production.

Both constructed value and cost of production of assembled articles are determined from the following cost data:

(a) *Cost of materials.* The cost of materials to be reported in connection with a claim for an item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), exemption, where constructed value or cost of production is the basis of appraisement includes, but is not limited to:

(1) The cost or value of all American-made components and other American-made materials f.o.b. the United States port of exportation or point of border crossing. If these items were purchased, there should be included, in addition to the purchase price, all costs incurred up to the time of the items' arrival at the port of exportation, such as packing, freight, insurance, warehousing, sorting, and repacking. If the items were not purchased, the estimated market value f.o.b. port of exportation or point of border crossing shall be used, based on the normal selling price to independent purchasers or other available market information. If market value information is not available, the value of the items shall be the sum of all costs incurred in producing the items, including general expenses, an amount for profit, and all costs incurred from the time the items are completed to the time they arrive at the port of exportation or point of border crossing.

(2) Freight, insurance, lading and unlading, and other costs incurred in transporting the American-made components and materials from the port of exportation or point of border crossing to the assembler's plant;

(3) The cost or value of all other components and materials added in the country of assembly as well as the costs incurred in transporting these components and materials to the assembler's plant, including packing, freight, insurance, and lading and unlading;

(4) The value of waste or spoilage, including scrap, such as trimmings, cuttings, and turnings from a lathe, and United

States components delivered to the assembler and found to be unusable. The value of waste or spoilage shall be determined from the actual cost of the materials less the market value of recovered scrap or rejected components. Where the assembler returns rejected components to its supplier and receives credit for the rejected components so returned, the credit received by the assembler may be applied as an offset against the assembler's cost of materials; and

(5) Taxes on materials assessed by the country of assembly, but remitted or refunded upon exportation of the finished articles from the country of assembly, such as sales taxes and value added taxes. Such taxes are included under the cost of materials when cost of production is the basis of valuation, but are excluded when constructed value is the basis of valuation.

(b) *Cost of fabrication.* The cost of fabrication of an assembled article includes, but is not limited to:

(1) All actual labor costs involved in the assembly operations, including fringe benefits such as paid holidays, vacations, social security, school taxes, seventh-day pay, on-the-job training, housing allowance, and idle time. Deviation from normal production efficiency to adjust for actual production should be reflected, if necessary, to insure that the total actual labor costs incurred in the assembly are shown in the cost data sheets. For instance, if the efficiency of the production workers does not meet projected expectations, with a consequent increase in unit labor costs, the increased costs should be reflected in the cost data furnished Customs. The costs of engineering, supervisory functions, quality control, and similar personnel expenses shall be included;

(2) Costs of dies, molds, tooling, special machinery, and similar equipment costs which are allocable to the particular merchandise under consideration (as opposed to general costs for plant equipment or machinery, which are included under general expenses);

(3) Costs of research, development, design, engineering, and blueprints, except where they are directly allocable to American-made components. Where they are directly allocable to American-made components they are to be included in the value of those components, and are not to be included in the cost of fabrication.

(4) Costs of inspecting and testing by the assembler; and

(5) Costs of subcontract work, including the general expenses and profit involved in such work, when a foreign assembler has a portion of the assembly work accomplished by a subcontractor.

tor. These costs are considered to be part of the cost of fabrication to the foreign assembler.

(c) *General Expenses.* General expenses, which are all of the assembler's expenses other than the cost of components, materials, fabrication, and packaging, include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Building rent or depreciation;
- (2) Costs for utilities, including heat, light, power, and water;
- (3) Telephone, telegraph, and cable costs;
- (4) Depreciation of machinery and equipment other than dies, molds, tooling, special machinery, and similar equipment allocable to the particular merchandise under consideration;
- (5) Expenses for maintenance, repairs, and renewals;
- (6) Fire and liability insurance costs;
- (7) Taxes on buildings;
- (8) Factory storage costs;
- (9) Expenses for office and factory supplies;
- (10) Administration salaries and expenses (executives', managers', and office workers' salaries), and salesmen's salaries, commissions, and expenses;
- (11) Travel expenses;
- (12) Advertising expenses;
- (13) Licensing fees paid to a foreign government;
- (14) Legal expenses;
- (15) Nonrefundable expenses relating to the importation of articles into a foreign country, such as foreign brokerage fees;
- (16) Auditing expenses of the foreign assembly operation;
- (17) Start up costs (other than on-the-job training costs). These include legal fees for the consultant or entrepreneur, a fee for setting up the assembler corporation, costs for construction of buildings and installation of manufacturing machinery, engineering fees and material costs to acquire electricity or other power for the plant, fees for the issuance of any permits required, the cost of a bond given to show good faith, charges for telephone service, roads and rail spurs, charges for securing a labor force as well as for their pre-training, costs of trusts established to satisfy foreign ownership, the cost of a plant bond to insure exportation of all materials imported into a foreign country for assembly and to insure return of all imported machinery, and expenses of relocating plant management and production supervisors and their families. Start up costs may be amortized over the period of time for which such expenditures are ordinarily amortized by assemblers of the same general

class or kind of merchandise in the country of exportation, in keeping with generally accepted accounting practices; and

(18) All other general administrative and overhead expenses including janitorial services, security services, and the services of a foreign warehouse officer.

(d) *Profit.* The assembler's actual profit or loss and the basis upon which it was calculated must be reported. Appraisement by Customs shall be based on the amount of profit which is found to be usual or ordinary in the trade, subject to limitations and requirements more particularly described in the applicable statutory provisions.

(e) *Packing expenses.* All costs of packing or otherwise preparing assembled articles for shipment to the United States must be reported. These costs include, but are not limited to, the cost of containers, the cost of packing materials such as excelsior, straw, and string, the cost of spraying and fumigating packing materials, and the cost of labor for packing. Packing materials of United States origin may be separately exempt from duty under the exemption provided in item 800.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), for American goods returned without advancement in value or improvement in condition while abroad.

§ 10.20 Cost data required if other statutory basis applicable.

Where it is determined that appraisement is to be made on a value base other than constructed value or cost of production, the importer shall be required to submit cost data of a different nature than required in this part.

Example. If United States value is determined to be the proper basis of valuation, the importer may be required to furnish information on his resale price at the wholesale level in the United States, his general expenses and profit on the resale, and other data which is needed to determine United States value, rather than the cost data required to establish constructed value or cost of production.

§ 10.21 Updating cost data and other information.

When a claim for the exemption is predicated on estimated cost data furnished either in advance of or at the time of entry, this fact should be clearly stated in writing at the time of entry, and suspension of liquidation may be requested by the importer or his

agent pending the furnishing of actual cost data. Actual cost data must be submitted as soon as accounting procedures permit. To insure that information used for Customs purposes is reasonably current, the importer shall ordinarily be required to furnish updated cost and assembly data at least every six months, regardless of whether he considers that significant changes have occurred. The 6-month period for the submission of updated cost or other data may be extended by the district director if such extension is appropriate for the type of merchandise involved, or because of the accounting period normally used in the trade, or because of other relevant circumstances.

§ 10.22 Marking.

Assembled articles entitled to the exemption are considered products of the country of assembly for the purposes of the country of origin marking requirements of section 304, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304). If an imported assembled article is made entirely of American-made materials, the United States origin of the material may be disclosed by using a legend such as "Assembled in _____ from material of U.S. origin," or a similar phrase.

(Sec. 304, 46 Stat. 687, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304))

§ 10.23 Standards, quotas, and visas.

All requirements and restrictions applicable to imported merchandise, such as labeling, radiation standards, flame-retarding properties, quotas, and visas, apply to assembled articles eligible for the exemption in the same manner as they would apply to all other imported merchandise.

§ 10.24 Documentation.

(a) *Documents required.* The following documents shall be filed in connection with the entry of assembled articles claimed to be subject to the exemption under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

(1) *Declaration by the assembler.* A declaration by the person who performed the assembly operations abroad shall be filed in substantially the following form:

I, _____, declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the _____ were assembled in whole or in part from

fabricated components listed and described below, which are products of the United States:

Marks of identifi- cation, numbers	Descrip- tion of compo- nent	Quantity	Unit value at time and place of ex- port from United States*	Port and date of export from United States	Name and address of manufac- turer
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*In accordance with Headnote 3, part 1B, schedule 8, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

Description of the operations performed abroad on the exported components (in sufficient detail to enable Customs officers to determine whether the operations performed are within the purview of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) (attach supplemental sheet if more space is required)):

Date	Signature
Address	Capacity

(2) *Endorsement by the importer.* An endorsement, in substantially the following form, shall be signed by the importer: I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the (above) (attached) declaration, and any other information submitted herewith, or otherwise supplied or referred to, is correct in every respect and there has been compliance with all pertinent headnotes of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

Date	Signature
Address	Capacity

(b) *Revision of format.* In specific cases, the district director may revise the format of either of the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section and may make such changes as conditions

warrant, provided the data and information required to be supplied in these documents are presented. For example, if the components were furnished by the importer, the information on components may be supplied as part of the importer's endorsement, rather than as part of the assembler's declaration.

(c) *Reference to previously filed documents.* In lieu of filing duplicate lists of components and descriptions of assembly operations with each entry, the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section may refer to assembly descriptions and lists of components previously filed with and approved by the district director, or to records showing costs, names of manufacturers, and other necessary data on components, provided the importer has arranged with the district director to maintain such records and keep them available for examination by authorized Customs officers.

(d) *Waiver of specific details for each entry.* There are cases where large quantities of United States components are purchased from various sources or exported at various ports and dates on a continuing basis, so that it is impractical to identify the exact source, port and date of export for each particular component included in an entry of merchandise claimed to be subject to the exemption under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202). In these cases, specific details such as the port and date of export and the name of the manufacturer of the United States components may be waived if the district director is satisfied that the importer and assembler have established reliable controls to insure that all components for which the exemption is claimed are in fact products of the United States. These controls shall include strict physical segregation of United States and foreign components, as well as records of United States components showing quantities, sources, costs, dates shipped abroad, and other necessary information. These records shall be maintained by the importer and assembler in such manner as to be readily available for audit, inspection, copying, reproduction or other official use by authorized Customs officers.

(e) *Waiver of documents.* When the district director is satisfied that unusual circumstances make the production of either or both of the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section, or of any of the information set forth therein, impractical and is further satisfied that the requirements of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), and related headnotes have been met, he may waive the production of such document(s) or information.

(f) *Unavailability of documents at time of entry.* If either or both of the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section are not available at the time of entry, an appropriate bond for the production of the document(s) may be given pursuant to sections 113.41-113.46 and 141.66 of this chapter.

(g) *Responsibility of correctness.* Subject to the civil and criminal sanctions provided by law for false or fraudulent entries, the importer has the ultimate responsibility for supplying all information needed by the Customs Service to process an entry, and for the completeness and truthfulness of such information. If certain information cannot be supplied by the assembler, it must be provided by the importer.

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 502, 624, 46 Stat. 731, as amended, 759, 77A Stat. 14 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (Gen. Hdntes. 11, 12, Tariff Schedules of the United States), 1502, 1624))

(T.D. 75-231)

Customs Delegation Order No. 50

Order of the Commissioner of Customs, delegating certain authority to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs and the Assistant Commissioners of Customs

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., September 12, 1975.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Treasury Department Order No. 165, Revised (T.D. 53654, 19 FR 7241), as amended, I hereby delegate to each Assistant Commissioner of Customs the authority to prescribe instructions, and amendments thereto, which are published in the Customs Manual for the guidance of officers, agents, and employees of the Customs Service, and which pertain solely to those Customs Service functions for which he has direct responsibility. For those Customs Manual instructions, and amendments thereto, which pertain to functional areas which are not solely the responsibility of one Assistant Commissioner of Customs, I hereby delegate the authority to prescribe such instructions, and amendments thereto, to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs. These delegations of au-

thority will become effective on the date of publication in the Federal Register. (095373)

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register September 19, 1975 (40 FR 43235)]

(T.D. 75-232)

Fines, penalties, and forfeitures—Customs Regulations amended

Section 171.12(b), Customs Regulations, pertaining to the filing of petitions for relief, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 171—FINES, PENALTIES, AND FORFEITURES

Section 171.12 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 171.12) presently provides for the filing of petitions for relief from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred for violations of laws administered by the United States Customs Service. Paragraph (b) of this section provides that petitions for relief shall be filed within 60 days from the date of mailing of the notice of the fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred, unless additional time has been authorized as provided in section 23.23(c) of this chapter.

Pursuant to T.D. 72-211, dated August 3, 1972 (37 FR 16486), Part 23 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 23), Enforcement of Customs and Navigation Laws, was deleted, and Part 162 (19 CFR Part 162), Inspection, Search, and Seizure, was added. The provisions formerly contained in section 23.23(c) are now set forth

in section 162.32(a) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 162.32(a)). Therefore, it is necessary to amend section 171.12(b) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 171.12(b)) by substituting a reference to section 162.32(a) of this chapter for the reference to section 23.23(c) of this chapter.

Accordingly, section 171.12 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 171.12) is hereby amended as set forth below:

PART 171—FINES, PENALTIES, AND FORFEITURES

Paragraph (b) of section 171.12 is amended by deleting the reference to "section 23.23(c)", and substituting the reference "section 162.32(a)" therefor.

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

Because this amendment merely conforms a reference within the Customs Regulations and requires no public initiative, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved September 9, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register September 22, 1975 (40 FR 43488)]

(T.D. 75-233)

Synopses of drawback decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., September 16, 1975.

The following are synopses of drawback rates and amendments issued May 20, 1975, to September 5, 1975, inclusive, pursuant to sections 22.1 and 22.5, inclusive, Customs Regulations.

(DRA-1-09)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(A) *Bank notes*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by American Bank Note Co., New York, N.Y., at its Chicago, Ill., and Bronx, N.Y., factories, with the use of imported bank note security paper.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after July 15, 1975, and exported on and after November 15, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., July 18, 1975.

(B) *Bins, grain*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Baughman-Oster, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., at its Taylorville, Ill., factory, with the use of galvanized steel sheet and coil.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1974, and exported on and after November 19, 1974.

Manufacturer's drawback statements of June 3, 1975, and July 28, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., August 18, 1975.

(C) *Boats, oilfield supply*.—Manufactured under section 1313(g) by Quality Shipbuilders, Inc., Moss Point, Miss., with the use of imported propulsion engines and marine reverse and reduction gears.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after July 30, 1975, and exported on and after August 8, 1975.

Manufacturer's statement of July 29, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New Orleans, La., August 13, 1975.

(D) *Camphene*.—T.D. 73-26-L, as amended by T.D. 74-95-C, covering, among other things, toxaphene manufactured under section 1313(b) by Hercules, Inc., Wilmington, Del., at its Brunswick, Ga., factory, with the use of camphene, further amended to cover camphene manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company at the said factory with the use of unprocessed gum turpentine of 90% alpha pinene content.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after August 15, 1971, and exported on and after December 29, 1973.

Manufacturer's supplemental statements of January 7, March 18, and June 2, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., July 28, 1975.

(E) *Can body blanks, can ends (blanks), crown blanks, circle blanks, production blanks for batteries; production blanks for filters; and corrugated roofing blanks and prepared blanks for various other metal products*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Metal Purchasing Co., Inc., New York, N.Y., at its factories located at New York, N.Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Oakland, Calif.; Kearney, N.J.; Long Island City, N.Y.; and Weirton, W. Va., with the use of imported electrolytic tinplate, tin free steel, and blackplate; imported electrolytic tinplate, tin free steel and galvanized steel; and imported electrolytic tinplate, tin free steel, blackplate, galvanized steel, cold rolled steel and hot rolled steel, respectively.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after April 9, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., May 20, 1975.

(F) *Dichlorobenzidine dihydrochloride*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Lakeway Chemicals, Inc., Muskegon, Mich., with the use of ortho-nitro-chlorobenzene (yellow fused solid color).

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after November 25, 1974, and exported on and after December 5, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of April 29, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., July 28, 1975.

(G) *Di-2-ethylhexyl sebacate (dioctyl sebacate)*.—T.D. 56239-A, as amended by T.D.'s 68-230-L and 72-98-S, covering sebacic acid, crude capryl alcohol, and sebacates or plasticizers manufactured under section 1313(b) by Union Camp Corp., Harchem Div., Wayne, N.J., at its Dover, Ohio, factory, with the use of castor oil and sebacic

acid; and on hydrogenated castor oil, hydrogenated castor oil acids, and hydrogenated castor oil ester manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company at its above factory with the use of castor oil, further *amended* to cover di-2-ethylhexyl sebacate (dioctyl sebacate) manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company at its above factory with the use of 2-ethylhexanol (octyl alcohol).

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after October 30, 1974, and exported on and after November 27, 1974.

Supplemental statements of January 20, 1975, and May 8, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., July 28, 1975.

(H) *Film, Xidex vesicular and Xidex diazo*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Xidex Corp., Sunnyvale, Calif., with the use of polyester film.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after December 14, 1974, and exported on and after December 23, 1974.

Manufacturer's statements of April 4, 1975, and July 17, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., August 15, 1975.

(I) *Fungicides*.—T.D. 71-249-A, covering Benlate, a fungicide, manufactured under section 1313(b) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., at its East Chicago, Ind., and Belle, W. Va., factories, with the use of refined sugar, *amended* to cover additional fungicides manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company at its Belle, W. Va., factory, with the use of refined sugar.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after May 1, 1970.

Manufacturer's statements of February 10, 1975, and April 28, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., September 5, 1975.

(J) *4,4'-methylene-bis (2,6-di-tertbutylphenol) (antioxidant 702)*.—T.D. 55437-M, as amended, covering, among other things, motor fuel antiknock compounds manufactured by Ethyl Corp., Richmond, Va., at its factories located at Baton Rouge, La.; Pasadena, Tex.; and Pittsburgh, Calif., with the use of pig lead, further *amended* to cover 4,4'-methylene-bis (2,6-di-tertbutylphenol) (antioxidant 702) manufactured by the above-named company at its Orangeburg, S.C., factory, with the use of phenol.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after February 10, 1975, and exported on and after April 1, 1975.

Supplemental statements of May 6, 1975, and July 18, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New Orleans, La., July 31, 1975.

(K) *Mixers and mixer-cooler combinations.*—T.D. 72-230-L, covering mixers and mixer-cooler combinations manufactured under section 1313(a) by Welex Inc., King of Prussia, Pa., with the use of imported mechanical blending and mixing machines or with the use of imported electrical blending and mixing machines, amended to cover the relocation of office and factory from King of Prussia, Pa., to Blue Bell, Pa.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after November 5, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., July 11, 1975.

(L) *Paper, color photographic print.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) with the use of imported di-t-octylhydroquinone, di-t-butylhydroquinone, yellow coupler, two magenta couplers, cyan coupler, green sensitizer, red sensitizer, silver nitrate, and inert photographic gelatin, by Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn., at its Rochester, N.Y., factory, and on color photographic print paper manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company with the use of silver nitrate.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after March 22, 1972, and exported on and after April 14, 1972.

Manufacturer's statement of August 11, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioners of Customs, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, Calif., September 5, 1975.

(M) *Parts, automobile.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Active Tool and Manufacturing Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich., at its factories located at Elkton and Sebewaing, Mich., and Marion, Ind., with the use of flat hot and cold rolled steel in coils.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after February 28, 1975, and exported on and after April 1, 1975.

Manufacturer's drawback statements of April 11, 1975, and May 28, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., September 2, 1975.

(N) *Petroleum products.*—T.D. 52528-H, covering, among other things, naptha charge stock, kerosene, No. 2 oil, and fuel oil (bunkers) manufactured under section 1313(a) by Southwestern Oil & Refining Co., Corpus Christi, Tex., with the use of imported crude petroleum

products; and T.D. 73-26(1), covering petroleum products manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company with the use of crude petroleum and petroleum derivatives, *amended* to cover a change in name of the manufacturer to Southwestern Refining Co., Inc., Corpus Christi, Tex.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after February 22, 1974.

Supplemental statement of June 20, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Houston, Tex., July 31, 1975.

(O) *Phenol, ortho-cresol, meta-para cresol, xyleneol and their derivatives.*—T.D. 69-246-J, as amended by T.D. 74-300-A, covering among other things, refined cresol products manufactured by Productol Chemical Co., Inc., Santa Fe Springs, Calif., under section 1313(b) with the use of mixed cresols, further *amended* to cover phenol, ortho-cresol, meta-para cresol, xyleneol and their derivatives manufactured under section 1313(b) with the use of crude cresylic acid.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after July 30, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of July 30, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioners of Customs, Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif., August 26, 1975.

(P) *Pineapple juice, concentrated, canned or frozen; concentrated pineapple juice/orange juice blend, frozen; concentrated pineapple juice/grapefruit juice blend, frozen; canned single strength pineapple juice; canned pineapple-grapefruit juice drinks; and pineapple based fruits.*—T.D. 53472-D, as amended, and particularly as amended by T.D. 66-12-G, covering, among other things, canned fruits, fruit cocktail, fruit salad, fruit nectars, tomatoes and tomato products manufactured under section 1313(b) by Dole Co., a div. of Castle & Cooke, Inc., San Jose, Calif., at its various factories with the use of hard refined sugar or liquid sugar, further *amended* to cover concentrated pineapple juice, canned or frozen; concentrated pineapple juice/orange juice blend, frozen; concentrated pineapple juice/grapefruit juice blend, frozen; canned single strength pineapple juice; canned pineapple-grapefruit juice drinks; and pineapple-based fruits manufactured to customer specifications under section 1313(b) by the said company operating under the name Castle & Cooke Foods, a div. of Castle & Cooke, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., at its various factories with the use of concentrated pineapple juice.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after August 1, 1971, and exported on and after September 1, 1971.

Supplemental statements of July 22, 1974, and March 31, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., August 29, 1975.

(Q) *Plates, powder, electrodes, vessels, heat exchangers, pipe, tubing, fittings, nuts, bolts, rounds, and discs.*—T.D. 75-139-B, covering anodes, bars, cathodes, ingots, rods, sheet, shot, slabs, strip, and wire manufactured under section 1313(b) by Cabot Corp., Boston, Mass., at its factories located at Kokomo, Ind.; Norwalk, Calif.; and Bethel, Conn., with the use of chromium metal, chromium carbon metal, tungsten powder, tungsten scrap, tungsten carbide scrap, aluminum, titanium, titanium sponge, silicon, nickel-columbium alloy, ferrocolumbium alloy, tantalum, nickel-tantalum alloy, lanthanum, lanthanum oxide, yttrium, yttrium oxide and tungsten ore, amended to cover plates, powder, electrodes, vessels, heat exchangers, pipe, tubing, fittings, nuts, bolts, rounds and discs manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company at its above factories with the use of chromium metal, chromium carbon metal, tungsten powder, tungsten scrap, tungsten carbide scrap, aluminum, titanium, titanium sponge, silicon, nickel-columbium alloy, ferrocolumbium alloy, tantalum, nickel-tantalum alloy, lanthanum, lanthanum oxide, yttrium, yttrium oxide and tungsten ore.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after July 6, 1970, and exported on and after July 6, 1973.

Supplemental statement of June 16, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., August 15, 1975.

(R) *Polymer chemicals.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, at its factories located at Akron, Ohio, and Henry, Ill., with the use of aniline.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after September 1, 1973, and exported on and after October 1, 1973.

Manufacturer's statement of July 16, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1975.

(S) *Polypropylene glycol.*—Polypropylene glycol manufactured under section 1313(a) with the use of imported propylene oxide, by Choate Chemical Co., Houston, Tex., at its Houston, Tex., factory, and on polypropylene glycol manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company with the use of propylene oxide.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after April 21, 1974, and exported on and after June 15, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of June 30, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Houston, Tex., July 31, 1975.

(T) *Polyvinyl chloride compounds*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, at its Avon Lake, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., factories, with the use of polyvinyl chloride resins.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after September 1, 1974.

Manufacturer's drawback statements of April 16, 1975, and July 7, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., September 5, 1975.

(U) *Powder, tungsten, and tungsten carbide powder*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., at its Hopkinsville, Ky., factory, with the use of tungsten ores or concentrates.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after April 15, 1974, and exported on and after April 25, 1974.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of June 6, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., July 31, 1975.

(V) *Resins, synthetic*.—T.D. 53993-A, as amended, and particularly as amended by T.D. 71-74-H, covering, among other things, alkyds, modified alkyds, ester gums, and modified ester gums manufactured under section 1313(b) by Hercules Inc., Wilmington, Del., at its Burlington, N.J., and Hattiesburg, Miss., factories, with the use of pentaerythritol, further amended to cover synthetic resins manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company at its Chicopee, Mass.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Milwaukee, Wisc.; Portland, Ore.; and Savannah, Ga., factories, with the use of diethylene triamine.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after November 1, 1974, and exported on and after November 2, 1974.

Manufacturer's supplemental statements of March 19, 1975, and June 4, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., July 29, 1975.

(W) *Soups, canned; other canned food products; frozen soup, and other frozen foods*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N.J., at its various factories with the use of canned diced tomatoes.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after August 3, 1970.

Manufacturer's statements of June 21 and September 25, 1974, and April 15, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., August 29, 1975.

(X) *Stampings, rough steel.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Clepro Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, with the use of hot rolled steel plate.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 6, 1975, and exported on and after January 16, 1975.

Manufacturer's statement of August 5, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., September 3, 1975.

(Y) *Tools, cutting, and shear or cut off knives.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Steelcraft Tool Co., Detroit, Mich., with the use of high speed tool steel bar or plate.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after January 28, 1975.

Manufacturer's statement of May 30, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., August 1, 1975.

(Z) *Vinyl and urethane laminated piece goods.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Pervel Industries, Inc., Plainfield, Conn., with the use of greige and dyed piece goods.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1974, and exported on and after November 10, 1974.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of April 30, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., September 4, 1975.

(T.D. 75-234)

Fines, penalties, and forfeitures—Customs Regulations amended

Section 171.1(a) of the Customs Regulations, relating to voluntary disclosure of violations of Customs laws, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 171—FINES, PENALTIES, AND FORFEITURES

On January 16, 1975 Treasury Decision 75-21 was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 2797) amending Subpart A of Part 171 of the Customs Regulations to set forth, among other matters, Customs policy in regard to voluntary disclosures of certain Customs violations. Pursuant to that policy, if it is established that a person has made

a truly voluntary disclosure of a violation of section 592, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1592), which may result in the loss of revenue, the penalty assessable with respect to that violation is mitigated, upon the filing of a petition for relief, to an amount not exceeding the total loss of revenue, provided a tender of the actual loss of revenue accompanied the disclosure.

Although the number of voluntary disclosures of Customs violations has increased since the publication of the Customs policy in that regard, the policy has not proven to be as effective as originally contemplated. This, it has been determined, is due to the technical wording of the voluntary disclosure criteria, as set forth in section 171.1(a)(1) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 171.1(a)(1)), which requires that the disclosure be truly voluntary "and not prompted by a Customs inquiry. . . ." This wording requires the interpretation and application of subjective criteria which do not clearly reflect the intention of the Customs Service to treat as voluntary those disclosures of violations which precede in time the initiation of a formal investigation of the transactions involving those violations by the Customs Service Office of Investigations. It is Customs policy to encourage the disclosure of such violations.

Accordingly, in order to implement the Customs voluntary disclosure policy in accordance with its original objectives and in accordance with similar policies which have been historically recognized within the Department of the Treasury, section 171.1(a)(1) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 171.1(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

§ 171.1 Special procedures for certain liabilities incurred under section 592, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

(a) * * *

(1) *Mitigation of statutory liability.* If appropriate investigation establishes that no Customs investigation had been initiated with respect to the disclosed information prior to such disclosure, the disclosure shall be treated as voluntary for purposes of this paragraph. For purposes of this subparagraph an investigation is considered to be initiated with respect to disclosed information:

(i) In the case of a referral by an import specialist or other Customs officer of a matter involving the disclosing party and the disclosed information for investigation of a possible violation of 19 U.S.C. 1592, on the date such matter was referred to the Office of Investigations;

(ii) In the case of a referral by an import specialist or other Customs officer of a request for value, classification or other technical investigation, on the date recorded in writing by an investigating agent as the date on which he discovered facts and circumstances

which caused him to believe that the possibility of a violation of 19 U.S.C. 1592 existed with respect to the disclosing party and the disclosed information;

(iii) In the case of an investigation prompted by an individual other than a Customs officer with regard to the disclosing party and the disclosed information, on the date recorded on the Memorandum of Information Received by the Office of Investigations as the date on which such information was received;

(iv) In the case of an ongoing investigation of a possible violation of 19 U.S.C. 1592 not involving the disclosing party and the information disclosed, on the date recorded in writing by an investigating agent as the date on which he discovered facts and circumstances which caused him to believe that the possibility of a violation of 19 U.S.C. 1592 existed with respect to the disclosing party and the disclosed information;

(v) In the case of a general ongoing investigation of a specific class of goods or industry, on the date recorded by the Office of Investigations as the date on which it determined to direct its investigation specifically to the disclosing party and the disclosed information; and

(vi) In all other cases, on the date recorded in a Report of Investigation as the date on which an investigator was assigned to investigate possible violations of 19 U.S.C. 1592 by the disclosing party with respect to the disclosed information.

Although a notice of penalty shall be issued with respect to a disclosed violation, as required by law, it shall be the established policy of the Customs Service, upon the filing of a petition for relief from such penalty, to mitigate the statutory liability to an amount not to exceed one time the total loss of revenue, provided the actual loss of revenue is deposited as withheld duties, regardless of whether the disclosed violation was intentional when committed. Further mitigation beyond the foregoing maximum may be justified in individual cases on the basis of relevant circumstances, such as diligence in disclosing a violation following its discovery.

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 592, 618, 624, 46 Stat. 750, as amended, 757, as amended, 759 (5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1592, 1618, 1624))

Inasmuch as the foregoing amendment liberalizes the present provisions of the Customs Regulations and places no affirmative duty or burden on the public, good cause exists for dispensing with notice and public procedure thereon as unnecessary, and good cause is found for the amendment to become effective on the earliest date possible under 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. This amendment shall be come effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved September 17, 1975,
DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register September 24, 1975 (40 FR 43894)]

(T.D. 75-235)

Articles exported for exhibition, etc.—Certificates of registration

Sections 10.66(a)(3) and 10.66(c), Customs Regulations, relating to certificates of registration, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

Customs Form 3329, formerly used as an importer's declaration for free entry of articles exported for exhibition purposes, has been abolished, having been consolidated with Customs Form 4455 into a revised Customs Form 4455, entitled Certificate of Registration. Consequently, sections 10.66(a)(3) and 10.66(c) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.66(a)(3), 10.66(c)), which provide that in connection with the entry of articles, including livestock or other animals, exported for temporary exhibition and returned and claimed to be exempt from duty under item 802.20 or item 802.30, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), a declaration of the importer shall be filed on Customs Form 3329, must be amended to provide for the use of revised Customs Form 4455.

Accordingly, sections 10.66(a)(3) and 10.66(c) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.66(a)(3), 10.66(c)) are amended to read as follows:

§ 10.66 Articles exported for temporary exhibition and returned; procedure on entry.

(a) * * *

(3) A declaration of the importer on Customs Form 4455 for articles of either domestic or foreign origin; and

(b) * * *

(c) Articles claimed to be exempt from duty under item 802.20 or item 802.30, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), may be returned free of duty without formal entry and without regard to the requirements of paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section if:

(1) Prior to the exportation of such articles, an application on Customs Form 4455 (accompanied by an appropriate inventory, when required by law or by the district director) is filed with a declaration thereon that:

(i) Any right to drawback of Customs duties with respect to that shipment was waived;

(ii) Any internal revenue tax due has been paid and no refund thereof will be sought; and

(iii) The merchandise was identified, registered, and exported in accordance with the regulations set forth in sections 10.8 (d), (f), (g), and (h), governing the exportation of articles sent abroad for repairs, and

(2) Upon return, a duplicate Customs Form 4455 (with accompanying inventory where one was required) is filed.

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

Because this amendment merely conforms the Customs Regulations with certain administrative changes, notice and public procedure thereon are found to be unnecessary, and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,

Commissioner of Customs.

Approved September 22, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register September 26, 1975 (40 FR 44319)]

(T.D. 75-236)

Pleasure boats

Notice of change regarding the determination of the dutiable value of boats

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., September 18, 1975.

The United States Customs Service ruled in Treasury Decision 45431, dated January 29, 1932, that the dutiable value of imported motor boats of five net tons or over shall be determined by deducting from their appraised value the value of the legitimate equipment of such boats which shall not be landed or delivered therefrom.

It has been determined that admitting the legitimate equipment of such motor boats without the assessment of duty is contrary to the provisions of items 696.05 and 696.10 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), relating to the dutiable status of yachts and pleasure boats.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 251, as amended (19 U.S.C. 66), and sections 502, 624, 46 Stat. 731, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 1502, 1624), notice is hereby given that 30 days after the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register, Treasury Decision 45431, dated January 29, 1932, shall be revoked and the United States Customs Service shall include in the dutiable value of yachts and pleasure boats the value of the legitimate equipment of such boats. (095366)

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register September 26, 1975 (40 FR 44339)]

(T.D. 75-237)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., September 12, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR, Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

August 25, 1975.....	\$0. 1970
August 26, 1975.....	. 1975
August 27, 1975.....	. 1977
August 28, 1975.....	. 1975
August 29, 1975.....	. 1975

Iran rial:

August 25, 1975.....	\$0. 0149
August 26, 1975.....	. 0149
August 27, 1975.....	. 0149
August 28, 1975.....	. 0149
August 29, 1975.....	. 0145

Philippines peso:

August 25, 1975.....	\$0. 1378
August 26, 1975.....	. 1378
August 27, 1975.....	. 1375
August 28, 1975.....	. 1340
August 29, 1975.....	. 1340

Singapore dollar:

August 25, 1975.....	\$0.4035
August 26, 1975.....	.4018
August 27, 1975.....	.4035
August 28, 1975.....	.4033
August 29, 1975.....	.4034

Thailand baht (tical):

August 25, 1975.....	\$0.0495
August 26, 1975.....	.0495
August 27, 1975.....	.0495
August 28, 1975.....	.0495
August 29, 1975.....	.0450

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-238)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., September 11, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR, Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

September 1, 1975.....	Holiday
September 2-5, 1975.....	\$0.1975

Iran rial:

September 1, 1975.....	Holiday
September 2-5, 1975.....	\$0.0145

Philippines peso:

September 1, 1975.....	Holiday
September 2-5, 1975.....	\$0.1340

Singapore dollar:

September 1, 1975.....	Holiday
September 2, 1975.....	\$0.4025
September 3, 1975.....	.4035
September 4, 1975.....	.4035
September 5, 1975.....	.4030

Thailand baht (tical):

September 1, 1975.....	Holiday
September 2, 1975.....	\$0.0450
September 3, 1975.....	.0450
September 4, 1975.....	.0495
September 5, 1975.....	.0495

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

Acting Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-239)

Entry of Merchandise—Customs Regulations amended

Section 141.89, Customs Regulations, requiring additional information for certain classes of merchandise, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 141—ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE

On June 3, 1975, there was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 23874), a notice of a proposed amendment of section 141.89 of

the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 141.89), which would require that invoices for certain dairy products imported from France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, and Belgium, contain (1) in the case of cheese, the generic name of the cheese or, if processed, grated, or powdered, the name or type of cheese from which it was derived, and (2) the 6-digit code number which corresponds to the description for the product in the Common Customs Tariff of the European Communities and is published from time to time in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. This additional information would facilitate the identification of those products subject to the export refunds referred to in Article 17 of Regulations (EEC) No. 804/68 of 27 June 1968 of the Commission of the European Communities.

Interested persons were given 30 days from the date of publication of the notice to submit relevant data, views, or arguments regarding the proposed amendment to the Regulations. After further study of the proposal and careful consideration of the comments received, the proposed amendment has been modified by the inclusion of additional clarifying language to provide that, in the case of dairy product importations other than cheese, the invoice shall show the name and/or description of the product which corresponds to the description of the product as it is set forth in the Common Customs Tariff of the European Communities.

Accordingly, section 141.89 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 141.89) is amended by adding a new paragraph, in alphabetical sequence, to read as follows:

§ 141.89 Additional information for certain classes of merchandise.

* * * * *

Dairy products from France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, and Belgium, classifiable under schedule 1, part 4, subparts A, B, C, and D, and item 184.75, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202)—(1) In the case of cheese, the generic name of the cheese or, if processed, grated, or powdered, the name or type of cheese from which it was derived, and in the case of other dairy products, the name and/or description of the product which corresponds to the description of the product as it is set forth in the Common Customs Tariff of the European Communities; and (2) the 6-digit code number which corresponds to the description for the product in the

Common Customs Tariff of the European Communities and is published from time to time in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* in matters pertaining to the export refund.

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 481, 484, 624, 46 Stat. 719, 722, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1481, 1484, 1624))

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register. (095470)

(ADM-9-03)

W. A. MAGEE, JR.,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved September 22, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register September 25, 1975 (40 FR 44128)]

(T.D. 75-240)

*Special tonnage tax and light money, El Salvador—Customs
Regulations amended*

Foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost with respect to vessels of and certain imports from El Salvador suspended and discontinued; section 4.22 of the Customs Regulations, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., September 22, 1975.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 4—VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

The Department of State advised the Department of the Treasury on March 25, 1975, that the Department of State has obtained from the Government of El Salvador satisfactory evidence that no discriminating duties of tonnage or imposts are imposed or levied in ports of El Salvador upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported into El Salvador in such vessels from the United States or from any foreign country.

Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 4228 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (46 U.S.C. 141), and delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Order No. 10289, September 17, 1951, as amended by Executive Order No. 10882, July 18, 1960 (3 CFR Ch. II), and pursuant to the authorization provided by Treasury Department Order No. 190, Rev. 10 (40 FR 2216), I declare that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are suspended and discontinued, so far as respects vessels of El Salvador, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported into the United States in such vessels from El Salvador or from any other foreign country. This suspension and discontinuance shall take effect from March 25, 1975, and shall continue for so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued and no longer.

In accordance with this declaration, section 4.22 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.22) is amended by the insertion of "El Salvador" in appropriate alphabetical sequence in the list of nations whose vessels are exempted from the payment of any higher tonnage duties than are applicable to vessels of the United States and from the payment of light money.

(R.S. 251, as amended, R.S. 4219, as amended, 4225, as amended, 4228, as amended, sec. 3, 23 Stat. 119, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624, 46 U.S.C. 3, 121, 128, 141))

Since there is a statutory requirement for the suspension of discriminating duties when reciprocity has been established, notice and public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553 is unnecessary. Inasmuch as the suspension grants an exemption from the payment of duties, there is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1) for making the suspension effective on the earliest date possible.

(ADM-9-03)

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register September 29, 1975 (40 FR 44542)]

(T.D. 75-241)

Informal entry—Customs Regulations amended

Section 143.21 of the Customs Regulations amended to permit the informal entry of certain merchandise the value of which cannot be declared

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 143—CONSUMPTION, APPRAISEMENT, AND INFORMAL ENTRIES

Section 498(a)(10) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1498(a)(10)), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe rules and regulations for the declaration and entry of merchandise when, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the value thereof cannot be declared. Section 143.11 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 143.11), relating to entry by appraisement, presently is the only procedure prescribed pursuant to section 498(a)(10) for the entry of such merchandise.

It has been determined that with respect to certain merchandise, the value of which cannot be declared because of uniqueness in character or design, the procedure for appraisement pursuant to section 143.11 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 143.11) often involves unnecessary expenditures of time and effort. It has therefore been decided to amend section 143.21 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 143.21) to provide that the importer or consignee of merchandise which is so unique in character or design that the value thereof cannot be declared and which is not intended for sale or imported pursuant to a purchase or agreement for purchase may apply to the Commissioner of Customs for a ruling that such merchandise is entitled to be entered under informal entry procedures. This amendment will provide an additional element of flexibility in regard to the Customs treatment of merchandise the value of which cannot be determined while ensuring that the collection of the revenue is adequately protected.

Accordingly, section 143.21 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 143.21) is amended by adding a new paragraph (i) at the end thereof to read as follows:

§ 143.21 Merchandise eligible for informal entry.

(i) Merchandise which, upon written application to the Commissioner of Customs, is determined to be so unique in character or design that the value thereof cannot be declared and which is not intended for sale or imported in pursuance of a purchase or agreement for purchase.

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 498, 624, 46 Stat. 728, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1498, 1624))

Because this amendment relieves a restriction, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved September 22, 1975,
DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register September 29, 1975 (40 FR 44542)]

201-060-78-35

Country	Currency
Australia	Dollar
Austria	Schilling
Belgium	Franco
Canada	Dollar
Denmark	Krone
Finland	Markka
France	Franc
Germany	Deutschmark
Greece	Drachma
Ireland	Pound
Italy	Lira
Japan	Yen
Malaysia	Dollar
Mexico	Peso
Netherlands	Guilder
New Zealand	Dollar
Norway	Krone
Portugal	Escudo
South Africa	Rand
Spain	Peseta
Sri Lanka	Rupia
Sweden	Krona
Switzerland	Franc
United Kingdom	Pound

(T.D. 75-242)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., September 16, 1975.

The appended table shows the rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), which are applicable to the currencies of the countries listed in section 159.34a, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.34a), for the period September 1 through September 5, 1975. This table is published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned.

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register October 6, 1975 (40 FR 46137)]

Country	Currency	September 1	September 2	September 3	September 4	September 5
Australia	Dollar	**	\$0.0547	\$0.0549	\$0.0549	\$0.0549
Austria	Schilling	**	.025935	.026000	.025930	.025925
Belgium	Franc	**	*	*	*	*
Canada	Dollar	**	.1668	.1674	.1671	.1669
Denmark	Krone	**	.2628	.2636	.2634	.2632
Finland	Markka	**	.2272	.2273	.2270	.2266
France	Franc	**	.3873	.3884	.3874	.3871
Germany	Deutsche Mark	**	.1120	.1120	.1120	*
India	Rupee	**	*	*	*	*
Ireland	Pound	**	.001491	.001494	.001491	.001491
Italy	Lira	**	*	*	*	*
Japan	Yen	**	.3967	.3970	.3975	.3970
Malaysia	Dollar	**	*	*	*	*
Mexico	Peso	**	.3780	.3793	.3783	.3781
Netherlands	Guilder	**	1.0600	1.0620	1.0620	1.0610
New Zealand	Dollar	**	.1805	.1817	.1810	.1808
Norway	Krone	**	.0375	.0376	.0375	.0376
Portugal	Escudo	**	*	*	*	*
South Africa	Rand	**	*	*	*	*
Spain	Peseta	**	.1350	.1325	.1350	.1350
Sri Lanka	Rupee	**	.2284	.2295	.2286	.2285
Sweden	Krona	**	.3726	.3740	.3728	.3726
Switzerland	Franc	**	*	*	*	*
United Kingdom	Pound	**	*	*	*	*

* Rate did not vary—use quarterly rate published in T.D. 75-176

** Holiday

(T.D. 75-243)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

**Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve
Bank of New York**

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., September 16, 1975.

The appended table shows the rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), which are applicable to the currencies of the countries listed in section 159.34a, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.34a), for the period September 8 through September 12, 1975. This table is published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned.

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register October 6, 1975 (40 FR 46137)]

[illegible][illegible]

Country	Currency	September 8	September 9	September 10	September 11	September 12
Australia	Dollar	*	\$0.0549	\$0.0547	\$0.0546	\$0.0545
Austria	Schilling	\$0.0548	\$0.0549	\$0.0547	\$0.0546	\$0.0545
Belgium	Franc	.025915	.025920	.025900	.025900	.025820
Canada	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Denmark	Krone	.1671	.1676	.1669	.1665	.1661
Finland	Markka	.2631	.2636	.2636	.2627	.2623
France	Franc	.2268	.2270	.2265	.2259	.2258
Germany	Deutsche Mark	.3875	.3872	.3864	.3858	.3852
India	Rupee	*	*	*	*	*
Ireland	Pound	*	*	*	*	*
Italy	Lira	.001491	.001492	.001490	.001488	.001486
Japan	Yen	*	*	*	*	*
Malaysia	Dollar	.3967	.3967	.3967	.3964	.3956
Mexico	Peso	*	*	*	*	*
Netherlands	Guilder	.3785	.3776	.3774	.3769	.3755
New Zealand	Dollar	1.0620	1.0625	1.0620	1.0620	1.0615
Norway	Krone	.1810	.1814	.1805	.1804	.1797
Portugal	Escudo	.0376	.0376	.0375	.0374	.0374
South Africa	Rand	*	*	*	*	*
Spain	Peseta	*	*	*	*	*
Sri Lanka	Rupee	.1350	.1350	.1350	.1350	.1345
Sweden	Krona	.2286	.2290	.2283	.2280	.2272
Switzerland	Franc	.3727	.3727	.3721	.3714	.3706
United Kingdom	Pound	*	*	*	*	*

* Use quarterly rate published in T. D. 75-176.

(T.D. 75-244)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., September 16, 1975.

The appended table shows the rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), which are applicable to the currencies of the countries listed in section 159.34a, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.34a), for the period August 25 through August 29, 1975. This table is published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned.

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register October 6, 1975 (40 FR 46138)]

Country	Currency	August 25	August 26	August 27	August 28	August 29
Australia	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Austria	Schilling	\$0.0550	\$0.0547	\$0.0550	\$0.0549	\$0.0548
Belgium	Franc	.026130	*	.026100	.026065	.026015
Canada	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Denmark	Krone	.1676	.1672	.1674	.1672	.1673
Finland	Markka	*	.2634	*	*	.2637
France	Franc	.2279	.2283	.2282	.2278	.2274
Germany	Deutsche Mark	.3875	.3884	.3879	.3875	.3874
India	Rupee	.1130	.1130	.1130	.1130	.1120
Ireland	Pound	*	*	*	*	*
Italy	Lira	.001496	.001497	.001497	.001497	.001497
Japan	Yen	*	*	*	*	*
Malaysia	Dollar	.3978	.3961	.3977	.3977	.3976
Mexico	Peso	*	*	*	*	*
Netherlands	Guilder	.3784	.3798	.3790	.3787	.3787
New Zealand	Dollar	1.0610	1.0610	1.0625	1.0625	1.0620
Norway	Krone	.1823	.1826	.1822	.1819	.1807
Portugal	Escudo	.0377	.0376	.0375	.0376	.0376
South Africa	Rand	*	*	*	*	*
Spain	Peseta	*	*	*	*	*
Sri Lanka	Rupee	.1350	.1350	.1350	.1350	.1350
Sweden	Krona	.2299	.2302	.2299	.2292	.2289
Switzerland	Franc	.3725	.3732	.3736	.3729	.3725
United Kingdom	Pound	*	*	*	*	*

*Rate did not vary—use quarterly rate published in T.D. 76-176.

(T.D. 75-245)

Synopses of drawback decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., September 30, 1975.

The following are synopses of drawback rates and amendments issued January 15, 1974, to September 17, 1975, inclusive, pursuant to sections 22.1 and 22.5, inclusive, Customs Regulations.

(DRA-1-09)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(A) *Axles, truck; clutch plates; drive gears; drive pinions; and springs.*—T.D. 56406-P, as amended by T.D. 67-202-Y, covering the above articles manufactured under section 1313(b) by Eaton, Yale and Towne, Inc., at its various factories with the use of steel bars and billets, further amended to cover a change of the company's name to Eaton Corp.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after April 21, 1971, the date of the name change.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., June 16, 1975.

(B) *Cable, galvanized steel strand, and aluminum conductors, steel reinforced (ACSR).*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Southwire Co., Carrollton, Ga., at its Carrollton, Ga., factory, and aluminum conductors, steel reinforced manufactured by the company at its Hawesville, Ky., and Flora, Ill., factories, with the use of zinc-coated galvanized steel wire.

Rate effective on articles manufactured at the Carrollton, Ga., factory, on and after December 18, 1954, and exported on and after January 21, 1955; on articles manufactured at the Hawesville, Ky., factory, on and after January 1, 1974, and exported on and after March 1, 1974, and on articles manufactured at the Flora, Ill., factory, on and after April 1, 1974, and exported on and after January 1, 1975.

Manufacturer's drawback statements of May 14 and July 18, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Miami, Fla., September 15, 1975.

(C) *Cigarettes, smoking tobacco, and blended and processed tobacco.*—T.D. 50193-B, as amended and extended, covering cigarettes, smoking tobacco, and blended and processed tobacco, manufactured under section 1313(a) by Philip Morris Inc., Richmond, Va., at its Richmond, Va., and Louisville, Ky., factories, with the use of imported tobacco, further amended to cover the foregoing articles manufactured by the said company under section 1313(a) at its above factories with the use of drawback processed (stemmed) tobacco.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after April 14, 1975.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., August 12, 1975.

(D) *2,6-diethylaniline.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Ethyl Corp., Richmond, Va., at its Pasadena, Tex., factory, with the use of aniline.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after October 20, 1974, and exported on and after October 25, 1974.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of July 22, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New Orleans, La., September 12, 1975.

(E) *Dyestuffs.*—T.D. 52633-D, as amended by T.D. 52937-D, covering, among other things, sulphur blue and hydron (vat) blue dyestuffs manufactured under section 1313(a) by Southern Dyestuff Corp., Charlotte, N.C., at its Sodyeco, N.C., factory, with the use of, among other things, imported orthotoluidine, sodium nitrite, carbazole, anthracene and soda ash, further amended to cover (1) such articles manufactured under section 1313(a) by Martin Marietta Chemicals, Charlotte, N.C., successor, and (2) dyestuffs manufactured under section 1313(a) by the successor company with the use of imported chemicals.

Amendment effective on articles covered by (1), above, which are exported on and after October 10, 1961, the date of succession, and by (2), above, which are manufactured and exported on and after February 1, 1970.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., July 21, 1975.

(F) *Extracts, flavoring.*—T.D. 51161-A, as amended by T.D.'s 55580-O and 73-323-H, covering flavoring extracts manufactured under section 1313(d) by V. & E. Kohnstamm, Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol, further amended to cover

the foregoing articles manufactured by Virginia Dare Extract Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y., *successor*.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after December 1, 1974, the date of succession.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., July 28, 1975.

(G) *Film, copying*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Kores Manufacturing Corp., Elmsford, N.Y., with the use of imported coated carbon film in rolls.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after May 19, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., July 24, 1975.

(H) *Flooring, resilient vinyl sheet*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa., with the use of polyvinyl chloride resins.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after July 1, 1974, and exported on and after January 3, 1975.

Manufacturer's statements of May 5, July 31, and August 22, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., September 12, 1975.

(I) *Gasket material, rubber compound*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Elastomers Ltd., Keyport, N.J., with the use of imported butadiene styrene latex.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after July 23, 1975, and exported on and after August 10, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., August 18, 1975.

(J) *Heat treated engine connecting rod caps*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Columbia Steel Treating Co., Detroit, Mich., with the use of drawback steel connecting rod caps.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after November 25, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., August 15, 1975.

(K) *Helicopters*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Boeing Vertol Co., Philadelphia, Pa., at its Ridley Park, Pa., factory, with the use of imported knock-down helicopters, parts, components, and associated option features such as instruments, avionics and special equipment to meet customer operating requirements.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after December 15, 1972, and exported on and after January 10, 1973.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., March 24, 1975.

(L) *Hose assemblies, Teflon.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Aeroquip Corp., Jackson, Mich., with the use of imported stainless steel hose fittings.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after June 23, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., August 11, 1975.

(M) *Linerboard, kraft.*—T.D. 74-279-Q, covering kraft linerboard manufactured under section 1313(a) by the Weyerhaeuser Co., Tacoma, Wash., at its Springfield, Ore., factory, with the use of imported or drawback Posamyl-E cationic starch (chemically treated potato starch), *amended* to cover the aforementioned article manufactured with the use of imported Posamyl E-7, Retamyl, Retamyl MP, and Solvitose N (chemically treated starches).

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after October 1, 1973, and exported on and after May 12, 1975.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., July 8, 1975.

(N) *Orange juice, frozen concentrated, concentrated orange juice for manufacturing (palatable), and orange juice from concentrate.*—T.D. 72-55-B, as amended by T.D. 72-218-I, covering frozen concentrated orange juice, concentrated orange juice for manufacturing (palatable), and orange juice from concentrate manufactured under section 1313(b) by Southern Gold Citrus Products, Inc., Orlando, Fla., with the use of concentrated orange juice for manufacturing (unpalatable), further *amended* to cover a change in company name to Pacific Packing Co., Southern Gold Citrus Products Division.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after November 1, 1973, the date of change in name.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Miami, Fla., July 31, 1975.

(O) *Petroleum products.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Puerto Rico Olefins Co., Bo. Tallaboa, Penuelas, P.R., with the use of imported and/or drawback naphtha and/or other crude oil derivatives.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after August 1, 1972, and exported on and after August 18, 1972.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Miami, Fla., January 15, 1974.

(P) *Piece goods, napped.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Startex Finishing Co., Div. of Spartan Mills, Startex, S.C., with the use of imported greige piece goods.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after February 1, 1975, and exported on and after February 19, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., August 6, 1975.

(Q) *Plastisols, vinyl.*—T.D. 73-164-M, as amended by T.D. 75-12-J, covering, among other things, automobile and other industrial parts, including finished steel stampings and wire springs, assembled and unassembled, and seat cushions with assembled units manufactured under section 1313(b) by Hoover Ball and Bearing Co., Stubnitz Spring Div., Saline, Mich., at its Adrian, Mich., factory, with the use of hot and cold rolled steel sheet, steel wire and unfinished metal stampings, further amended to cover vinyl plastisols manufactured under section 1313(b) by Hoover Ball & Bearing Co., Reynolds Chemical Products Div., Saline, Mich., at its Farwell, Mich., and Mauldin, S.C., factories, with the use of polyvinyl chloride resins.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after December 13, 1973, and exported on and after January 25, 1974.

Supplemental statement of April 16, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., September 12, 1975.

(R) *Plywood, finished.*—T.D. 67-227-O, covering finished plywood manufactured under section 1313(a) by Ply*Gem Corp., Jamaica, N.Y., with the use of imported raw unfinished plywood, amended to cover a change in the company's name to Ply*Gem Manufacturing Corp., and a change in the location of the company's office and factory to Gloucester City, N.J.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after January 1, 1975, the date of the above changes.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., August 15, 1975.

(S) *Screwdrivers, cordless, and motor base assemblies.*—T.D. 72-186-T as amended by T.D. 73-9-S, covering power tools and trimmers manufactured under section 1313(a) by Disston, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., at its Danville, Va., factory, with the use of imported electric motors, further amended to cover cordless screwdrivers and motor base assemblies manufactured under section 1313(a) by the above named company at its above mentioned factory, with the use of imported motors.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after May 1, 1975, and exported on and after May 14, 1975.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., August 7, 1975.

(T) *Subsystems, general communication*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Sperry UNIVAC Div. of Sperry Rand Corp., Blue Bell, Pa., at its Roseville, Minn., factory, with the use of imported basic communication subsystem cabinets and associated option features such as printed circuit assemblies, communications terminals, and communications interfaces.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after March 1, 1975, and exported on and after November 1, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., August 8, 1975.

(U) *Thixcin E, pulverized*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Middlesex Chemicals, Inc., Raritan, N.J., with the use of drawback Thixcin E (castor wax).

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1973, and exported on and after May 1, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., August 20, 1975.

(V) *Vehicles, snow*.—T.D. 66-34-E, as amended by T.D. 69-218-O, covering marine propulsion power units manufactured under section 1313(a) by Kiekhaefer Mercury Div., Brunswick Corp., Fond du Lac, Wisc., at its Cedarburg, Fond du Lac, Beaver Dam and Oshkosh, Wisc., and St. Cloud, Fla., factories, with the use of imported internal combustion engines, and outboard motors, stern drive units, marine accessories, and subassemblies and parts thereof manufactured by the company under section 1313(b) with the use of aluminum alloy ingots, further amended to cover (1) the foregoing products manufactured at two new factories located at Fond du Lac, Wisc., and (2) snow vehicles manufactured by the said company under section 1313(a) at its several factories with the use of imported internal combustion engines, ball bearings, headlights, and voltage regulators.

Amendment effective on articles covered by (1), above, which are manufactured and exported on and after November 1, 1967, at factory No. 19, and November 1, 1968, at factory No. 17 at Fond du Lac, Wisc., and on articles covered by (2), above, as follows: snow vehicles manufactured and exported with the use of ball bearings on and after May 2, 1969; with the use of internal combustion engines on and after October 6, 1969; with the use of headlights on and after April 22, 1970; and with the use of voltage regulators on and after May 18, 1972.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., January 17, 1975.

(W) *Vitamin E capsules, gelatin.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Banner Gelatin Products Corp., Chatsworth, Calif., with the use of vitamin E (d-alpha tocopheryl acetate concentrate).

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after September 1, 1974, and exported on and after March 31, 1975.

Manufacturer's statements of June 5 and July 24, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Los Angeles, Calif., September 12, 1975.

(X) *Waxes, pattern.*—T.D. 73-226-P, covering pattern waxes manufactured under section 1313(a) by Yates Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., with the use of imported Cloresil-100, *amended* to cover (1) pattern waxes manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said company with the use of imported Decachlorodiphenyl, and (2) pattern waxes manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said company with the use of imported Cloresil "B".

Amendment effective on articles covered by (1), above, which are manufactured on and after July 5, 1972, and exported on and after March 21, 1973, and on articles covered by (2), above, which are manufactured on and after July 5, 1972, and exported on and after June 25, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., January 28, 1975.

(Y) *Wool, scoured, and wool top.*—T.D. 50422-A, covering woven paper maker's felts manufactured under section 1313(a) by Draper Brothers Co., Canton, Mass., with the use of imported scoured wool; and T.D. 51767-P, covering piece goods, dyed or undyed, worsted or woolen yarn, dyed or undyed, roving waste, card waste, and card strippings manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said company with the use of imported wool or hair, or wool or hair manufactured under drawback regulations, *amended* to cover (1) such articles manufactured under section 1313(a) by Draper Brothers Co., Inc., Canton, Mass., *successor*, and (2) scoured wool and wool top manufactured under section 1313 (a) and (b) by the successor company with the use of greasy wool, and wool top manufactured under section 1313 (a) and (b) by the successor company with the use of scoured wool.

Amendment effective on articles covered by (1), above, which are exported on and after August 31, 1974, and on (2), above, which are manufactured on and after December 19, 1972, and exported on and after August 31, 1974.

Supplemental statements of April 17 and 25, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., September 17, 1975.

(Z) *Wrist watches, complete.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Mathey-Tissot, New York, N.Y., with the use of imported watch movements, watch heads, watch cases, bracelets, and straps or cords.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after March 1, 1974, and exported on and after May 28, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., August 12, 1975.

(T.D. 75-246)

Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products, manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1975.

There is published below the directive of September 22, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning entry into the United States of Taekwondo (karate) and judo uniforms manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea. This directive further amends, but does not cancel, that Committee's directives of May 19, 1972 (T.D. 72-339), and August 22, 1973 (T.D. 73-253).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on September 26, 1975 (40 FR 44348), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

*Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.*

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

September 22, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
*Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229*

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive further amends, but does not cancel, the directive of May 19, 1972, which established an export visa requirement for

entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton, wool, and man-made fiber textile products produced or manufactured in the Republic of Korea; and it further amends, but does not cancel, the directive of August 22, 1973, which established an administrative mechanism to exempt certain items from levels of restraint.

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to paragraph 12(a) of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of June 26, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed, effective on September 29, 1975, and until further notice, to permit entry of shipments of Judo and Karate (Taekwondo) uniforms (T.S.U.S.A. No. 380.3982) which have been certified by the Government of the Republic of Korea.

Shipments of Judo and Karate (Taekwondo) uniforms (T.S.U.S.A. No. 380.3982) shall be accompanied by certifications issued by the Government of the Republic of Korea in accordance with the procedure established for exempt items in the directive of August 22, 1973. In the space following the word "Item" on each certifying stamp the Government of the Republic of Korea will indicate "Taekwondo or Judo Suit." The official authorized to issue certifications will be the same as the one authorized to issue certification for exempt items. The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of Korea and with respect to imports of cotton, wool, and man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of Korea have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance,
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-247)

Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products,
manufactured or produced in Republic of Korea

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., October 2, 1975.

There is published below the directive of August 26, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea. This directive further amends, but does not cancel, that Committee's directives of July 1 and 2, 1975 (T.D. 75-169).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on August 29, 1975 (40 FR 39922), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

August 26, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

On July 1, 1975 and July 2, 1975 the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, directed you to prohibit entry during the twelve-month period beginning October 1, 1974 and extending through September 30, 1975 of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in the Republic of Korea, in excess of designated levels

of restraint. The Chairman further advised you that the levels of restraint are subject to adjustments.¹

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 7 of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of June 26, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to amend, effective on August 29, 1975, the levels of restraint for Categories 9/10, 18/19/26 pt. (printcloth), 26 pt. (duck), 45/46/47, 48, 49, 50/51, 52, 219, 222, 228, 234, 235, 237, 238 and 120 established in the aforesaid directives of July 1, 1975 and July 2, 1975 to the following:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint ²
9/10	6,045,850 square yards
18/19/26 (printcloth) ³	4,769,933 square yards
26 (duck fabric) ⁴	20,226,106 square yards
45/46/47	3,131,708 square yards equiv.
48	20,557 dozens
49	46,999 dozens
50/51	177,915 dozens
52	64,756 dozens
120	336,470 numbers
219	3,925,035 dozens
222	940,434 dozens
228	812,302 dozens
234	3,697,507 dozens
235	1,368,115 dozens
237	175,777 numbers
238	200,952 dozens

¹ The term "adjustments" refers to those provisions of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool, and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of June 26, 1975 between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and applicable group limits, specific levels of restraint within Categories 1-38, part of 63 (shoe uppers), 64, 200-213, and 241-243 may be exceeded by 10 percent; within Categories 39-62, part of 63 (other than shoe uppers), and 214-240, by 7 percent; and within Categories 101-132, by 5 percent; 2) these same levels may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to 11 percent of the applicable category limit; 3) consultation levels may be increased within the aggregate and applicable group limits upon agreement between the two governments; and 4) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems arising in the implementation of the agreement.

² These levels of restraint have not been adjusted to reflect any entries made on or after October 1, 1974.

³ In Category 26 the T.S.U.S.A. Numbers for printcloth are:

320.—34 326.—34
321.—34 327.—34
322.—34 328.—34

⁴ In Category 26 the T.S.U.S.A. Numbers for duck fabric are:

320.—01 through 04,06,08 326.—C1 through 04,06,08
321.—01 through 04,06,08 327.—01 through 04,06,08
322.—01 through 04,06,08 328.—01 through 04,06,08

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of Korea and with respect to imports of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of Korea have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance,
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-248)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products, manufactured or produced in Haiti

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., October 2, 1975.

There is published below the directive of September 22, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textiles and cotton textile products manufactured or produced in Haiti.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on September 25, 1975 (40 FR 44185), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

*Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.*

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

September 22, 1975

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of November 3, 1971, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and Haiti, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective October 1, 1975 and for the twelve-month period extending through September 30, 1976, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1 through 64 and in individual Categories 39, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 53, 62, and 63, produced or manufactured in Haiti, in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint
1 through 64	5,460,779 square yards equivalent
39	243,101 dozen pairs
45	19,175 dozen
46	17,935 dozen
47	19,175 dozen
51	61,948 dozen
52	29,279 dozen
53	22,807 dozen
62	92,484 pounds
63	431,412 pounds

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of November 3, 1971, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and Haiti, which provide, in part, that within the aggregate limit, the limits on certain categories may be exceeded by not more than a certain percentage; for the limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements. Any appropriate adjustments pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement referred to above will be made to you by further letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers and factors for converting category units into equivalent

square yards was published in the Federal Register on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Haiti with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Haiti have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance

(T.D. 75-249)

Manmade fiber textile products—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of manmade fiber textile products, manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1975.

There is published below the directive of July 8, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of manmade fiber textile products manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea. This directive cancels that Committee's directive of April 3, 1975 (T.D. 75-97).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on September 18, 1975 (40 FR 43052), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

July 8, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This letter cancels and supersedes the directive issued to you on April 3, 1975 by the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements which directed you to amend the subcategory classifications required on visas for man-made fiber textile products in Category 224, produced or manufactured in the Republic of Korea.

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of June 26, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to require that, effective on September 10, 1975, visas accompanying man-made fiber textile products in Category 224, exported from the Republic of Korea after June 26, 1975 should specify one of the subcategory classifications indicated below. Shipments of man-made fiber textile products in Category 224 and T.S.U.S.A. Numbers 380.0428 and 380.8165 in Category 222 which have been exported from the Republic of Korea before September 10, 1975 will not be denied entry until October 10, 1975, provided the subclassifications shown on the visas are those specified in the directive of April 3, 1975.

- 1) Category 224—Suits (T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0420 and 380.8143)
- 2) Category 224—Coats (T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0402 and 380.8103)
- 3) Category 224—Other (all remaining T.S.U.S.A. numbers in Category 224)

Further, in conjunction with the new subclassifications, the reporting unit shown on visas for Category 224—Suits (T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0420 and 380.8143), Category 224—Coats (T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0402 and 380.8103) and T.S.U.S.A. Numbers 380.0428 and 380.8165 in Category 222 should be dozens. The reporting unit for Category 224—Other (all remaining T.S.U.S.A. numbers in Category 224) will remain pounds.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of Korea and with respect to imports of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of Korea have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

ALAN POLANSKY,
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance,
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-250)

Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products, manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1975.

There is published below the directive of September 17, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton, wool, and man-made fiber textile products manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea. This directive further amends, but does not cancel, that Committee's directives of May 19, 1972 (T.D. 72-339), and August 22, 1973 (T.D. 73-253).

This directive was published in the Federal Register on September 22, 1975 (40 FR 43542), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
*Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.*

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

September 17, 1975

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive amends, but does not cancel, the directives of July 1 and 2, 1975 which established levels of restraint for certain cotton, wool, and man-made fiber textile products produced or manufactured in the Republic of Korea which may be entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption in the United States during the twelve-month period which began on October 1, 1974. It further amends, but does not cancel, the directive of May 19, 1972, which established an export visa requirement for entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton, wool, and man-made fiber textile products produced or manufactured in the Republic of Korea; and it further amends, but does not cancel, the directive of August 22, 1973 which established an administrative mechanism to exempt from levels of restraint certain traditional "Korean Items."

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to paragraph 12(b) of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of June 26, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed, effective on September 22, 1975, to exempt from the levels of restraint established in the directives of July 1 and 2, 1975, entries of cotton, wool, and man-made fiber textile products produced or manufactured in the Republic of Korea and valued at less than \$250, when they are certified by the Government of the Republic of Korea.

To qualify for exemption each entry of cotton, wool, or man-made fiber textile products valued under \$250 shall be accompanied by certification issued by the Government of the Republic of Korea in accordance with the procedure established for exempt items in the directive of August 22, 1973. In the space following the word "Item" the Government of the Republic of Korea will indicate "less than \$250." The official authorized to issue certifications for entries valued

under \$250 shall be the same as the one authorized to issue certifications for exempt items.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of Korea and with respect to imports of cotton, wool, and man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of Korea have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance,
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-251)

Cotton textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products, manufactured or produced in Brazil

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1975.**

There is published below the directive of September 15, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textiles and cotton textile products manufactured or produced in Brazil.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on September 18, 1975 (40 FR 43051), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

*Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.*

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

September 15, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of October 23, 1970, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Federative Republic of Brazil, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective October 1, 1975, and for the twelve-month period extending through September 30, 1976, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1-4, 9, 18/19 and part of 26 (printcloth), 22/23, part of 26/27 (duck), part of 26/27 (other than printcloth and duck), part of 30/31, 50, 51, 55, and part of 64, produced or manufactured in the Federative Republic of Brazil, in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Levels of Restraint
1-4	8,323,575 pounds
9	15,315,379 sq. yds.
18/19 and part of 26 (printcloth) ¹	13,400,956 sq. yds.
22/23	5,742,267 sq. yds.
Part of 26/27 (duck) ²	3,190,703 sq. yds.
Part of 26/27 (other than printcloth and duck) ^{1, 2}	8,295,830 sq. yds.
Part of 30/31 ³	7,334,950 pieces
50	50,199 dozens
51	43,028 dozen
55	17,517 dozen
Part of 64 (only T.S.U.S.A. No. 366.6500)	277,453 pound

¹ In Category 26, the T.S.U.S.A. numbers for printcloth are:

320.-34 322.-34 327.-34

321.-34 326.-34 328.-34

² The T.S.U.S.A. Nos. for duck are:

320.-01 through 04, 06, 08 326.-01 through 04, 06, 08

321.-01 through 04, 06, 08 327.-01 through 04, 06, 08

322.-01 through 04, 06, 08 328.-01 through 04, 06, 08

³ All of Categories 30 and 31 except T.S.U.S.A. No. 366.2740.

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in the above categories; produced or manufactured in the Federative Republic of Brazil which have been exported to the United States from the Federative Republic of Brazil prior to October 1, 1975, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during the period October 1, 1974 through September 30, 1975. In the event that the above levels of restraint for that period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of October 23, 1970, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and the Federative Republic of Brazil which provide, in part, that within the aggregate limit and group limits, the limitations on specific categories may be exceeded by not more than 5 percent; for the limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements. Any appropriate adjustments pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement referred to above, will be made to you by further letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the Federal Register on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from the Federative Republic of Brazil have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance*

(T.D. 75-252)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C. September 25, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

September 8, 1975.....	\$0.1973
September 9, 1975.....	.1976
September 10, 1975.....	.1980
September 11, 1975.....	.1988
September 12, 1975.....	.1979

Iran rial

September 8, 1975.....	\$0.0145
September 9, 1975.....	.0145
September 10, 1975.....	.0145
September 11, 1975.....	.0145
September 12, 1975.....	.0146

Philippines peso:

September 8, 1975.....	\$0.1340
September 9, 1975.....	.1340
September 10, 1975.....	.1340
September 11, 1975.....	.1340
September 12, 1975.....	.1335

ALAN POLANSKY,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance

Singapore dollar:

September 8, 1975-----	\$0. 4031
September 9, 1975-----	. 4034
September 10, 1975-----	. 4035
September 11, 1975-----	. 4035
September 12, 1975-----	. 4029

Thailand baht (tical):

September 8-12, 1975-----	\$0. 0495
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-253)

Customs Delegation Order No. 51

Order of the Commissioner of Customs delegating authority with respect to the sale of Customs forms to the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Administration

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 6, 1975.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Treasury Department Order No. 165, revised (T.D. 53654, 19 FR 7241), as amended, I hereby delegate to the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Administration, the authority to designate those Customs forms which shall be for sale to the general public, to establish the price of each salable Customs form, and to periodically adjust the price of such forms as the varying costs of printing and distribution require.

This Delegation Order shall take effect upon publication in the Federal Register. (095379)

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register October 10, 1975 (40 FR 47806)]

(T.D. 75-254)

Supplies and equipment for aircraft—Customs Regulations amended

Section 10.59(f), Customs Regulations, relating to free withdrawal of supplies and equipment for aircraft, amended; Treasury Decisions 75-183 and 75-184 amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE,
ETC.

On July 29, 1975, Treasury Decision 75-183 was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 31752) amending paragraph (f) of section 10.59 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.59(f)) by adding Iran to the list of nations set forth in that paragraph. Aircraft registered in the nations set forth in that list are entitled to free withdrawal privileges reciprocal to those found by the Secretary of Commerce to be extended by those nations to aircraft registered in the United States. The free withdrawal privileges were extended to aircraft registered in Iran and engaged in foreign trade effective as of April 29, 1975, the date of the letter to the Secretary of the Treasury from the Secretary of Commerce announcing his finding that the Government of Iran accords to aircraft registered in the United States privileges with respect to exemption from the payment of Customs duties (and internal revenue taxes imposed by reason of importation) on aircraft supplies substantially similar to those described in sections 309 and 317 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309, 1317).

Also on July 29, 1975, Treasury Decision 75-184 was published in the Federal Register (40 FR 31753) amending paragraph (f) of section 10.59 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.59(f)) by adding Morocco to the list of nations set forth in that paragraph. The free withdrawal privileges were extended to aircraft registered

[Published in the Federal Register October 10, 1975 (40 FR 4780)]

in Morocco and engaged in foreign trade also effective as of April 29, 1975, the date of the letter to the Secretary of the Treasury from the Secretary of Commerce announcing his finding that the Government of Morocco accords to aircraft of United States registry privileges substantially similar to those described in sections 309 and 317 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309, 1317).

The Secretary of the Treasury has subsequently been advised by the Secretary of Commerce that the effective date of his finding relative to the Government of Iran is April 22, 1975, and that the effective date of his finding relative to the Government of Morocco is March 27, 1975. Consequently, free withdrawal privileges are extended to aircraft registered in Iran and engaged in foreign trade effective as of April 22, 1975, and to aircraft registered in Morocco and engaged in foreign trade effective as of March 27, 1975. Treasury Decisions: 75-183 and 75-184 are amended accordingly.

Accordingly, paragraph (f) of section 10.59 of the Customs Regulations is amended by deleting "75-183" in the column headed "Treasury Decision(s)" opposite "Iran" in the list of nations in that paragraph and by inserting in its place the number of this Treasury Decision. Similarly, "75-184" is deleted opposite "Morocco" in the list of nations in that paragraph and the number of this Treasury Decision inserted in its place.

(Secs. 309, 317, 624, 46 Stat. 690, as amended, 696, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 1309, 1317, 1624))

As there is a statutory basis for the exemption from Customs duties on withdrawal of supplies by aircraft when reciprocity has been established, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under 5 U.S.C. 553.

(ADM-9-03)

W. A. MAGEE, JR.,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved October 2, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the Federal Register October 10, 1975 (40 FR 47761)]

(T.D. 75-255)

Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products, manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., October 6, 1975.

There is published below the directive of September 25, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on September 30, 1975 (40 FR 44862), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

September 25, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of June 26, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective on October 1, 1975 and for the twelve-month period extending through September 30, 1976, entry into the United States for con-

sumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textile products in Categories 9/10, 18/19 and part of 26, 22/23, part of 26, 39, 45/46/47, 48, 49, 50/51, and 52; wool textile products in Categories 104, 120, and 121; and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 208, 210, 218, 219, 221, 222, 224, 228, 229, 234, 235, 237, and 238 in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint	
9/10	6, 166, 767	square yards
18/19/26 (print-cloth) ¹	4, 904, 568	square yards
22/23	3, 376, 436	square yards
26 (duck fabric) ²	20, 555, 879	square yards
39	265, 555	dozen pairs
45/46/47	3, 079, 030	square yards equivalent
48	21, 033	dozen
49	47, 812	dozen
50/51	180, 625	dozen (of which not more than 95,723 dozen shall be in Cat. 50 and not more than 129,563 shall be in Cat. 51)
52	66, 255	dozen
104	1, 536, 169	square yards
120	320, 448	numbers
121	192, 000	numbers
208	13, 000, 000	square yards (of which not more than 8,000,000 square yards shall be in T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 338.3035 and 338.3036)
210	1, 170, 000	square yards
218	828, 736	dozen
219	3, 887, 654	dozen
221	2, 667, 707	dozen
222	960, 281	dozen

See footnote at end of table.

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint
pt. 224 (only T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0420 and 380.8143)	496,000 dozen
pt. 224 (only T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0402 and 380.8103)	43,956 dozen
pt. 224 ¹	3,867,785 pounds
228	825,777 dozen
229	704,875 dozen
234	3,662,292 dozen
235	1,355,085 dozen
237	155,555 numbers
238	204,228 dozen

In carrying out this directive, entries of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products in all of the foregoing categories, except Category 229, produced in the Republic of Korea and exported to the United States prior to October 1, 1975, shall, to the extent of any unfilled balances, be charged against the levels of restraint established for such goods during the period October 1, 1974 through September 30, 1975. In the event that the levels of restraint established for that twelve-month period have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this letter. Entries of man-made fiber textile products in Category 229 exported prior to October 1, 1975 shall not be subject to this directive.

Man-made fiber textile products in Category 229 which have been released from the custody of the U.S. Customs Service under the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1448(b) before the effective date of this directive shall not be denied entry under this directive.

¹ In Category 26 the T.S.U.S.A. Numbers for printcloth are:

320.—34 326.—34

321.—34 327.—34

322.—34 328.—34

² In Category 26 the T.S.U.S.A. Numbers for duck fabric are:

320.—01 through 04,06,08 326.—01 through 04,06,08

321.—01 through 04,06,08 327.—01 through 04,06,08

322.—01 through 04,06,08 328.—01 through 04,06,08

³ All T.S.U.S.A. numbers in Category 224 except T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0420, 380.8143, 380.0402, and 380.8108.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of June 26, 1975 between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and applicable group limits, specific levels of restraint within Group I may be exceeded by 10 percent; within Group II, by 7 percent; and within Group III, by 5 percent; 2) these same levels may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to 11 percent of the applicable category limit; 3) consultation levels may be increased within the aggregate and applicable group limits upon agreement between the two governments; and 4) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems arising in the implementation of the agreement. Any appropriate adjustments under the provisions of the bilateral agreement referred to above will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of Korea and with respect to imports of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of Korea have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance,
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-256)

Manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of manmade fiber textile products, manufactured or produced in Thailand

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 6, 1975.

There is published below the directive of September 26, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of manmade fiber textiles in categories 219 and 229 manufactured or produced in Thailand.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on September 30, 1975 (40 FR 44863), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

September 26, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C., 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective on September 30, 1975 and for the twelve-month period beginning on July 31, 1975 and

extending through July 30, 1976, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of man-made fiber textile products in Categories 219 and 229, produced or manufactured in Thailand, in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint
219	869,901 dozen
229	180,369 dozen

Entries of man-made fiber textile products in Categories 219 and 229, produced or manufactured in Thailand, which have been exported to the United States prior to July 31, 1975, shall not be subject to this directive.

Man-made fiber textile products in Categories 219 and 229 which have been released from the custody of the U.S. Customs Service under the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1448(b) prior to the effective date of this directive shall not be denied entry under this directive.

A detailed description of these categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Thailand and with respect to imports of man-made fiber textile products from Thailand have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance,
U.S. Department of Commerce

(T.D. 75-257)

United States Customs Service decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, 1975.

The following decision was recently promulgated by the United States Customs Service through its Office of Regulations and Rulings.

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

VESSEL REPAIRS

The Customs Service has been asked to rule on the dutiability under title 19, United States Code, section 1466, of the cost of materials of United States origin to be installed in a foreign shipyard upon vessels documented under the laws of the United States to engage in the coastwise trade, and the dutiability of the cost of the foreign labor to be used. The vessels would transport the materials to be used in the foreign repair work.

The Customs Service has previously held that the cost of equipment purchased in a foreign country by the owner of a United States flag vessel is subject to the payment of duty under 19 U.S.C. 1466 regardless of the fact that the equipment purchased was of United States manufacture. The cost of materials purchased abroad by the owner of the vessel and installed in a foreign shipyard is dutiable under 19 U.S.C. 1466 even though the foreign shipyard had previously purchased the materials in the United States for that specific vessel.

The cost of labor used in a foreign shipyard to install materials of United States origin, even though the materials were purchased by the vessel owner in the United States, is also subject to duty under 19 U.S.C. 1466. However, the cost of materials of United States

origin which are purchased by the vessel owner in the United States is not subject to duty under 19 U.S.C. 1466, when installed on the vessel in a foreign country.

(VES-13-18)

J. P. TEBEAU,
*Director, Carriers, Drawback,
and Bonds Division.*

(T.D. 75-258)

Internal Advice Procedure

Clarification of procedures to be used to obtain advice or rulings from Headquarters with respect to ongoing transactions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 8, 1975.

There is published below for the information and guidance of the public a clarification of the Internal Advice Procedure established by the Commissioner of Customs for the use of Customs officers, importers, and other interested parties in obtaining advice and rulings from Customs Headquarters with respect to ongoing Customs transactions within the technical areas of law interpreted by the Office of Regulations and Rulings. This Procedure was set forth in Treasury Decision 75-17 and published in the Federal Register of January 13, 1975 (40 FR 2453).

(MAN-1-O:D:C)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
*Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.*

CLARIFICATION OF INTERNAL ADVICE PROCEDURES

The internal advice procedures were designed to give the Customs Service the ability to identify and resolve at Headquarters level, problems for which there are no clear administrative or judicial precedents, or when the issue is so unusual and complex as to warrant consideration by Headquarters. Likewise, the internal advice procedures are applicable to situations where non-uniformity of action is evident, or the issue is considered to have national application.

The internal advice procedures were not designed to supersede existing formal or informal procedures traditionally utilized for the resolution of issues in circumstances where the nature of the question is such that it does not require a new or clarifying ruling. The utilization of internal advice procedures for the resolution of problems which can be resolved by other means adds to the formalized workload under internal advice, and inhibits Headquarters' ability to respond promptly to those questions where clear precedents do not exist. Moreover, requests for internal advice on long settled issues could represent an attempt to defer payment of additional duties, pending resolution of requests for internal advice.

Consistent with established procedures, Headquarters may refuse to consider internal advice requests if it determines that the interests of the public and the Customs Service can best be served through Headquarters review of formal protests involving issues raised in requests for internal advice.

Regional Commissioners, district or area directors will determine whether internal advice is to be requested on any issue before them which pertains to an ongoing transaction. Issues dealing with prospective transactions must be submitted under the provisions of Part 177, Customs Regulations.

Requests for internal advice will not be submitted until all internal coordinating procedures have been exhausted in an attempt to resolve the issue. Visits to importer's premises in accordance with established guidelines should be utilized, when appropriate, to develop information necessary for the full evaluation of the issue.

If, after completion of the actions stipulated above, the regional commissioner or district/area director continues to adhere to his initial position on the issue, and this position is consistent with that coordinated through the Customs Information Exchange, a request by an importer for an internal advice ruling may be denied by the regional commissioner or district/area director. Denials of internal advice requests must be based on clear and definitive precedents which unequivocally support the position taken by the regional commissioner or district/area director. Such precedents should be communicated to the person being denied an internal advice ruling.

In instances where a request for internal advice is denied, the importer will be notified in writing of the reason for such denial, and advised of his right to request and obtain further review under the provisions of section 174.24(d), Customs Regulations. If further review of a protest is requested, and the reason set forth is the denial of a request for internal advice on the same issue, further review of such a protest will be automatically granted.

If additional information is presented to supplement a request for internal advice, which tends to support the importer's position, and if based upon the new information the field office does not agree with the position coordinated through the Customs Information Exchange, a request for internal advice should be initiated to resolve the issue.

A request for internal advice shall be limited to a specific commodity, manufacturer, seller, and country of exportation. If an issue covers other commodities, manufacturers/sellers, or country of exportation, a separate request must be submitted for each case.

During the period in which a request for internal advice is being considered at Headquarters, withholding of appraisement by other field offices should be limited to merchandise that can be specifically identified with the issue being considered.

Requests for internal advice submitted to Headquarters must be accompanied by copies of all documents bearing on the issue which are available at the filed office originating or transmitting a request for internal advice. Requests involving tariff classification issues must contain a complete description of the merchandise. Samples, catalogues, or other descriptive information should be submitted when appropriate.

[Published in the Federal Register October 17, 1975 (40 FR 48701)]

(T.D. 75-259)

White or Irish potatoes, other than certified seed—Tariff-rate quota

Tariff-rate quota for the quota year beginning September 15, 1975, for white or Irish potatoes, other than certified seed

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 10, 1975.

The tariff-rate quota for white or Irish potatoes, other than certified seed, pursuant to item 137.25, Tariff Schedules of the United States, for the 12-month period beginning September 15, 1975, is 45,000,000 pounds.

The estimate of the production of white or Irish potatoes, including seed potatoes, in the United States for the calendar year 1975, made by the United States Department of Agriculture as of September 1, 1975, was in excess of 21 billion pounds.

In accordance with headnote 2, part 8A, of schedule 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States, the quantity is not increased because the estimated production is greater than 21,000,000,000 pounds.
(QUO-2-O:D:S:Q)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register October 17, 1975 (40 FR 48702)]

(T.D. 75-260)

Customs Delegation Order No. 52

Order of Commissioner of Customs establishing an order of succession of persons to act as Commissioner of Customs

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 10, 1975.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Treasury Department Order No. 129, Revision No. 2, dated April 22, 1955 (20 FR 2875), it is hereby ordered that the following officers of the U.S. Customs Service in the order of succession enumerated, shall act as Commissioner of Customs, in the event of an enemy attack or during the absence or disability of the Commissioner of Customs, or when there is a vacancy in such office:

1. The Deputy Commissioner of Customs
2. The Assistant Commissioner (Operations)
3. The Assistant Commissioner (Regulations & Rulings)
4. The Assistant Commissioner (Administration)
5. The Assistant Commissioner (Investigations)
6. The Assistant Commissioner (Internal Affairs)
7. The Assistant Commissioner (Enforcement Support)
8. Chief Counsel
9. The Regional Commissioner of Customs, Region II
10. If none of the above officials is available, the remaining Regional Commissioners of Customs, in order of their appointment as Regional Commissioners of Customs

By virtue of authority vested in me by said Treasury Department Order No. 129 (Revision No. 2), and Treasury Department Order No. 165, Revised (T.D. 53654; 19 FR 7241), there is hereby delegated to the regional commissioners of Customs, district directors of Customs, and port directors of Customs, in the event of an enemy attack on the continental United States, authority to perform any function of the Commissioner of Customs which is necessary to insure continuous performance of essential functions otherwise assigned to such officers. This delegation of authority will remain in effect until notice has been received from proper authority that it has been terminated.

This order supersedes Customs Delegation Order No. 44, dated January 15, 1973 (T.D. 73-22; 38 FR 1944).

(MAN-17-A:M)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the Federal Register October 17, 1975 (40 FR 48701)]

(T.D. 75-261)

Bonds

Approval and discontinuance of bonds on Customs Form 7587 for the control of instruments of international traffic of a kind specified in section 10.41a of the Customs Regulations

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., October 14, 1975.

Bonds on Customs Form 7587 for the control of instruments of international traffic of a kind specified in section 10.41a of the Customs Regulations have been approved or discontinued as shown below. The symbol "D" indicates that the bond previously outstanding has been discontinued on the month, day, and year represented by the figures which follow. "PB" refers to a previous bond, dated as represented by figures in parenthesis immediately following, which has been discontinued. If the previous bond was in the name of a different company or if the surety was different, the information is shown in a footnote at the end of list.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Aimco Industries, Inc., 435 Creekside Drive, Tona-wanda, New York; United States Fidelity & Guar-anty Co. (PB 11/15/68) D 3/24/75 ¹	Dec. 19, 1974	Mar. 24, 1975	Buffalo, N.Y.; \$10,000
The Boeing Company, Box 3707, Seattle, Washington, Safeco Insurance Co. of America D 11/4/75	Sept. 24, 1973	Nov. 1, 1973	Seattle, Wash.; \$10,000
Bolsee-Griffin Steamship Co., Inc., One World Trade Center, Suite 3811, New York, New York Federal Ins. Co. (PB 10/10/73) D 10/10/75 ¹	Oct. 10, 1975	Sept. 12, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Brink's, Inc., 37 William St., New York, New York; American Motorists Ins. Co.	July 10, 1975	July 11, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
A. F. Burstrom & Son, Inc., 3090 Guardian Building, Detroit, Michigan; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 9/10/75	Aug. 2, 1965	Aug. 2, 1965	Detroit, Mich.; \$10,000
Beer Import Co. (A N.J. Corp.), 2536 Springfield Ave., Union, New Jersey; Federal Ins. Co. (PB 8/17/66) D 8/17/75 ¹	Aug. 17, 1975	Aug. 22, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Chester, Blackburn & Roder, Inc. (A Florida Corp.), 1040 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Florida; Aetna Ins. Co. D 8/29/75	Sept. 26, 1974	Oct. 11, 1974	Miami, Fla.; \$10,000
Chester, Blackburn & Roder, Inc. (A N.Y. Corp.), One World Trade Center, Suite 1035, New York, New York; Federal Ins. Co.	Aug. 29, 1975	Aug. 19, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Chilean Line, Inc., 1 World Trade Center, New York, New York; Peerless Ins. Co.	Oct. 18, 1975	Sept. 18, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Columbia LNG Corp., 20 Montchanin Rds., Wilming- ton, Delaware; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Sept. 16, 1975	Sept. 26, 1975	Detroit, Michigan; \$10,000
Compania Sud Americana De Vapores (Chilean Corp.), 29 Broadway, New York, New York, St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 10/18/75	Oct. 15, 1963	Oct. 18, 1963	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Dart Container Line, Inc., 5 World Trade Center, New York, New York; Peerless Ins. Co. (PB 6/4/69) D 7/8/75 ¹	July 3, 1975	July 8, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Evergreen-Handt, Corp. (A N.Y. Corp.), One World Trade Center, New York, New York; American Motorists Ins. Co.	Aug. 21, 1975	Aug. 22, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Farrell Lines Inc., 1 Whitehall Street, New York, New York; Ins. Co. of North America (PB 7/22/66) D 9/9/75 ¹	Sept. 9, 1975	Sept. 9, 1975	New York Seaport; \$10,000
Georgia Pacific Corp., P.O. Box 311, Portland, Oregon; Federal Ins. Co. D 5/14/75	July 29, 1965	Aug. 10, 1965	Seattle, Wash.; \$10,000

See footnote at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Great Lakes Chemical Corp., 800 Third Ave., New York, New York; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	July 10, 1975	July 14, 1975	New Orleans, La.; \$10,000
F. W. Hartmann & Co., Inc. (A N.Y. Corp.), 17 Battery Place, New York, New York; Federal Ins. Co. (PB 8/21/67) D 8/21/75	Aug. 21, 1975	Aug. 22, 1975	New York Seaport; \$10,000
Holtship Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York, New York; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 7/1/75	July 6, 1967	July 21, 1967	New York Seaport; \$10,000
ICC Industries Inc.-A N.Y. Corp. & its wholly owned subsidiaries: Leslie Kleyman Corp.-A N.Y. Corp., ICC Solvent Chemical Sales Corp.-A N.Y. Corp., International Farm Products Corp.-A N.Y. Corp., ICC Export Inc.-A N.Y. Corp., ICC (Western Hemisphere) Corp.-A N.Y. Corp., International Chemical Corp. (Overseas)-A N.Y. Corp., ICC Fibers Inc., A N.Y. Corp., 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.; Federal Ins. Co.	May 7, 1975	May 8, 1975	New York Seaport; \$10,000
Inter-Maritime Forwarding Co., Inc., 56 Braver Street, New York, New York, St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 8/7/75	Aug. 8, 1963	Aug. 9, 1963	New York Seaport; \$10,000
Marine Chartering Co., Ltd., 4902 Canal St., Suite 400, New Orleans, Louisiana, St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	June 16, 1975	July 16, 1975	New Orleans, La.; \$10,000
Marine Chartering (Gulf), Ltd., 1024 International Trade Mart New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. D 6/17/75	Aug. 6, 1969	Sept. 2, 1969	New Orleans, La.; \$10,000
Martlett Importing Co., Inc., 107 Northern Boulevard, Great Neck, New York; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 9/15/75	Aug. 20, 1974	Aug. 26, 1974	New York Seaport; \$10,000
Mitsubishi International Corp., 2828 Seattle First National Building, Seattle, Washington; Peerless Ins. Co. (PB 7/21/66) D 8/19/75	Aug. 13, 1975	Aug. 19, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$10,000
Motorships of Puerto Rico, Inc., 63 Fortaleza St., San Juan, Puerto Rico; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 5/29/75	June 13, 1974	June 18, 1974	New York Seaport; \$10,000
New England Shipping Agency, Inc., 15 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.; American Employers' Ins. Co. (PB 9/9/74) D 9/9/75	Sept. 9, 1975	Sept. 9, 1975	Boston, Mass.; \$10,000
NIC Leasing Inc., A N.Y. Corp., 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York; Peerless Ins. Co.	Feb. 18, 1975	Feb. 18, 1975	New York Seaport; \$10,000
Gordon Brian Owen d/b/a G. B. Owen Co., 938 W. Evelyn Ave., Sunnyvale, Calif., St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 6/3/75	July 17, 1970	July 17, 1970	San Francisco, Calif.; \$10,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Puget Sound Freight Lines, P.O. Box 24526, Seattle, Washington; Peerless Ins. Co. (PB 5/16/60) D 8/19/75 ¹	Aug. 14, 1975	Aug. 19, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$10,000
REA Express Inc., 219 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.; Peerless Ins. Co. (PB 1/23/73) D 7/11/75 ¹⁰	July 17, 1975	July 18, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
SSI Container Corporation, 1 Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, California; Sentry Insurance, A Mutual Co. D 9/24/75	May 26, 1972	May 26, 1972	San Francisco, Calif.; \$10,000
Santini Brothers, Inc., 1465 Jerome Ave., Bronx, N.Y.; American Motorists Ins. Co. (PB 6/10/70) D 6/10/75 ¹¹	June 10, 1975	June 16, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Scandinavian Continental Line (N.Y.) Inc. (A N.Y. Corp.), 19 Rector St., New York, New York; American Motorists Ins. Co.	Sept. 8, 1975	Sept. 8, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Strachan Shipping Co. (A Delaware Corp. acting as agents for Empresa Lineas Maritimas Argentinas); Savannah Bank & Trust Co. Building, Savannah, Ga.; Federal Ins. Co. D 8/8/75	Sept. 15, 1971	Sept. 15, 1971	Savannah, Ga.; \$10,000
Superintendence Company, Inc., A N.Y. Corp., 17 Battery Place North, New York, New York; Peerless Ins. Co.	Sept. 16, 1975	Sept. 16, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Toyomenka Inc., Two Broadway, New York, New York; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 4/2/75	July 2, 1968	July 2, 1968	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Van Munching & Co., Inc., 51 West 51st St., New York, New York; American Motorists Ins. Co. (PB 5/19/66) D 5/19/75 ¹²	May 19, 1975	May 19, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$10,000
Westinghouse Electric Corp., 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York; Peerless Ins. Co.	May 21, 1975	May 21, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$50,000

¹ Surety is The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.² Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.³ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.⁴ Surety is Seaboard Surety Co.⁵ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.⁶ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.⁷ Surety is U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.⁸ Surety is Boston Old Colony Insurance Co.⁹ Surety is U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.¹⁰ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.¹¹ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.¹² Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

(BON-3-10)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-262)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., September 29, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

September 15, 1975	.....\$0.1976
September 16, 1975	......1977
September 17, 1975	......1977
September 18, 1975	......1973
September 19, 1975	......1970

Iran rial:

September 15, 1975	.....\$0.0146
September 16, 1975	......0146
September 17, 1975	......0146
September 18, 1975	......0146
September 19, 1975	......0149

Philippines peso:

September 15, 1975	.....\$0.1335
September 16, 1975	......1335
September 17, 1975	......1335
September 18, 1975	......1390
September 19, 1975	......1370

Country

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
India
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom

Singapore dollar:

September 15, 1975	-----	\$0. 4018
September 16, 1975	-----	.4020
September 17, 1975	-----	.4006
September 18, 1975	-----	.4000
September 19, 1975	-----	.4000

Thailand baht (tical):

September 15-19, 1975	-----	\$0. 0495
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(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-263)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., September 29, 1975.

The appended table shows the rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), which are applicable to the currencies of the countries listed in section 159.34a, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.34a), for the period September 15 through September 19, 1975. This table is published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned.

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register October 21, 1975 (40 FR 49111)]

Country	Currency	September 15	September 16	September 17	September 18	September 19
Australia	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Austria	Schilling	\$0. 0544	\$0. 0543	\$0. 0540	\$0. 0538	\$0. 0537
Belgium	Franc	. 025765	. 025450	. 025375	. 025295	. 025210
Canada	Dollar	*	*	*	*	*
Denmark	Krone	. 1659	. 1648	. 1642	. 1636	. 1634
Finland	Markka	. 2613	. 2612	. 2600	. 2592	. 2586
France	Franc	. 2255	. 2244	. 2227	. 2218	. 2213
Germany	Deutsche Mark	. 3850	. 3825	. 3801	. 3797	. 3794
India	Rupee	*	*	*	*	*
Ireland	Pound	*	2. 0905	2. 0810	2. 0785	2. 0800
Italy	Lira	. 001484	. 001477	. 001475	. 001467	. 004165
Japan	Yen	*	*	*	*	*
Malaysia	Dollar	. 3942	. 3937	. 3915	. 3900	. 3890
Mexico	Peso	*	*	*	*	*
Netherlands	Guilder	. 3753	. 3725	. 3707	. 3698	. 3698
New Zealand	Dollar	1. 0605	1. 0608	1. 0608	1. 0540	1. 0525
Norway	Krone	. 1794	. 1783	. 1777	. 1772	. 1773
Portugal	Escudo	. 0373	. 0373	. 0368	. 0369	. 0369
South Africa	Rand	*	*	*	*	*
Spain	Peseta	*	*	. 016870	. 016830	. 016835
Sri Lanka	Rupee	. 1345	. 1345	. 1345	. 1345	. 1350
Sweden	Krona	. 2266	. 2245	. 2230	. 2225	. 2225
Switzerland	Franc	. 3706	. 3685	. 3672	. 3672	. 3675
United Kingdom	Pound	*	2. 0905	2. 0810	2. 0785	2. 0800

Rate did not vary—use quarterly rate published in T.D. 75-176.

(T.D. 75-264)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 6, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

September 22, 1975	.....	\$0.1970
September 23, 1975	.....	.1975
September 24, 1975	.....	.1975
September 25, 19751973
September 26, 19751970

Iran rial:

September 22-26, 1975	\$0.0149
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Philippines peso:

September 22, 1975	\$0.1370
September 23, 19751370
September 24, 19751370
September 25, 1975	.....	.1370
September 26, 1975	.....	.1335

Singapore dollar:

September 22, 1975	.....	\$0.3992
September 23, 1975	.....	.3982
September 24, 1975	.....	.3964
September 25, 1975	.....	.3977
September 26, 1975	.....	.3980

Thailand baht (tical):

September 22, 1975	.....	\$0. 0495
September 23, 1975	.....	. 0495
September 24, 1975	.....	. 0495
September 25, 1975	.....	. 0495
September 26, 1975	.....	. 0490

(LIQ-3-0:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-265)

Instruments of international traffic

Certain plastic containers used for the transportation of berries designated as instruments of international traffic

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., Oct. 22, 1975.

It has been established to the satisfaction of the U.S. Customs Service that containers designed to transport berries, weighing approximately 3 pounds, composed of plastic with solid sides and perforated bottoms and measuring 15 inches in length, 15 inches in width, and 7 inches in height, are substantial, suitable for and capable of repeated use, and are used in significant numbers in international traffic.

Under the authority of section 10.41a(c)(1), Customs Regulations, I hereby designate the above-described containers as "instruments of international traffic" within the meaning of section 322(a), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. These containers may be released under the procedures provided for in section 10.41a, Customs Regulations. (101335)

(BOR-7-07)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

[Published in the Federal Register October 29, 1975 (40 FR 50292)]

(T.D. 75-266)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 14, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c); Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

September 29, 1975.....	\$0.1970
September 30, 1975.....	.1965
October 1, 1975.....	.1972
October 2, 1975.....	.1972
October 3, 1975.....	.1970

Iran rial:

September 29–October 3, 1975.....	\$0.0149
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Philippines peso:

September 29–October 3, 1975.....	\$0.1335
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Singapore dollar:

September 29, 1975.....	\$0.3960
September 30, 1975.....	.3970
October 1, 1975.....	.3995
October 2, 1975.....	.4033
October 3, 1975.....	.3990

Thailand baht (tical):

September 29, 1975	.....	\$0.0490
September 30, 1975	.....	.0490
October 1, 1975	.....	.0490
October 2, 1975	.....	.0490
October 3, 1975	.....	.0495

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-267)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 7, 1975.

The appended table shows the rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), which are applicable to the currencies of the countries listed in section 159.34a, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.34a), for the period September 22 through September 26, 1975. This table is published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned.

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register November 3, 1975 (40 FR 51070)]

Country	Currency	September 22	September 23	September 24	September 25	September 26
Australia.....	Dollar.....	*	*	*	*	*
Austria.....	Schilling.....	\$0. 0535	\$0. 0528	\$0. 0530	\$0. 0530	\$0. 0534
Belgium.....	Franc.....	. 024975	. 024825	. 025030	. 025080	. 025020
Canada.....	Dollar.....	*	*	*	*	*
Denmark.....	Krone.....	. 1619	. 1609	. 1614	. 1621	. 1612
Finland.....	Markka.....	. 2558	. 2558	. 2545	. 2545	. 2546
France.....	Franc.....	. 2194	. 2184	. 2190	. 2208	. 2200
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....	. 3759	. 3743	. 3758	. 3776	. 3752
India.....	Rupee.....	. 1120	. 1120	. 1120	. 1120	. 1118
Ireland.....	Pound.....	2. 0710	2. 0440	2. 0445	2. 0470	2. 0445
Italy.....	Lira.....	. 001455	. 001448	. 001452	. 001457	. 001454
Japan.....	Yen.....	*	*	*	*	*
Malaysia.....	Dollar.....	. 3885	. 3871	. 3863	. 3874	. 3870
Mexico.....	Peso.....	*	*	*	*	*
Netherlands.....	Guilder.....	. 3665	. 3642	. 3657	. 3668	. 3655
New Zealand.....	Dollar.....	1. 0519	1. 0475	1. 0430	1. 0420	1. 0430
Norway.....	Krone.....	. 1755	. 1745	. 1754	. 1761	. 1760
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	. 0367	. 0363	. 0364	. 0364	. 0366
South Africa.....	Rand.....	1. 1470	1. 1470	1. 1470	1. 1470	1. 1480
Spain.....	Peseta.....	. 016780	. 016665	. 016695	. 016895	. 016750
Sri Lanka.....	Rupee.....	. 1350	. 1350	. 1350	. 1350	. 1325
Sweden.....	Krona.....	. 2214	. 2199	. 2209	. 2230	. 2214
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	. 3360	. 3363	. 3367	. 3368	. 3362
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....	2. 0710	2. 0440	2. 0445	2. 0470	2. 0445

*Rate did not vary—use quarterly rate published in T.D. 75-176

(T.D. 75-268)

Foreign currencies—Certification of rates

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 15, 1975.

The appended table shows the rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), which are applicable to the currencies of the countries listed in section 159.34a, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.34a), for the period September 29 through September 30, 1975. This table is published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned.

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

[Published in the Federal Register November 3, 1975 (40 FR 51070)]

Country	Currency	September 29	September 30
Australia.....	Dollar.....	*	*
Austria.....	Schilling.....	\$0. 0528	\$0. 0530
Belgium.....	Franc.....	. 024875	. 025040
Canada.....	Dollar.....	*	*
Denmark.....	Krone.....	. 1604	. 1612
Finland.....	Markka.....	. 2530	. 2531
France.....	Franc.....	. 2195	. 2215
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....	. 3745	. 3777
India.....	Rupee.....	. 1118	. 1114
Ireland.....	Pound.....	2. 0365	2. 0430
Italy.....	Lira.....	. 001450	. 001455
Japan.....	Yen.....	*	*
Malaysia.....	Dollar.....	. 3854	. 3855
Mexico.....	Peso.....	*	*
Netherlands.....	Guilder.....	. 3647	. 3670
New Zealand.....	Dollar.....	1. 0425	1. 0410
Norway.....	Krone.....	. 1751	. 1757
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	. 0363	. 0364
South Africa.....	Rand.....	1. 1480	1. 1480
Spain.....	Peseta.....	. 016680	. 016720
Sri Lanka.....	Rupee.....	. 1325	. 1325
Sweden.....	Krona.....	. 2210	. 2223
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	. 3632	. 3643
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....	2. 0365	2. 0430

*Rate did not vary—use quarterly rate published in T.D. 75-176.

(T.D. 75-269)

Foreign currencies—Quarterly list of rates of exchange

Lists of buying rates in U.S. dollars certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for use during the quarter shown

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 16, 1975.

The appended table lists the buying rates in U.S. dollars for certain foreign currencies first certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York under the provisions of section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), for a day in the quarter shown. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159, Subpart C).

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

United Kingdom	2.0400
France	.8087
Switzerland	.2588
Sweden	.1325
Spain	.015765
South Africa	.1450
Portugal	.0365
Italy	.1774
New Zealand	1.0420
Netherlands	.3713
Belgium	.003303
Japan	.3583
Yen	.003303
Dollar	.003303
Peso	.003303
Guatemala	.3713
Dollar	1.0420
Krona	.1774
Escudo	.0365
Rand	.1450
Poesta	.015765
Rupia	.1325
Krona	.2588
Franc	.8087
Pound	2.0400

List of values of foreign currencies certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York under provisions of section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended

QUARTER BEGINNING OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1975

Country	Name of Currency	U.S. Dollars
Australia	Dollar	\$1. 2555
Austria	Schilling	. 0538
Belgium	Franc	. 025350
Canada	Dollar	. 9753
Denmark	Krone	. 1625
Finland	Markka	. 2551
France	Franc	. 2241
Germany	Deutsche Mark	. 3829
India	Rupee	. 1118
Ireland	Pound	2. 0400
Italy	Lira	. 001463
Japan	Yen	. 003305
Malaysia	Dollar	. 3868
Mexico	Peso	. 0800
Netherlands	Guilder	. 3713
New Zealand	Dollar	1. 0420
Norway	Krone	. 1774
Portugal	Escudo	. 0365
South Africa	Rand	1. 1480
Spain	Peseta	. 016765
Sri Lanka	Rupee	. 1325
Sweden	Krona	. 2250
Switzerland	Franc	. 3687
United Kingdom	Pound	2. 0400

(T.D. 75-270)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 15, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

October 6, 1975	-----	\$0. 1975
October 7, 1975	-----	. 1981
October 8, 1975	-----	. 1981
October 9, 1975	-----	. 1981
October 10, 1975	-----	. 1970

Iran rial:

October 6-10, 1975	-----	\$0. 0149
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Philippines peso:

October 6, 1975	-----	\$0. 1335
October 7, 1975	-----	. 1340
October 8, 1975	-----	. 1340
October 9, 1975	-----	. 1335
October 10, 1975	-----	. 1350

Singapore dollar:

October 6, 1975	-----	\$0. 3990
October 7, 1975	-----	. 4023
October 8, 1975	-----	. 4025
October 9, 1975	-----	. 4013
October 10, 1975	-----	. 4030

Thailand baht (tical):

October 6, 1975	-----	\$0. 0495
October 7, 1975	-----	. 0495
October 8, 1975	-----	. 0495
October 9, 1975	-----	. 0495
October 10, 1975	-----	. 0490

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-271)

Bonds

Approval of consolidated aircraft bond (air carrier blanket bond), Customs Form 7605; amendment of T.D. 67-19

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 24, 1975.

T.D. 67-19 relating to the approval of the consolidated aircraft bond of the following principal is hereby amended as necessary to show that such principal is designated as a carrier of bonded merchandise, as noted below.

Principal	Effective date as carrier
Scandinavian Airlines System,	December 21, 1966

(LON-3-01)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-272)

Cotton textile products—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textile products manufactured or produced in India

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 28, 1975.

There is published below the directive of October 1, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton textile products, categories 28 through 64, manufactured or produced in India.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on October 6, 1975 (40 FR 46153), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

October 1, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of August 6, 1974, between the Governments of the United States and India, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed, effective on October 6, 1975, and for the twelve-month period beginning on October 1, 1975 and extending through September 30, 1976, to prohibit entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textile products in Categories 28-64, as a group, in excess of 37,781,700 square yards equivalent.

Cotton textile products in the foregoing group of categories, produced or manufactured in India and which have been exported prior to October 1, 1975, shall not be subject to this directive.

Cotton textile products in the foregoing categories which have been released from the custody of the U.S. Customs Service under the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1448(b) prior to the effective date of this directive shall not be denied entry under this directive.

The level of restraint set forth above is subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of August 6, 1974 which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and applicable group limits, specific levels of restraint within Group I (Categories 1-27) and Group II (Categories 28-64) may be exceeded by a designated percentage; 2) exports may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to a designated percentage; and 3) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems arising in the implementation of the agreement. Any appropriate adjustments under the provisions of the bilateral agreement referred to above will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers and factors for converting category units into equivalent square yards was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of India and with respect to imports of cotton textile products from India have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*.

Sincerely yours,

ALAN POLANSKY,
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-273)

Manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of manmade fiber textiles manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,***Washington, D.C., October 28, 1975.*

There is published below directive dated October 17, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, correcting the level of restraint of manmade fiber textiles in category 224 (TSUSA Nos. 380.0420 and 380.8143 only) manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea.

This directive amends, but does not cancel, that Committee's directive dated September 25, 1975.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on October 21, 1975 (40 FR 49122), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230****COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS***October 17, 1975.***COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS***Department of the Treasury**Washington, D.C. 20229***DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:**

This directive amends, but does not cancel, the directive issued to you on September 25, 1975 by the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning imports into the United States of certain cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products produced or manufactured in the Republic of Korea.

The first paragraph of the directive of September 25, 1975 is hereby amended to show a level of restraint of 41,333 dozen for part of Category 224 (only T.S.U.S.A. Numbers 380.0420 and 380.8143), produced or manufactured in the Republic of Korea, and exported to the United States during the twelve-month period beginning on October 1, 1975 and extending through September 30, 1976. This amended level of restraint has not been adjusted to reflect any entries made after September 30, 1975.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of Korea and with respect to imports of cotton, wool, and man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of Korea have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-274)

Cotton and manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton and manmade fiber textiles manufactured or produced in the Republic of China

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 28, 1975.

There is published below the directive of October 17, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of cotton and manmade fiber

textiles in specific categories manufactured or produced in the Republic of China.

This directive was published in the Federal Register on October 21, 1975 (40 FR 49123), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

October 17, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

On June 13, 1975, the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, directed you to prohibit entry of cotton and man-made fiber textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in the Republic of China and exported to the United States during the agreement periods, beginning, respectively, on January 1, 1975 and October 1, 1974, in excess of designated levels of restraint. The Chairman further advised you that the levels of restraint are subject to adjustment.¹

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to paragraph 8(a)(i) of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of May 21, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China, and in accordance

¹ The term "adjustment" refers to those provisions of the bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of May 21, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and applicable group limits, specific levels of restraint within Categories 1-33, 64, 200-213, and 241-243 may be exceeded by 10 percent, and within Categories 39-63 and 214-240, by 7 percent; 2) these levels may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to 11 percent of the applicable category limit; and 3) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems.

T.D. 75-274] 604

with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to amend, effective on October 20, 1975, the levels of restraint established in the aforesaid directive of June 13, 1975, for cotton textile products in Categories 22/23, 43/pt. 62, 45, 48, 49, and 50/51; and for man-made fiber textile products in Categories 213, 222, 224, and 234/235 to the following amounts:

Category	Amended Level of Restraint ²
22/23	4,242,889 square yards
43 and part of 62 (only T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 382.0002, 382.0605, and 382.0610	919,003 square yards equivalent
45	35,338 dozen
48	24,640 dozen
49	39,200 dozen
50/51	706,697 dozen (of which not more than 338,846 dozen may be in Category 50 and not more than 510,438 dozen may be in Category 51)
213	10,998,258 pounds
222	4,635,065 dozen
224	11,875,321 pounds (of which not more than 282,500 pounds shall be in T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0420 and 380.- 8143 and not more than 829,500 pounds shall be in T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0402 and 380.- 8103)
234/235	85,804,322 square yards equivalent

² The levels of restraint have not been adjusted to reflect any entries made after September 30, 1974.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of China and with respect to imports of man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of China have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance*

(T.D. 75-275)

Cotton textile products—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton textile products manufactured or produced in Thailand

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 28, 1975.

There is published below the directive of October 1, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, combining the levels of restraint applicable to cotton textile products in categories 46 and 47 manufactured or produced in Thailand.

This directive was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on October 6, 1975 (40 FR 46153), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
*Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.*

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

October 1, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

On March 19, 1975, the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, directed you to prohibit entry during the twelve-month period beginning April 1, 1975 of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in Thailand, in excess of designated levels of restraint. The Chairman further advised you that the levels of restraint are subject to adjustment.¹

Pursuant to paragraph 14 of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of March 16, 1972, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and Thailand, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed, effective on October 1, 1975, to combine the levels of restraint established for cotton textile products in Categories 46 and 47 in the directive of March 19, 1975 to 39,127 dozen for the twelve-month period which began on April 1, 1975.²

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Thailand and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Thailand have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States.

Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance

¹ The term "adjustment" refers to those provisions of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of March 16, 1972, as amended, between the Governments of the United States and Thailand which provide, in part, that within the aggregate and applicable group limits, limits on certain categories may be exceeded by not more than 5 percent; for the limited carryover of shortfalls in certain categories to the next agreement year; and for administrative arrangements.

² This level has not been adjusted to reflect any entries made after March 31, 1975.

(T.D. 75-276)

United States Customs Service Decision

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, 1975.

The following decision was recently promulgated by the United States Customs Service through its Office of Regulations and Rulings.

(VES-12-01)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
*Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.*

Vessels; Dutiability and use of foreign-built vessel in oil cleanup operations.

The Customs Service has been asked to rule on the dutiability and the use of a foreign-built article termed the "Vicoma Seapack and Seaboom," hereinafter referred to as the Vicoma hull, in oil pollution cleanup operations in the territorial waters of the United States. It is described as a fully self-contained boom deployment unit based on a 23 foot hull. The services of a towing and recovery vessel are required to complete an oil cleanup operation. On arrival at the area of an oil spill, an oil spill containment boom approximately 1600 feet long is laid out and inflated. With the use of a sea anchor, the spill is encircled and contained while recovery equipment is being deployed. No oil recovered at sea or other merchandise is transported by the Vicoma hull.

The Vicoma hull with its containment boom is deemed a "vessel" as that term is used in General Headnote 5(e), Tariff Schedules of the United States, and therefore would not be subject to Customs entry or duty when brought to the United States. The sole use of the Vicoma hull in encircling and containing an oil spill is not considered a use of the vessel in the coastwise trade. (101162)

J. P. TEBEAU,
*Director,
Carriers, Drawback
and Bonds Division.*

(T.D. 75-277)

Synopses of drawback decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 23, 1975.

The following are synopses of drawback rates and amendments issued August 20, 1975, to October 10, 1975, inclusive, pursuant to sections 22.1 and 22.5, inclusive, Customs Regulations.

(DRA-1-09)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(A) *Barley, cleaned and graded, and blended and graded barley.*—T.D. 72-121-G, as amended, and particularly as amended by T.D. 74-217-S, covering, among other things, food products manufactured under section 1313(b) by General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., at its Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Buffalo, N.Y.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Lodi, Calif.; Toledo and Lancaster, Ohio; W. Chicago, St. Charles, and Chicago, Ill.; factories, with the use of hard refined sugar and liquid sugar, further *amended* to cover cleaned and graded barley, and blended and graded barley manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company at its Buffalo, N.Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Great Falls, Mont.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Vallejo, Calif.; Enid, Okla.; Pocatello, Idaho; Duluth and Minneapolis, Minn., factories, with the use of barley.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after June 3, 1975, and exported on and after June 16, 1975.

Manufacturer's supplemental statements of June 30 and September 11, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 6, 1975.

(B) *Bearings, ball, and bearing cups.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Ford Motor Co. Caribbean, Inc., Canovanas, P.R., with the use of hot finished steel tubing, cold reduced steel tubing, and antifriction balls.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after April 3, 1972, and exported on and after May 1, 1972.

Manufacturer's statements of June 9 and August 1, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., September 19, 1975.

(C) *CG Disperse Yellow 3G Cake*.—T.D. 53692-C, as amended, covering, among other things, vat dyestuffs and dyestuff intermediates manufactured under section 1313(a) by Toms River Chemical Corp., Toms River, N.J., with the use of imported coal tar dyestuff intermediates and with the use of drawback products manufactured with the use of the said imported merchandise, further amended to cover CG Disperse Yellow 3G Cake manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said company with the use of imported 2-methyl-3-hydroxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after March 29, 1973, and exported on and after April 24, 1973.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., August 22, 1975.

(D) *Cleaners, ultrasonic*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Branson Cleaning Equipment Co., Div. of Branson Ultrasonic Corp., Shelton, Conn., with the use of imported electrical noise suppression filters, power line plugs, and power line cords.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after July 15, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., September 16, 1975.

(E) *Dacron polyester yarn, staple, tow, fiberfill and flake, and Reemay spunbonded polyester sheet material and flake*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., at its Kinston and Wilmington (Cape Fear), N.C.; Camden and Charleston, S.C.; and Old Hickory and Chattanooga, Tenn.; factories, with the use of titanium dioxide, leucopure EGM, ethylene glycol and dimethyl terephthalate.

Rate effective on Dacron polyester yarn, staple, tow and fiberfill and Reemay spunbonded polyester sheet material manufactured and exported on and after January 11, 1972, and on Dacron and Reemay polyester flake manufactured and exported on and after October 16, 1974.

Manufacturer's drawback statements of October 31, 1974, March 11, and July 24, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., September 30, 1975.

(F) *Diapers, disposable*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by The Charmin Paper Products Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, at its Cape Girardeau, Mo., factory, with the use of imported rayon fabric, polyethylene film, and paper tissue.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after June 3, 1975, and exported on and after June 30, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New Orleans, La., September 16, 1975.

(G) *Emulsions and resins, polyvinyl acetate.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N.Y., at its Azusa and S. San Francisco, Calif.; Carteret, Elizabeth and Newark, N.J.; Boston, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Houston, Tex.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Kansas City, Kan.; and Tuscaloosa, Ala., factories, with the use of polyvinyl alcohol.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after July 22, 1974, and exported on and after August 22, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of August 8, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., September 30, 1975.

(H) *Formaldehyde and phenolic and urea formaldehyde resins.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N.Y., at its Andover, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Gulfport, Miss.; Hampton, S.C.; Houston, Tex.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Kansas City, Kan.; Malvern, Ark.; Morris, Ill.; Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Tacoma, Wash.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; White City, Ore.; Azusa and S. San Francisco, Calif.; Carteret and Elizabeth, N.J.; and Charlotte and Moncure, N.C., factories, with the use of methanol.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after August 22, 1974, and exported on and after September 3, 1974.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of August 7, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., September 30, 1975.

(I) *Glacial acrylic acid, methyl, ethyl, butyl, isobutyl and 2-ethyl hexyl acrylates.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Dow Badische Co., Williamsburg, Va., at its Freeport, Tex., factory, with the use of technical acrylic acid.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 29, 1970, and exported on and after February 15, 1970.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of October 31, 1974, and August 18, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Houston, Tex., September 22, 1975.

(J) *Harvestore Systems (glass-coated steel storage units), and components, sub-assemblies and parts thereof.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by A. O. Smith Harvestore Products, Inc., Arlington

Heights, Ill., at its Kankakee, Ill., factory, with the use of hot rolled steel sheet and plate.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after February 9, 1970, and exported on and after June 16, 1970.

Manufacturer's statements of June 15, 1973, and July 22, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 10, 1975.

(K) *Laxatives*.—T.D. 43069-J, as amended by T.D.'s 44631-I, 45650-N, 55387-B and 55596-B, covering, among other things, chocolate coating manufactured under section 1313(b) by Ex-Lax, Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y., with the use of hard refined sugar, and on Ex-Lax tablets manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company with the use of chocolate coating, further amended to cover laxatives manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company with the use of hard refined sugar and phenolphthalein.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after August 1, 1972, and exported on and after September 1, 1972.

Supplemental statements of April 30 and September 16, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., September 25, 1975.

(L) *Lubricants, and oil additives*.—T.D. 46504-G, as amended, and particularly as amended by T.D. 70-189-D, covering, among other things, TLA-230, a calcium sulfonate, manufactured under section 1313(a) with the use of imported calcium sulfonate, and on lubricants and oil additives manufactured under section 1313(b) by Texaco, Inc., New York, N.Y., at its various refineries with the use of calcium sulfonate (TLA-230), further amended to cover additional lubricants and oil additives manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company at its various refineries with the use of calcium sulfonates.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after May 17, 1967.

Supplemental statement of May 9, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Houston, Tex., September 22, 1975.

(M) *Molybdenic oxide*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Continental Rhenium Corp., New York, N.Y., at its Golden, Colo., factory, with the use of molybdenum concentrates.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after November 1, 1971, and exported on and after January 25, 1972.

Manufacturer's statements of March 3, and August 5, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., September 30, 1975.

(N) *Nylon spun yarn.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Sylvania Spinning Corp., Sylvania, Ga., with the use of nylon staple fiber.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after September 11, 1974, where exported directly.

Rate effective on articles manufactured with the use of drawback nylon spun yarn by Sylvania Spinning Corp. customers not prior to effective date in customer's drawback rate.

Manufacturer's statement of September 3, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioners of Customs, Baltimore, Md., and Houston, Tex., October 1, 1975.

(O) *Parts, automobile and truck.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Acroform Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., with the use of hot rolled sheet steel.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after December 1, 1970, and exported on and after February 26, 1975.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of July 30, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., September 30, 1975.

(P) *Parts, automobile and truck.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by The Lobdell-Emery Mfg. Co., Alma, Mich., at its Alma, Mich.; and Greencastle, and Winchester, Ind., factories, with the use of hot and cold rolled sheet steel and aluminum sheet.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after June 1, 1975, and exported on and after June 17, 1975. With respect to articles manufactured by the company as agent for Ford Motor Co., rate effective on articles manufactured on and after June 1, 1972, and exported on and after June 15, 1972.

Manufacturer's statement of July 30, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., September 19, 1975.

(Q) *Ribbons, inked.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Aetna Products Co., Inc., Hicksville, N.Y., with the use of imported nylon fabric.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after June 20, 1975, and exported on and after July 1, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., August 26, 1975.

(R) *Rigging sets, custom.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Lum-Buckles, San Francisco, Calif., with the use of imported stainless steel turnbuckles, toggles, shackles, cleats and terminals.

613 [T.D. 75-277]

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after November 1, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., September 16, 1975.

(S) *Sodium salt of sulfonated castor oil*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Arkansas Co., Inc., Newark, N.J., with the use of drawback filtered castor oil.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after May 5, 1972, and exported on and after May 5, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., September 3, 1975.

(T) *Springs and torsion bars*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Hardware Spring Corp., Detroit, Mich., at its Detroit, Mich., and Jefferson, Ohio, factories, with the use of steel spring wire.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after April 28, 1975, and exported on and after May 5, 1975, where exported directly.

Rate effective on articles manufactured with the use of drawback springs and torsion bars by Hardware Spring Corp. customers not prior to effective date in customer's drawback rate.

Manufacturer's statement of September 3, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., September 29, 1975.

(U) *Tandex*.—T.D. 51671-O, as amended, covering, among other things, tandex (karbutilate) manufactured under section 1313(a) by FMC Corp., New York, N.Y., at its Middleport, N.Y., factory, with the use of imported meta amino phenol, further amended to cover tandex manufactured by the corporation under section 1313(a) at its above mentioned factory, with the use of drawback technical tandex (M-(3,3-dimethyl-lureido) phenol tert. butylcarbamate-herbicide).

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after January 2, 1972.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., August 20, 1975.

(V) *Thermoplastic polyvinyl chloride compounds and hi-temp compounds*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, at its Avon Lake, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., factories, with the use of MBS (Methacrylated Butadiene Styrene resin modifier).

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after March 1, 1974, and exported on and after March 31, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of April 30, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., September 30, 1975.

(W) *Titanium rod, wire, and bar.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Alloy Industries, Inc., Garden Grove, Calif., with the use of titanium sponge, ingot, and billet.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after August 1, 1973, and exported on and after February 13, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of July 22, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 9, 1975.

(X) *Toys, pre-school.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Fisher-Price Toys, Div. of the Quaker Oats Co., East Aurora, N.Y., at its East-Aurora and Medina, N.Y., and Murray, Ky., factories, with the use of imported music movements, musical chimes, and voice assemblies.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 3, 1974, and exported on and after July 1, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., August 22, 1975.

(Y) *Tractors, terminal.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by IBEX Div. of Jelco Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah, with the use of imported hydraulic cylinders.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after April 11, 1975, and exported on and after May 1, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., September 5, 1975.

(Z) *Wet suits and accessory items, snow ski apparel, exercise and gym apparel.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Bayley Suit, Inc., Fortuna, Calif., with the use of imported Starskin diving neoprene foam rubber.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after May 30, 1975, and exported on and after June 6, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., September 3, 1975.

615 [T.D. 75-278]

(T.D. 75-278)

Financial and accounting procedure—Customs Regulations amended

Section 24.4 of the Customs Regulations, relating to Customs bills for deferred taxes on imported alcoholic beverages, amended

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.**

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES**CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE****PART 24—CUSTOMS FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE**

On November 5, 1974, a notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the Federal Register (39 FR 39044), which proposed to amend paragraphs (f) and (h) of section 24.4 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 24.4 (f) and (h)), to specify the name and number of the form used by the United States Customs Service to bill importers for deferred taxes on alcoholic beverages and to eliminate the procedure whereby an importer is sent a second Customs bill on that form when the initial Customs bill for the deferred taxes has not been paid within the specified period.

Pursuant to section 24.4(f)(1) of the Customs Regulations, each importer who has been permitted to pay on a semi-monthly basis the estimated import taxes on alcoholic beverages entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption by him during each period will be billed at the end of each semi-monthly period for all taxes deferred during that period. The bill, accompanied by a statement listing each tax amount deferred and the related entry number, must be paid in full by the last day of the next succeeding deferral period.

Section 24.4(h)(1) currently provides that when any bill for deferred taxes is not paid within the period specified in section 24.4(f)(1), the importer shall be sent a Notice of Amount Due, Customs Form 6084, and a copy shall be sent to the surety on his bond.

Customs Form 6084 has been revised, and is now known as the United States Customs Service Bill. That form is used to bill importers for deferred taxes pursuant to section 24.4(f)(1) of the Customs Regulations. As a consequence, the use of Customs Form 6084 again, pursuant to section 24.4(h)(1) as a notice to the importer of a Customs bill past due, is both inappropriate and unnecessary. The proposed amendment to section 24.4(h)(1) provides that in the event the initial bill for deferred taxes on Customs Form 6084 is not paid within the specified time, a demand for payment shall be made to the surety on the importer's bond.

Interested persons were given 30 days from the date of publication of the notice to submit relevant written data, views, or arguments regarding the proposed amendments. After consideration of the comment received, it has been determined that the proposed amendments should be adopted as set forth in the notice of proposed rulemaking.

Accordingly, the proposed amendments are adopted as set forth below.

Effective date. These amendments shall become effective 30 days after publication in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** (095362)

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved October 29, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** November 5, 1975 (40 FR 51420)]

PART 24—CUSTOMS FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE

Paragraphs (f)(1) and (h)(1) of section 24.4 are amended to read as follows:

§ 24.4 Optional method for payment of estimated import taxes on alcoholic beverages upon entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption.

(f) * * *

(1) *Billing.* Each importer who has deferred tax payments on imported alcoholic beverages will be billed on Customs Form

6084, United States Customs Service Bill, at the end of each tax deferral period for all taxes deferred during the period. Each bill will identify each tax amount deferred and the related entry numbers. These bills must be paid in full by the last day of the next succeeding deferral period.

* * * * *

(h) * * * *

(1) When any bill on Customs Form 6084 for deferred taxes is not paid within the period specified in paragraph (f) of this section, a demand for payment shall be made to the surety on the importer's bond. * * *

* * * * *

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 623, 624, 46 Stat. 759, as amended (19 U.S.C. 66 1623, 1624))

(T.D. 75-279)

Entry of merchandise—Customs Regulations amended

Amendment to the Customs Regulations requiring certain information to be provided on the reverse of Customs Form 7501

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

Treasury Decision 75-209, published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* on August 19, 1975 (40 FR 36116) amended paragraph (b) of section 10.53 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.53(b)) by substituting the words "on the front of Customs Form 7501" for "on the reverse of Customs Form 6417". This change was made in conjunction with the abolishment of Customs Form 6417, Summary of Entered Values, and relates to a declaration required to be furnished in connection with the entry of antiques and other articles under items 766.20 and 766.25 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202). However, inasmuch as there may be insufficient space on the front of

T.D. 75-279-280]

618

Customs Form 7501, Consumption Entry, to place the required declaration, it has been determined more appropriate to require the declaration to be placed on the reverse of Form 7501.

Accordingly, paragraph (b) of section 10.53 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.53(b)) is hereby amended by substituting the word "reverse" for "front".

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

Because this amendment to the Customs Regulations merely provides for a minor clerical change, and places no additional burden on the public, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. (095532)

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved October 29, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the FEDERAL REGISTER November 5, 1975 (40 FR 51420)]

(T.D. 75-280)

Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textiles—Visa requirement

Visa requirement for exempt items of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products, manufactured or produced in India, Pakistan, and the Republics of China and Korea

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., October 30, 1975.

There is published below the directive of October 1, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning visa requirement for exempt items of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products manufactured or produced in India, Pakistan, and the Republics of China and Korea.

619 [T.D. 75-280]

This directive amends, but does not cancel, that Committee's directives of April 19, May 16, and August 22, 1973, and May 13, 1975.

This directive was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on October 6, 1975 (40 FR 46154), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

October 1, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive further amends, but does not cancel, the directives issued to you on April 19, May 16, and August 22, 1973 and on May 13, 1975 which established administrative mechanisms to exempt certain cotton, wool and/or man-made fiber textile products, produced or manufactured, respectively, in the Republic of China, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, and India from designated levels of restraint. It cancels the directive of September 24, 1973 which waived the requirement that a category classification be shown on export visas accompanying shipments of exempt Karate and Judo uniforms, produced or manufactured in the Republic of Korea.

In accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed, effective on October 3, 1975, and until further notice, to permit entry of exempt cotton, wool or man-made fiber textile products accompanied only by exempt items certifications. An export visa will no longer be required in addition to the certification. Shipments of exempt items having both the certification and an export visa shall not be denied entry under this directive.

The actions taken with respect to the Governments of India, Pakistan, and the Republics of China and Korea with respect to imports of cotton, wool and/or man-made fiber textiles have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.A. 553. This letter will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-281)

Manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of manmade fiber textiles manufactured or produced in the Republic of China

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 30, 1975.

There is published below the directive of October 6, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, amending the level restraint of manmade fiber textiles in category 219 manufactured or produced in the Republic of China.

This directive was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on October 8, 1975 (40 FR 47176), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
*Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.*

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

October 6, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

On June 13, 1975, the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, directed you to prohibit entry of cotton and man-made fiber textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in the Republic of China and exported to the United States during the agreement periods, beginning, respectively, on January 1, 1975 and October 1, 1974, in excess of designated levels of restraint. The Chairman further advised you that the levels of restraint are subject to adjustment.¹

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to paragraph 8(a) (ii) of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of May 21, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to amend, effective on October 6, 1975, the level of restraint established in the aforesaid directive of June 13, 1975, for man-made fiber textile products in Category 219 to the following amount:

Category	Amended Level of Restraint ²
219	7,073,539 dozen

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of China and with respect to imports of man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of China have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implemen-

¹ The term "adjustment" refers to those provisions of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of May 21, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and applicable group limits, specific levels of restraint within Categories 1-38, 64, 200-213, and 241-243 may be exceeded by 10 percent, and within Categories 39-63 and 214-240, by 7 percent; 2) these levels may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to 11 percent of the applicable category limit; and 3) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems.

² The level of restraint has not been adjusted to reflect any entries made after September 30, 1974.

tation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance

(T.D. 75-282)

Reimbursable services—Excess cost of preclearance operations

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., November 1, 1975.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 24.18(d), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 24.18(d)), the biweekly reimbursable excess costs for each preclearance installation are determined to be as set forth below and will be effective with the pay period beginning November 23, 1975.

Installation	Biweekly excess cost
Montreal, Canada	\$ 8,785.00
Toronto, Canada	15,674.00
Kindley Field, Bermuda	2,698.00
Nassau, Bahama Islands	12,741.00
Vancouver, Canada	4,102.00
Winnipeg, Canada	1,695.00

(FIS-9-05)

JOHN A. HURLEY,
Assistant Commissioner,
Administration.

[Published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** November 7, 1975 (40 FR 52065)]

(T.D. 75-283)

Manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry**Restriction on entry of manmade fiber textiles manufactured or produced in Haiti****DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,****Washington, D.C., November 3, 1975.**

There is published below the directive of October 24, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of manmade fiber textiles, categories 233 and 238, manufactured or produced in Haiti.

This directive was published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** on October 29, 1975 (40 FR 50303), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,*Acting Director,**Duty Assessment Division.***THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230****COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS***October 24, 1975.***COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS***Department of the Treasury**Washington, D.C. 20229***DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:**

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective on October 29, 1975 and for the twelve-month period beginning on August 29, 1975 and extending through August 28, 1976, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption,

of man-made fiber textile products in Categories 233 and 238, produced or manufactured in Haiti, in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint
233	81,067 dozen
238	226,341 dozen

Entries of man-made fiber textile products in Categories 233 and 238, produced or manufactured in Haiti, which have been exported to the United States prior to August 29, 1975, shall not be subject to this directive.

Man-made fiber textile products in Categories 233 and 238 which have been released from the custody of the U.S. Customs Service under the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1448(b) prior to the effective date of this directive shall not be denied entry under this directive.

A detailed description of these categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Haiti and with respect to imports of man-made fiber textile products from Haiti have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U. S. Department of Commerce

(T.D. 75-284)

Bonds

Approval and discontinuance of Carrier bonds, Customs Form 3587

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., November 5, 1975.

Bonds of carriers for the transportation of bonded merchandise have been approved or discontinued as shown below. The symbol "D" indicates that the bond previously outstanding has been discontinued on the month, day, and year represented by the figures which follow. "PB" refers to a previous bond, dated as represented by figures in parentheses immediately following, which has been discontinued. If the previous bond was in the name of a different company or if the surety was different the information is shown in a footnote at the end of list.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Air Line Freight, Inc., 731 Chester Pike, Prospect Park, Pennsylvania, motor carrier; Insurance Company of North America D 8/14/75	Apr. 17, 1972	May 10, 1972	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$25,000
All American, Inc., Sioux Falls, South Dakota, motor carrier; Western Surety Co.	Aug. 4, 1975	Aug. 22, 1975	Pembina, N. Dak. \$30,000
Arnold Bros. Transport Ltd., 739 Legimodiere Blvd., Winnipeg, Manitoba R2J 0T8, motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Dec. 26, 1973	Dec. 27, 1973	Pembina, N. Dak. \$25,000
British Pacific Transport Ltd., 60 Braid St., New Westminster, B.C., motor carrier: St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	July 9, 1975	Aug. 28, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Cape Air Freight, Inc., P.O. Box 161, Shawnee Mission, Kansas, motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. (PB 8/2/74) D 8/2/75 ¹	Aug. 1, 1975	Aug. 2, 1975	St. Louis, Mo.; \$25,000
Caravan Refrigerated Cargo, Inc., 1616½ E. Irving Bldg., Irving, Texas, motor carrier; Protective Ins. Co.	June 17, 1975	Aug. 12, 1975	Houston, Tex.; \$25,000
Carretta Trucking, Inc., 301 Mayhill Street, Saddle Brook, N.J., motor carrier; Peerless Ins. Co.	Oct. 17, 1975	Oct. 21, 1975	New York, N.Y.; \$50,000
Central Cartage Co., 34200 Mound Rd., Sterling Heights, Mich., motor carrier; Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co. (PB 9/1/72) D 9/2/75 ²	Sept. 1, 1975	Sept. 2, 1975	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/aren director; amount
Central Transport, Inc., 34200 Mound Road, Sterling Heights, Mich., motor carrier; Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co. (PB 9/1/72) D 9/10/75 *	Sept. 1, 1975	Sept. 10, 1975	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
Citrus Sales, Inc., 3350 Lake Alfred Rd., Winter Haven, Fla., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Aug. 1, 1975	Aug. 4, 1975	Tampa, Fla.; \$25,000
City Freight Lines, 13901 Mica St., Santa Fe Springs, Calif., motor carrier; Liberty Mutual Ins. Co. (PB 9/6/72) D 10/1/75 *	Sept. 11, 1975	Oct. 2, 1975	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$50,000
William Corbitt, Inc., 129 Davidson Ave., Somerset, N.J., motor carrier; Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md.	June 2, 1975	Aug. 15, 1975	New York Seaport; \$50,000
Dorn's Transportation, Inc., Railroad Ave. Extension, Albany, N.Y., motor carrier; The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co. (PB 8/12/74) D 8/14/75 *	Aug. 1, 1975	Aug. 14, 1975	New York Seaport; \$25,000
Edwards Motor Lines, Inc., 245 State Road, Westport, Mass., motor carrier; The Continental Ins. Co. (PB 10/14/66) D 8/25/75 *	Aug. 20, 1975	Aug. 25, 1975	Boston, Mass.; \$50,000
Erie Lackawanna Railway Co., Trustees Thomas F. Patton, Ralph S. Tyler, Jr., 1323 Midland Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, rail carrier; National Bonding & Accident Ins. Co. (PB 6/18/68) D 8/22/75 *	Aug. 21, 1975	Aug. 22, 1975	New York Seaport; \$100,000
Froehlich Transportation Co., Inc., Federal Road, Danbury, Conn., motor carrier; Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.	Sept. 18, 1975	Oct. 9, 1975	Bridgeport, Conn.; \$50,000
Getter Trucking, Inc., Box 368, Cut Bank, Montana, motor carrier; U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	Sept. 8, 1975	Sept. 8, 1975	Great Falls, Mont.; \$25,000
Great Southwest Warehouses, Inc., D/B/A Seattle Transfer and Storage, 26 South Hanford St., Seattle, Wash., motor carrier; Federal Ins. Co. (PB 1/1/74) D 10/12/75 *	June 20, 1975	Sept. 12, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Haefele Transportation Co., Inc., 4325 Bath Street, Philadelphia, Pa., motor carrier; Nationwide Mutual Ins. Co.	June 26, 1975	Aug. 18, 1975	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$50,000
Harbor Towing Corp., 2219 Boston St., Baltimore, Md., motor carrier; Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md.	May 10, 1975	May 12, 1975	Baltimore, Md.; \$25,000
Hi-Cube Transport, Inc., Holland Road, Wales, Mass., motor carrier; Ins. Co. of North America	June 25, 1975	June 27, 1975	Providence, R.I.; \$25,000
Import Freight Carriers, Inc., 2800 W. 38th St., Chicago, Illinois, freight forwarder; Ins. Co. of North America D 10-3-75	June 30, 1972	Oct. 13, 1972	Chicago, Ill.; \$50,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Inco Express, Inc., 2600 S. 124th, Bellevue, Wash., motor carrier; U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. (PB 10/28/71) D 9/5/75 ⁹	Aug. 20, 1975	Sept. 5, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Interamerican Air Service, Inc., 104 Delfin Olmo, Arecibo, P.R., motor carrier; Puerto Rican-American Ins. Co. D 10/1/75	Mar. 8, 1971	Mar. 17, 1971	San Juan, P.R.; \$25,000
Interstate Trucking Corp. (A Mass. Corp.), 1071 Bay St., Staten Island, N.Y., motor carrier; Sentry Ins.	Aug. 21, 1975	Aug. 21, 1975	New York Seaport; \$50,000
Ivory Van Lines, Inc., 8035 Woodward Ave, Detroit, Mich., motor carrier; The Travelers Indemnity Co., Inc.	May 12, 1975	Aug. 14, 1975	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
Kunkle Transfer & Storage Co., P.O. Box 3408, Phoenix, Ariz., motor carrier; Ins. Co. of North America	Aug. 20, 1975	Sept. 4, 1975	Nogales, Ariz.; \$25,000
Lyons Transport, Inc., 710 Sprucewood Ave., Windsor, Ontario, Canada, motor carrier; Commercial Union Ins. Co.	June 30, 1975	Aug. 14, 1975	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
McKinlay Transport, Ltd., 34200 Mound Rd., Sterling Heights, Mich., motor carrier; Lumbermens Casualty Co. (PB 9/1/72) D 9/2/75 ¹⁰	Sept. 1, 1975	Sept. 2, 1975	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
Metro Express, Inc., 901 Arnold Ave., New Castle, Delaware, motor carrier; U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. (PB 7/23/73) D 8/14/75	Sept. 17, 1975	Sept. 19, 1975	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$50,000
Mohawk Motor, Inc., 34200 Mound Rd., Sterling Heights, Mich., motor carrier; Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co. (PB 9/1/72) D 9/17/75 ¹¹	Sept. 1, 1975	Sept. 17, 1975	Detroit, Mich.; \$50,000
National Transfer, Inc., 4100 E. Marginal Way South, Seattle, Washington, motor carrier; Reliance Ins. Co. (PB 12/11/67) D 8/4/75 ¹²	Dec. 11, 1974	Aug. 4, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Passaic Terminal & Transportation Co., Inc., Clifton, N.J., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 8/22/75	Mar. 11, 1947	Apr. 7, 1947	New York Seaport; \$25,000
Patton's Inc., 2300 Canyon Rd., Ellensburg, Wash., motor carrier; National Indemnity Co. (PB 5/28/74) D 8/12/75 ¹³	July 17, 1975	Aug. 12, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Pic-Walsh Freight Co., 731 Campbell Ave., St. Louis, Mo., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 8/11/75	Apr. 24, 1961	May 29, 1961	St. Louis, Mo.; \$25,000
James Ricciardi & Sons Inc., 203 Fillmore St., Staten Island, New York, motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 10/10/75	Sept. 18, 1973	Sept. 18, 1973	New York Seaport; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Sea-Air Container Transport, Inc., 2350 W. 17th St., Long Beach, Calif., motor carrier; Transamerica Ins. Co. D 9/11/75	Feb. 5, 1974	Feb. 7, 1974	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$25,000
Service Refrigerated Transport, P.O. Box 2218-Hunter St., Freight Station, Newark, N.J., motor carrier; American Ins. Co.	June 1, 1975	Aug. 12, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$50,000
Service Transportation Co., 250 State Highway #3, Secaucus, N.J., motor carrier; The Home Indemnity Co. (PB 2/20/57) D 8/23/75 ¹⁴	Aug. 12, 1975	Aug. 23, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$25,000
Southgate Corp. T/A Southgate Trucking Co., P.O. Box 840, Norfolk, Va., motor carrier; Liberty Mutual Ins. Co. (PB 10/20/72) D 10/24/72 ¹⁵	Oct. 20, 1975	Oct. 20, 1975	Norfolk, Va.; \$25,000
Texas International Airlines, Inc., P.O. Box 12788, Houston, Texas, air carrier; Travelers Indemnity Co. (PB 7/3/74) D 8/25/75 ¹⁶	July 3, 1975	Aug. 25, 1975	Houston, Tex.; \$25,000
Turner Trucking Co., P.O. Box 1837, Spartanburg, S.C., motor carrier; The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co. (PB 7/12/74) D 8/6/75 ¹⁷	July 12, 1975	Aug. 6, 1975	Charleston, S.C.; \$25,000
Western Lines, Inc., 3523 N. McCarty, Houston, Texas, motor carrier; Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.	July 15, 1975	Aug. 7, 1975	Houston, Tex.; \$50,000

¹ Surety is Royal Indemnity Co.² Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.³ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.⁴ Principal is City Transfer, Inc.⁵ Surety is Newark Ins. Co.⁶ Surety is The Travelers Indemnity Co.⁷ Principal is Erie-Lackawanna Railway Co., Surety is Transamerica Ins. Co.⁸ Principal is Great Southwest Warehouses, Inc.⁹ Surety is Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co.¹⁰ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.¹¹ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.¹² Principal is National Transfer Company.¹³ Surety is Unigard Mutual Ins. Co.¹⁴ Surety is Aetna Ins. Co.¹⁵ Surety is Allstate Ins. Co.¹⁶ Surety is Ins. Co. of North America.¹⁷ Surety is Continental Casualty Co.

(BON-3-03)

J. P. TEBEAU,
for LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-285)

Bonds

Approval of consolidated aircraft bond (air carrier blanket bond)
Customs Form 7605

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., November 5, 1975.

The following consolidated aircraft bond has been approved as shown below:

Name of principal and surety	Date term commences	Date of approval	Filed with area director of Customs; amount
Pan American World Airways, Inc. (A N.Y. Corp.) and its W/O/S Pantique, Inc., (A Delaware Corp.), Pan American Building, New York, N.Y., The Travelers Indemnity Co. (PB 5/23/73) D 10/22/75 ¹	July 17, 1975	Oct. 22, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$100,000

¹ Principal is Pan American World Airways Inc. (N.Y. Corp.).

The foregoing principal has been designated as a carrier of bonded merchandise.

(BON-3-01)

J. P. TEBEAU,
for LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-286)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 28, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below.

These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar;

October 13, 1975	Holiday
October 14, 1975	\$0. 1970
October 15, 1975	. 1970
October 16, 1975	. 1970
October 17, 1975	. 1980

Iran rial:

October 13, 1975	Holiday
October 14-17, 1975	\$0. 0149

Philippines peso:

October 13, 1975	Holiday
October 14, 1975	\$0. 1340
October 15, 1975	. 1340
October 16, 1975	. 1340
October 17, 1975	. 1360

Singapore dollar:

October 13, 1975	Holiday
October 14, 1975	\$0. 4043
October 15, 1975	. 4010
October 16, 1975	. 4033
October 17, 1975	. 4030

Thailand baht (tical):

October 13, 1975	Holiday
October 14, 1975	\$0. 0495
October 15, 1975	. 0495
October 16, 1975	. 0495
October 17, 1975	. 0490

(LIQ-3-O-D-T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-287)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tial).

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., October 29, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

October 20, 1975	\$.01980
October 21, 1975	.1980
October 22, 1975	.1960
October 23, 1975	.1960
October 24, 1975	.1980

Iran rial:

October 20-24, 1975	\$.0149
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Philippines peso:

October 20, 1975	\$.1340
October 21, 1975	.1350
October 22, 1975	.1340
October 23, 1975	.1340
October 24, 1975	.1325

Singapore dollar:

October 20, 1975	\$.0429
October 21, 1975	.4037
October 22, 1975	.4044
October 23, 1975	.4044
October 24, 1975	.4040

Thailand baht (tical):

October 20, 1975-----	\$0. 0490
October 21, 1975-----	. 0490
October 22, 1975-----	. 0495
October 23, 1975-----	. 0495
October 24, 1975-----	. 0490

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-288)

Antidumping—Electric Golf Cars from Poland

The Secretary of the Treasury makes public a finding of dumping with respect to electric golf cars from Poland; Section 153.43, Customs Regulations, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., November 13, 1975.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 153—ANTIDUMPING

Section 210(a) of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (19 U.S.C. 160(a)), gives the Secretary of the Treasury responsibility for determination of sales at less than fair value. Pursuant to this authority the Secretary of the Treasury has determined that electric golf cars from Poland are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value within the meaning of section 201(a) of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (19 U.S.C. 160(a)). (Published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of June 16, 1975 (40 FR 25497)).

Section 201(a) of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (19 U.S.C. 160(a)), gives the United States International Trade Commission responsibility for determination of injury or likelihood of injury. The United States International Trade Commission has determined, and on September 16, 1975, it notified the Secretary of the Treasury that an industry in the United States is being injured by reason of the importation of electric golf cars from Poland that are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value within the meaning of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended. (Published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 21, 1975 (40 FR 49153).)

On behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby make public these determinations, which constitute a finding of dumping with respect to electric golf cars from Poland.

Section 153.43 of the Customs Regulations is amended by adding the following to the list of findings of dumping currently in effect:

<i>Merchandise</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>T.D.</i>
Electric Golf Cars	Poland	75-288

(Secs. 201, 407, 42 Stat. 11, as amended, 18; 19 U.S.C. 160, 173)

(APP-2-04)

JAMES B. CLAWSON,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the FEDERAL REGISTER November 18, 1975 (40 FR 53383)]

(T.D. 75-289)

Bonds

Approval of consolidated aircraft bond (air carrier blanket bond) Customs Form 7605

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., November 14, 1975.

The following consolidated aircraft bond has been approved as shown below:

Name of principal and surety	Date term commences	Date of approval	Filed with area director of Customs; amount
North Central Airlines, Inc., 7500 Northliner Dr., Minneapolis, Minn., Safeco Ins. Co. of America (PB 1/24/73) D 1/24/76 ¹	Jan. 24, 1976	Nov. 7, 1975	Minneapolis, Minn.; \$100,000

¹ Surety is United Pacific Insurance Co.

The foregoing principal has been designated as a carrier of bonded merchandise.

(BON-3-01)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
*Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.*

(T.D. 75-290)

Bonds

Approval and discontinuance of carrier bonds, Customs Form 3587

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., November 14, 1975.**

Bonds of carriers for the transportation of bonded merchandise have been approved or discontinued as shown below. The symbol "D" indicates that the bond previously outstanding has been discontinued on the month, day, and year represented by the figures which follow. "PB" refers to a previous bond, dated as represented by figures in parentheses immediately following, which has been discontinued. If the previous bond was in the name of a different company or if the surety was different the information is shown in a footnote at the end of list.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
A & H Truck Line, Inc., 1111 E. Louisiana St., Evansville, Ind., motor carrier; The Hanover Ins. Co. (PB 8/27/68) D 9/23/75 ¹	Aug. 27, 1975	Sept. 23, 1975	Cleveland, Ohio; \$50,000
Air Trans Motor Service, Inc. d/b/a Air Trans Airlines, Logan Int'l Airport, E. Boston, Mass., air and motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 10/28/75	June 18, 1973	Feb. 4, 1974	Boston, Mass.; \$25,000
Airspeed, Inc., Rouses Point, N.Y., air carrier; The Hanover Ins. Co.	Sept. 5, 1975	Oct. 20, 1975	Ogdensburg, N.Y. \$25,000
All-American, Inc., 900 West Delaware St., Sioux Falls, South Dakota, motor carrier; Western Surety Co. (PB 8/17/66) D 9/5/75 ²	Aug. 4, 1975	Sept. 5, 1975	Chicago, Ill.; \$30,000
Arrow Transportation Co., Inc., 167 Perry St., New York, N.Y., motor carrier; Peerless Ins. Co. (PB 10/22/65) D 10/22/75 ³	Oct. 22, 1975	Oct. 22, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$25,000
Asbury Transportation Co., 2222 E. 38th St., Los Angeles, Calif., motor carrier; The Travelers Indemnity Co. (PB 5/6/68) D 9/15/75 ⁴	June 17, 1975	Sept. 16, 1975	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$25,000
Artec Transportation Co., 2548 Commercial St., San Diego, Calif., motor carrier; Ins. Co. of North America D 10/17/75	Mar. 27, 1974	Apr. 10, 1974	San Diego, Calif.; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Boston Fuel Transportation, Inc., 36 New St., East Boston Mass., motor carrier; American Motorists Ins. Co. (PB 2/11/66) D 9/26/75	Sept. 19, 1975	Sept. 26, 1975	Boston, Mass.; \$50,000
C & D Transportation Co., Inc., P.O. Box 10506, New Orleans, La., motor carrier; Liberty Mutual Ins. Co. (PB 7/11/74) D 9/8/75	Sept. 4, 1975	Sept. 8, 1975	New Orleans, La.; \$25,000
The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., Richmond, Va., rail carrier; The Home Indemnity Co. (PB 7/24/49) D 9/24/75	July 24, 1975	Sept. 24, 1975	Norfolk, Va.; \$100,000
Coast Carloading Co., 1041 Richmond St., Los Angeles, Calif., motor carrier; Safeco Ins. Co. of America (PB 8/10/71) D 8/18/75	Apr. 22, 1975	Aug. 19, 1975	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$50,000
Commercial Transfer, Inc., 3475 West Franklin Ave., P.O. Box 12004, Fresno, Calif., motor carrier; Transport Indemnity Co.	May 23, 1975	Sept. 12, 1975	San Francisco, Calif.; \$25,000
Consolidated Forwarding Co., Inc., 1300 N. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo., motor carrier; United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. D 10/3/75	Jan. 22, 1971	Feb. 10, 1971	St. Louis, Mo.; \$25,000
Dahill Cartage Co., Inc., 301 Central Ave., Bethpage, N.Y., motor carrier; Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	Oct. 7, 1975	Oct. 21, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$25,000
Eastern Freight Ways, Inc., Eastern & Moonachie Aves., Carlstadt, N.J., motor carrier; Safeco Ins. Co. of America D 9/15/75	Sept. 15, 1974	Sept. 15, 1974	New York Sea-port; \$50,000
Four Aces Transportation, 474 Third St., P.O. Box 971, Bishop, Calif., motor carrier; Northwestern National Ins. Co. of Milwaukee	June 18, 1975	Sept. 23, 1975	Nogales, Ariz.; \$25,000
Carl T. Free Trucking, P.O. Box 45, Weatherford, Tex., motor carrier; The Central National Ins. Co. of Omaha	Aug. 25, 1975	Sept. 24, 1975	Laredo, Tex.; \$25,000
Friedman's Express Inc., P.O. Box 480, Wilkes Barre, Pa., motor carrier; Peerless Ins. Co.	Aug. 14, 1975	Oct. 8, 1975	Philadelphia, Pa.; \$50,000
Gerald Transport Chambly Inc 3730 Grande Ligne, Chambly, Quebec, motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	May 30, 1975	Sept. 18, 1975	Ogdensburg, N.Y.; \$25,000
Guardian Van & Storage, Inc., 918 N. Rengstorff Ave., Mountain View, Calif., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Sept. 5, 1975	Oct. 20, 1975	San Francisco, Calif.; \$25,000
J.V. Halle, Inc., 436 Nolin St., Quebec, Canada, motor carrier; Federal Ins. Co. D 11/7/75	June 4, 1969	July 24, 1969	Ogdensburg, N.Y.; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
D.M. O'Connell Co., Inc., d/b/a E.S. Harris & Sons, 219 W. First Street, South Boston, Mass., motor carrier; Peerless Ins. Co. D 10/24/75	Apr. 24, 1973	May 1, 1973	Boston, Mass.; \$25,000
Jacob's Transfer, Inc., 2300 Beaver Road, Landover, Md., motor carrier; Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.	Apr. 28, 1975	Sept. 16, 1975	Washington, D.C.; \$25,000
M. Kobayashi Trucking, P.O. Box 456, Westmorland, Calif., motor carrier; Continental Casualty Co. D 11/28/75	Dec. 13, 1973	Jan. 23, 1974	San Diego, Calif.; \$25,000
L. J. P. Truck Lines, Inc., 91 Moultrie St., Brooklyn, N.Y., motor carrier; Nationwide Mutual Ins. Co.	Sept. 5, 1975	Sept. 24, 1975	New York Sea-port \$50,000
Lift Van Transport Co., Inc., 530 Duncan Ave., P.O. Box 6655, Jersey City, N.J., motor carrier; Peerless Ins. Co. D 9/9/75	July 26, 1972	July 26, 1972	New York Sea-port; \$50,000
Arthur Altnow d/b/a Lodi Truck Service, P.O. Box 111, Lodi, Calif., motor carrier; Aetna Casualty and Surety Co. (PB 9/27/68) D 9/29/75 *	Sept. 27, 1975	Sept. 29, 1975	San Francisco, Calif.; \$25,000
I & S - McDaniel, Inc., P.O. Box 728, Vincennes, Ind., motor carrier; U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. (PB 10/7/68) D 10/29/75 **	Oct. 7, 1975	Oct. 29, 1975	Cleveland, Ohio; \$50,000
Midwest Emery Freight System Inc., 7000 South Pulaski Rd., Chicago, Ill., motor carrier; Safeco Ins. Co. of America (PB 10/4/72) D 10/4/75 **	Oct. 4, 1975	Sept. 9, 1975	Chicago, Ill.; \$50,000
Mueller Truck Co., Inc., 2425 Wilson Ave., San Diego, Calif., motor carrier; Ins. Co. of North America D 11/20/75	Oct. 2, 1968	Oct. 3, 1968	San Diego, Calif.; \$25,000
Manuel Carreras d/b/a P.R. Transport Co., Inc., P.O. Box 950, San Juan, Puerto Rico, motor carrier; Seaboard Surety Co.	Oct. 21, 1975	Oct. 21, 1975	San Juan, P.R.; \$25,000
Paxton Trucking Co., 3770 East 26th St., Vernon, Calif., motor carrier; Pacific Employers Ins. Co. D 9/19/75	Aug. 23, 1972	Aug. 31, 1972	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$50,000
Reinauer Transportation Companies, Inc., 10 Fulton St., Newark, N.J., water carrier; American Motorists Ins. Co. (PB 10/27/68) D 10/27/75 **	Oct. 27, 1975	Oct. 27, 1975	New York Sea-port; \$50,000
J. H. Rose Truck Lines, Inc., P.O. Box 16190, Houston, Tex., motor carrier; U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	July 28, 1975	Sept. 18, 1975	Houston, Tex.; \$25,000
Signal Trucking Service, Ltd., 3770 East 26th St., Vernon, Calif., motor carrier; Pacific Employers Ins. Co. D 9/12/75	Aug. 23, 1972	Aug. 31, 1972	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$50,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
United Freight Inc., 2110 Alhambra Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 7/19/74	Mar. 2, 1970	Jan. 6, 1971	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$25,000
V. C. Produce Express Ltd., 3160 Norland Ave., Burnaby, B.C., motor carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	July 18, 1975	Oct. 6, 1975	Seattle, Wash.; \$25,000
Valdes Transfer, Inc., P.O. Box 6985, Phoenix, Ariz., motor carrier; U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	Aug. 4, 1975	Sept. 9, 1975	Nogales, Ariz.; \$25,000
WTC Air Freight, 5959 West Century Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif., air carrier; St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. (PB 5/6/69) D 6/2/71	May 28, 1971	June 3, 1971	Los Angeles, Calif.; \$25,000
Western Transportation Co., 3710 NW Front Ave., Portland, Oreg., water carrier; Safeco Ins. Co. of America (PB 12/10/73) D 10/20/75 ¹¹	Oct. 18, 1975	Oct. 20, 1975	Portland, Oreg.; \$50,000

¹ Surety is Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.² Principal is All-American Transport, Inc., Surety is Continental Casualty Co.³ Surety is Seaboard Surety Co.⁴ Surety is Royal Indemnity Co.⁵ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.⁶ Surety is Continental Casualty Co.⁷ Surety is Federal Ins. Co.⁸ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.⁹ Principal is Lodi Truck Service.¹⁰ Surety is Reliance Ins. Co.¹¹ Surety is American Casualty Co.¹² Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.¹³ Surety is Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.

(BON-3-03)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-291)

Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textiles manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., November 18, 1975.**

There is published below the directive of September 16, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements concerning the restriction on entry into the United States of certain cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products manufactured or produced in the Republic of Korea.

This directive was published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** on September 19, 1975 (40 FR 43269), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

**JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.**

**THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230**

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

September 16, 1975.

**COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229**

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

On July 1, 1975, and July 2, 1975 the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, directed you to prohibit entry during the twelve-month period beginning October 1, 1974 and extending through September 30, 1975 of cotton, wool and manmade fiber textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in the Republic of Korea, in excess of designated

levels of restraint. The Chairman further advised you that the levels of restraint are subject to adjustment.¹

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 7 of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of June 26, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to amend, effective on September 16, 1975, the levels of restraint established for Categories 9/10, 45/46/47, 48, 49, 50/51, 52, 120, 219, 221, part of 224, 235 and 238 to the following amounts:

Category	Amended Twelve-Month Level of Restraint ²
9/10	6,626,251 square yards equivalent
45/46/47	3,340,963 square yards equivalent
48	21,943 dozen
49	50,149 dozen
50/51	189,815 dozen
52	69,121 dozen
120	352,492 numbers
219	4,186,704 dozen
221	2,744,660 dozen
pt. 224 (only T.S.U.S.A.)	57,250 dozen
Nos. 380-0420 and 380.8143)	
235	1,459,323 dozen
238	225,940 dozen

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of Korea and with respect to imports of cotton, wool and man-made

¹ The term "adjustment" refers to those provisions of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool, and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of June 26, 1975 between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and applicable group limits, specific levels of restraint within Categories 1-38, part of 63 (shoe uppers), 64, 200-213, and 241-243 may be exceeded by 10 percent; within Categories 39-62, part of 63 (other than shoe uppers), and 214-240, by 7 percent; and within Categories 101-132, by 5 percent; 2) these same levels may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to 11 percent of the applicable category limit; 3) consultation levels may be increased within the aggregate and applicable group limits upon agreement between the two governments; and 4) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems arising in the implementation of the agreement.

² The levels of restraint have not been adjusted to reflect any entries made after September 30, 1974.

fiber textile products from the Republic of Korea have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rulemaking provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance

(T.D. 75-292)

Manmade fiber textiles—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry of manmade fiber textiles manufactured or produced in the Republic of China

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., November 18, 1975.

There is published below the directive of November 6, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, amending the level of restraint for manmade fiber textiles in category 221 manufactured or produced in the Republic of China.

This directive was published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** on November 11, 1975 (40 FR 52660), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

November 6, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

On June 13, 1975, the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, directed you to prohibit entry of cotton and man-made fiber textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in the Republic of China and exported to the United States during the agreement periods, beginning, respectively, on January 1, 1975 and October 1, 1974, in excess of designated levels of restraint. The Chairman further advised you that the levels of restraint are subject to adjustment.¹

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to paragraph 8(a)(ii) of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of May 21, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to amend, effective on November 10, 1975, the level of restraint established in the aforesaid directive of June 13, 1975, for man-made fiber textile products in Category 221 to the following amount:

Category	Amended Level of Restraint ²
221	4,923,395 dozen

¹ The term "adjustment" refers to those provisions of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of May 21, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of China which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and applicable group limits, specific levels of restraint within Categories 1-38, 64, 200-213, and 241-243 may be exceeded by 10 percent, and within Categories 39-63 and 214-240, by 7 percent; 2) these levels may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to 11 percent of the applicable category limit; and 3) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems.

² The level of restraint has not been adjusted to reflect any entries made after September 30, 1974.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of China and with respect to imports of man-made fiber textile products from the Republic of China have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and*

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-293)

Bonds

Approval and discontinuance of bonds on Customs Form 7587 for the control of instruments of international traffic of a kind specified in section 10.41a of the Customs Regulations

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., November 18, 1975.

Bonds on Customs Form 7587 for the control of instruments of international traffic of a kind specified in section 10.41a of the Customs Regulations have been approved or discontinued as shown below. The symbol "D" indicates that the bond previously outstanding has been discontinued on the month, day, and year represented by the figures which follow. "PB" refers to a previous bond, dated as represented by figures in parentheses immediately following, which has been discontinued. If the previous bond was in the name of a different company or if the surety was different, the information is shown in a footnote at the end of list.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Argenta Products Co., Eastport, Me., Maine Bonding and Casualty Co.	Oct. 7, 1975	Oct. 15, 1975	Portland, Me.: \$10,000
Bels Produce Co., Inc., P.O. Box 348, 11357 Vienna Rds., Montrose, Mich., St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Sept. 10, 1975	Oct. 6, 1975	Detroit, Mich.: \$10,000
The Boeing Co., Main Stop 93-84, Seattle, Wash., The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.	Sept. 24, 1975	Oct. 28, 1975	Seattle, Wash.: \$10,000
Mr. Boston Distiller Corp., 1010 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass., Employers Commercial Union Ins. Co. D 10/10/75	Nov. 8, 1971	Dec. 10, 1971	Boston, Mass.: \$10,000
Canadian Gulf Line of Florida, Inc., 1001 Port Blvd., Miami, Fla., St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 10/30/75	July 15, 1969	July 16, 1969	Miami, Fla.: \$10,000
Ciampi Distributing Co., Inc., P.O. Box 848, Novato, Calif., The Hanover Ins. Co.	Aug. 7, 1975	Aug. 18, 1975	San Francisco, Calif.: \$10,000
The Guinness-Harp Corp., 37-88 Riview Ave., Long Island City, N.Y., Federal Ins. Co. (PB 11/5/65) D 11/5/75 ¹	Nov. 5, 1975	Nov. 7, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
JSR America Inc., 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y., St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Aug. 7, 1975	Aug. 12, 1975	Houston, Tex.: \$10,000
Kerr Steamship Co., Inc., (A.N.Y. Corp.), 90 Washington St., New York, N.Y., Ins. Co. of North America (PB 4/9/63) D 10/23/75 ¹	Oct. 23, 1975	Oct. 23, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Madawaska Brick & Block Corp., R.F.D. Box 250, Madawaska, Me., Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.	May 31, 1975	Aug. 4, 1975	Portland, Me.; \$10,000
Magnus Organ Corp., 1600 W. Edgar Rd., Rt. 1, Linden, N.J., St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 10/23/75	Sept. 29, 1969	Sept. 29, 1969	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Maine Pearl Essence, Inc. Eastport, Me., U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	Sept. 25, 1975	Oct. 7, 1975	Portland, Me.; \$10,000
P. Marchessini & Co. (N.Y.) Inc., 21 West St., New York, N.Y., St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 8/19/75	July 12, 1963	July 17, 1963	New York Seaport; \$10,000
Park Benziger & Co., Inc., 674 White Plains Road, Scarsdale, N.Y., Federal Ins. Co. D 11/8/75	Nov. 4, 1974	Nov. 5, 1974	New York Seaport; \$10,000
Peralta Shipping Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y., American Motorist Ins. Co. (PB 6/24/63) D 6/24/75 ¹	June 24, 1975	June 24, 1975	New York Seaport; \$10,000
REA Express Inc., 219 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y., Peerless Ins. Co. D 10/1/75	July 17, 1975	July 18, 1975	New York Seaport; \$10,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of bond	Date of approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Saccani Distributing Co., 2800 Fifth St., Sacramento, Calif., St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. D 8/18/75	July 28, 1972	Aug. 11, 1972	San Francisco, Calif.; \$10,000
United Aircraft Corp., A Delaware Corp. & its wholly owned subsidiaries & divisions: United Aircraft International, Inc., A Del. Corp., Turbo Power and Marine Systems, Inc., A Del. Corp., United Aircraft of West Virginia, Inc., A Del. Corp., Terminal Communications, Inc., A N.C. Corp., Essex International Inc., A Mich. Corp., Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division, Hamilton Standard Division, Sikorsky Aircraft Division, Norden Division, United Technology Center Division D 8/19/75	Apr. 8, 1974	July 19, 1974	New York Sea- port; \$50,000
United Brands Co., 2800 Prudential Center, Boston, Mass., American Home Assurance Co. (PB 7/5/74) D 8/18/75 *	Aug. 6, 1975	Aug. 18, 1975	Boston, Mass.; \$10,000
United Technologies Corp. & its w/o/s & Divisions; United Technologies International, Inc., A Del. Corp., Turbo Power and Marine Systems, Inc., A Del. Corp., Pratt & Whitney of West Virginia, Inc., A Del. Corp., Terminal Communications, Inc., A Mich. Corp., Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division, Hamilton Standard Division, Sikorsky Aircraft Division, Norden Division, Chemical Systems Division	July 7, 1975	Aug. 19, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$50,000
White Lamb Finlay, Inc., (A N.Y. Corp.) 52 Upper Montclair Plaza, Upper Montclair, N.J., Peerless Ins. Co. (PB 10/28/64) D 10/24/75 *	Oct. 24, 1975	Nov. 3, 1975	New York Sea- port; \$10,000
Wilbur-Ellis Co., 320 California St., San Francisco, Calif., Peerless Ins. Co.	Nov. 5, 1975	Nov. 5, 1975	Norfolk, Va.; \$10,000
Wits, Inc., 27167 Wick Rd., Taylor, Mich., St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co. D 10/16/75	May 14, 1974	May 28, 1974	Detroit, Mich.; \$10,000
Y.K.K., USA, Inc. Macon, 4234 Cochran Short Route, Macon, Ga., St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Sept. 9, 1975	Sept. 10, 1975	Savannah, Ga.; \$10,000

* Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

* Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

* Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

* Surety is Fireman's Ins. Co., of Newark, N.J.

* Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

(BON-3-10)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-294)

Licensed public gauger

Approval of licensed public gauger performing gauging under standards and procedures required by Customs

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., November 18, 1975.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of section 151.43-(d) of the Customs Regulations that the application of Caleb Brett U.S.A., Inc., 703 Kansas Street, South Houston, Texas, to gauge imported petroleum and petroleum products in all Customs districts in accordance with the provisions of section 151.43(b) of the Customs Regulations is approved.

(BON-3-08)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

(T.D. 75-295)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C., November 4, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

October 27, 1975	\$0. 1985
October 28, 1975	. 1985
October 29, 1975	. 1985
October 30, 1975	. 1995
October 31, 1975	. 1980

Iran rial:

October 27, 1975	\$0. 0149
October 28, 1975	. 0149
October 29, 1975	. 0149
October 30, 1975	. 0155
October 31, 1975	. 0149

Philippines peso:

October 27, 1975	\$0. 1325
October 28, 1975	. 1340
October 29, 1975	. 1340
October 30, 1975	. 1400
October 31, 1975	. 1320

Singapore dollar:

October 27, 1975	\$0. 4046
October 28, 1975	. 4040
October 29, 1975	. 4049
October 30, 1975	. 4075
October 31, 1975	. 4070

Thailand baht (tical):

October 27, 1975	\$0. 0490
October 28, 1975	. 0490
October 29, 1975	. 0490
October 30, 1975	. 0500
October 31, 1975	. 0490

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-296)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., November 12, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

November 3, 1975	.....	\$0. 1980
November 4, 1975	.....	Holiday
November 5, 1975	.....	. 1989
November 6, 1975	.....	. 1987
November 7, 1975	.....	. 1980

Iran rial:

November 3, 1975	.....	\$0. 0149
November 4, 1975	.....	Holiday
November 5, 1975	.....	. 0149
November 6, 1975	.....	. 0149
November 7, 1975	.....	. 0149

Philippines peso:

November 3, 1975	.....	\$0. 1320
November 4, 1975	.....	Holiday
November 5, 1975	.....	. 1320
November 6, 1975	.....	. 1320
November 7, 1975	.....	. 1330

Singapore dollar: (T.D. 75-296)

November 3, 1975	-----	\$0. 4070
November 4, 1975	-----	Holiday
November 5, 1975	-----	. 4073
November 6, 1975	-----	. 4065
November 7, 1975	-----	. 4085

Thailand baht (tical):

November 3, 1975	-----	\$0. 0490
November 4, 1975	-----	Holiday
November 5, 1975	-----	. 0490
November 6, 1975	-----	. 0490
November 7, 1975	-----	. 0490

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,

Acting Director,

Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-297)

Synopses of drawback decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., November 14, 1975.

The following are synopses of drawback rates and amendments issued February 26, 1975, to October 30, 1975, inclusive, pursuant to sections 22.1 and 22.5, inclusive, Customs Regulations.

(DRA-1-09)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(A) *Chemical products*.—T.D. 54109-C, as amended, and particularly as amended by T.D. 73-324-H, covering, among other things, pivaloyloxymethyl D-alpha-aminobenzylpenicillinate hydrochloride crude (intermediate PV4) manufactured under section 1313 (a) and (b) by Merck and Co., Rahway, N.J., with the use of D-alpha phenylglycylchloride hydrochloride (PGCH), further amended to cover 5-fluoro-2-methyl-1-(4-methylthiobenzylidene)-idene-3-acetic acid

(Desoxy MK-231 Int. or Product SP. 1992) manufactured under section 1313 (a) and (b) by the company with the use of fluorobenzene.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after December 1, 1974.

Supplemental statement of July 22, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., October 30, 1975.

(B) *Chlorosilane intermediates, silicone fluid, uncured silicone resin, cured silicone resin, silicone rubber gum, uncured silicone rubber compounds, and cured silicone rubber.*—T.D. 74-179-A, covering the above captioned articles manufactured under section 1313(b) by General Electric Co., Silicone Products Dept., Waterford, N.Y., with the use of silicon metal, amended to provide for a change in the effective dates for the manufacture of articles covered by T.D. 74-179-A.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after November 1, 1972, and exported on and after March 29, 1973.

Supplemental statement of August 12, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., October 29, 1975.

(C) *Cigarettes, smoking tobacco and blended and processed tobacco.*—T.D. 50193-B, as amended and extended, covering the foregoing articles manufactured under section 1313(a) by Philip Morris Inc., New York, N.Y., at its Richmond, Va., and Louisville, Ky., factories, with the use of imported tobacco and drawback processed tobacco, further amended to cover the said articles manufactured by the company at its additional factory located at 3601 Commerce Rd., Richmond, Va.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after July 10, 1973, and exported on and after July 11, 1973, where imported tobacco was used in manufacture; and manufactured and exported on and after April 14, 1975, where drawback processed tobacco was used.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., September 23, 1975.

(D) *Fiber, Acrilan acrylic, and Acrilan acrylic polymer.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Monsanto Co., St. Louis, Mo., at its Decatur, Ala., factory, with the use of acrylonitrile.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after April 20, 1974, and exported on and after April 25, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of August 7, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioners of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and New York, N.Y., October 23, 1975.

(E) *Freon 11, and Freon 12.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, Del., at its Antioch, Calif.; Deepwater, N.J.; and East Chicago, Ind., factories, with the use of carbon tetrachloride.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after April 23, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of June 25, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., October 22, 1975.

(F) *Fruit flavored drink base and cocoa powder flavored base.*—T.D. 55712-D, as amended by T.D. 56506-I, covering the foregoing articles manufactured under section 1313(b) by Krim-Ko Corp., Bensenville, Ill., with the use of hard refined or liquid sugar, further amended to cover the said articles manufactured by The National Sugar Refining Co., Krim-Ko Div., successor.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after January 31, 1966.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., September 17, 1975.

(G) *Glycerine.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., at its Freeport, Tex., factory, with the use of epichlorohydrin.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after May 1, 1975, and exported on and after June 16, 1975.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of August 19, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 21, 1975.

(H) *Heart pulse generators, a/k/a heart pacemakers.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Cardiac Pacemakers, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., with the use of imported primary cells.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after July 21, 1975, and exported on and after July 22, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., September 19, 1975.

(I) *Hydraulic telescoping boom excavators.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by The Warner & Swasey Co. (Gradall Div.), Cleveland, Ohio, at its New Philadelphia, Ohio, factory, with the use of hot rolled carbon steel plate.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after December 3, 1973, and exported on and after January 21, 1974.

Manufacturer's drawback statements of July 25, 1974, and January 21, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., February 26, 1975.

(J) *Ovens, microwave.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Litton Microwave Cooking Products, Litton Systems, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., with the use of imported magnetron tubes.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after July 7, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 8, 1975.

(K) *Paraxylene, terephthalic acid, purified terephthalic acid, dimethyl terephthalic acid, styrene monomer, trimellitic anhydride, isophthalic acid, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyethylene, and polymer grade propylene.*—T.D. 72-152-E, covering purified dimethyl terephthalate manufactured under section 1313(b) by Amoco Chemicals Corp., Chicago, Ill., at its Decatur, Ala., and Joliet, Ill., factories, with the use of methyl alcohol, amended to cover the following articles manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company at its various factories and with the use of the merchandise set forth below:

paraxylene manufactured at Decatur, Ala., and Texas City, Tex., with the use of virgin xylenes;

terephthalic acid manufactured at Decatur, Ala., and Joliet, Ill., with the use of paraxylene;

dimethyl terephthalic acid manufactured at Decatur, Ala., and Joliet, Ill., with the use of terephthalic acid;

styrene monomer manufactured at Texas City, Tex., with the use of ethylene and benzene;

trimellitic anhydride manufactured at Joliet, Ill., with the use of pseudocumene;

isophthalic acid manufactured at Joliet, Ill., with the use of metaxylene;

polypropylene manufactured at New Castle, Del., and Alvin, Tex., with the use of propylene;

polystyrene manufactured at Joliet, and Willow Springs, Ill., Medina, Ohio, and Torrance, Calif., with the use of styrene monomer;

polyethylene manufactured at Alvin, Tex., with the use of ethylene;

polymer grade propylene manufactured at Texas City, Tex., with the use of propylene.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after June 1, 1971.

Supplemental statements of July 31, 1973, and August 11, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 16, 1975.

(L) *Penicillin compounds, semi-synthetic.*—T.D. 71-167-O, as amended by T.D. 72-196-J, covering semi-synthetic penicillin compounds manufactured under section 1313(b) by Bristol Laboratories, Div. of Bristol-Myers Co., East Syracuse, N.Y., with the use of technical grade potassium penicillin G, crude, and D-phenyl glycine acid chloride hydrochloride, further amended to cover the described products manufactured under section 1313(b) with the use of potassium penicillin V and technical grade potassium penicillin G, crude, interchangeably.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after December 2, 1968, and exported on and after January 6, 1969.

Manufacturer's statement of August 15, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., October 24, 1975.

(M) *Pipe, welded steel.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by American Cast Iron Pipe Co., American Steel Pipe Div., Birmingham, Ala., with the use of imported hot rolled steel plate or sheet, in coils (skelp).

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after March 24, 1975, and exported on and after March 25, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., October 1, 1975.

(N) *Pipes, exhaust and tail, and mufflers for automobiles, trucks, and tractors.*—T.D. 70-66-M, covering the foregoing articles manufactured under section 1313(b) by Oldberg Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio, at its Grand Haven and Pinconning, Mich., and Toledo and Youngstown, Ohio, factories, with the use of hot rolled, cold rolled and galvanized sheet steel, amended to cover (1) such articles manufactured by Oldberg, Div. of Questor Corp., successor; (2) a change in name of the company to A. P. Parts Co., Div. of Questor Corp., and (3) such articles manufactured at additional factories located at Dyersburg, Tenn., and Goldsboro, N.C.

Amendment effective on articles covered by (1), above, which are exported on and after January 2, 1970, the date of succession; on articles covered by (2), above, which are exported on and after January 1, 1974, the date of the change in name, and on articles covered by (3), above, which are manufactured and exported at the Dyersburg, Tenn., factory, on and after January 1, 1974, and manufactured and exported at the Goldsboro, N.C., factory, on and after January 6, 1975.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 8, 1975.

(O) *Press line equipment, hardboard presses and pre-presses.*—T.D. 71-167-S, covering the foregoing articles manufactured under section 1313(a) by Washington Iron Works, Seattle, Wash., with the use of imported or drawback steel plates, *amended* to cover the foregoing articles manufactured by Formac International, Inc., Seattle, Wash., *successor*.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after January 1, 1971, the date of succession.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Calif., October 1, 1975.

(P) *Sodium salt of sulfonated castor oil.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Atlas Refinery, Inc., Newark, N.J., with the use of drawback filtered castor oil.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after May 1, 1972, and exported on and after May 1, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., October 1, 1975.

(Q) *Steel bolts.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Cold Heading Co., Detroit, Mich., at its Detroit and Warren, Mich., factories, with the use of steel bars and rods.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after March 1, 1975, and exported on and after March 26, 1975, where exported directly.

Rate effective on articles manufactured with the use of drawback steel bolts by Cold Heading Co. customers not prior to effective date in customer's drawback rate.

Manufacturer's statement of September 19, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 23, 1975.

(R) *Steel coil and sheet, specially cut sizes.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Chesterfield Steel Service Co., Div. of LBA

Industries, Cleveland, Ohio, with the use of hot and cold rolled steel coils and sheets.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1974, and exported on and after March 10, 1975.

Manufacturer's statement of October 10, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 24, 1975.

(S) *Steel coils and sheets, special cut sizes.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Whittaker Corp., Whittaker Steel Strip Div., Detroit, Mich., with the use of hot and cold rolled steel sheet and coils.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 20, 1970, and exported on and after January 31, 1975.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of June 16, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 21, 1975.

(T) *Transmission parts, power.*—T.D. 75-164-U, covering power transmission parts manufactured under section 1313(a) by May and Craig Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., with the use of imported roller chain, amended to cover power transmission parts manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said company with the use of imported connecting links, offset links, and special links.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after August 18, 1970.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 7, 1975.

(U) *Tungsten carbide powder, and metal carbide powder mixes.*—Manufactured under section 1313 (a) and (b) by The Valeron Corp., Oak Park, Mich., at its Madison Heights and St. Helens, Mich., factories, with the use of tungsten powder, tungsten carbide powder, and pre-mix powder.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1974, and exported on and after February 18, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement of May 28, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 20, 1975.

(V) *Vinyl coated fabric.*—T.D. 53856-A, as amended by T.D.'s 53950-B, 54077-A, 54149-E, 54160-A, 55331-A, 55880-A, 67-53-A, 68-144-B, 69-80-A, 73-26-A, and 75-208-R, covering, among other things, automobiles, trucks, and buses and parts and assemblies thereof manufactured under section 1313(b) by Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich., at its various factories, with the use of steel bars, sheets, and strips, among other things, further amended to cover

vinyl coated fabric manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company with the use of polyvinyl chloride resin.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after December 1, 1972.

Supplemental statement of September 9, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioners of Customs, Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., October 20, 1975.

(W) *Water blasting units, high pressure.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Woma Corp., Linden, N.J., with the use of imported high pressure horizontal triplex reciprocating pumps.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after September 10, 1975, and exported on and after September 25, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., October 1, 1975.

(X) *Windshield wiper motor housings.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Mason Manufacturing Co., East Providence, R.I., with the use of cold rolled sheet and strip steel.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after May 5, 1975, where exported directly.

Rate effective on articles manufactured with the use of drawback windshield wiper motor housings by Mason Manufacturing Co. customers not prior to effective date in customer's drawback rate.

Manufacturer's statement of September 19, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., October 23, 1975.

(Y) *Wire, redrawn; needle rollers, and needle bearings.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by the Torrington Co., Torrington, Conn., at its Torrington, Conn., Sylvania, Ga., and Clinton and Honea Path, S.C., factories, with the use of imported hot rolled steel rod.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after May 19, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Mass., September 22, 1975.

(Z) *Wool matchings.*—T.D. 72-338-I, covering wool matchings manufactured under section 1313(b) by North Central Wool Marketing Corp., Minneapolis, Minn., at its Minneapolis, Minn., factory, with the use of grease wool, amended to cover an additional factory located at Des Moines, Iowa.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after August 1, 1972.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., September 17, 1975.

(T.D. 75-298)

United States Customs Service Decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., November 24, 1975.

The following decision was recently promulgated by the United States Customs Service through its Office of Regulations and Rulings.

(VES-5-01)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

Time of a barge's arrival; Report of arrival

The Customs Service has been asked to rule on whether the arrival of a barge at a U.S. port from a foreign port must be reported if the barge's destination is another inland port via a barge canal and the inward movement of the barge is suspended within the first port solely to ready it for passage through the canal and no cargo or passengers are laden or unladen at the first port.

Generally, it may be said that when a vessel arrives in the United States and comes to rest and there is direct or indirect (e.g., a smaller boat taking persons ashore) contact with the mainland, the vessel is deemed to have arrived within the meaning of title 19, United States Code, section 1433, and a report of arrival is required. However, if a barge from a foreign port comes to rest within a port of the United States solely for purposes of preparing it for passage through a canal and there is no physical contact with the mainland, the barge is not considered to have arrived within the meaning of section 1433.

J. P. TEBEAU,
Director,
Carriers, Drawback
and Bonds Division.

(T.D. 75-299)

Vessels - Explanation of manifest discrepancy—Customs Regulations amended

Section 4.12(a)(5), Customs Regulations, relating to the explanation of manifest discrepancy, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 4—VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

On June 9, 1975, a notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (40 FR 24527) setting forth a proposal to amend section 4.12(a)(5) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.12(a)(5)) to incorporate therein a definition of the term "clerical error or other mistake". This term is contained in section 584 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1584).

Section 584 provides penalties for the failure to produce a manifest or for any discrepancies in a manifest. However, this section also provides that penalties shall not be incurred if, among other circumstances, the district director is satisfied that the manifest is incorrect by reason of clerical error or other mistake. Inasmuch as the uniform application of the Customs laws and regulations is essential for their effective administration, the inclusion in the regulations of a definition of the term "clerical error or other mistake" will be helpful to both Customs officers and the public.

The notice proposed to amend section 4.12(a)(5) of the Customs Regulations to define the term "clerical error or other mistake" for the purpose of that section as a non-negligent, inadvertent, or typographical mistake in the preparation, assembly, or submission of manifests. It further set forth that repeated similar manifest discrepancies by the same parties may be deemed the result of negligence and not clerical error or other mistake.

After careful consideration of the comments received in response to the notice of proposed rulemaking, no changes in the proposed amendment were deemed necessary.

Accordingly, section 4.12(a)(5) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.12(a)(5)) is amended to read as follows:

§ 4.12 Correction of manifest.

(a)(1) * * *

(5) Unless the required notification and explanation is made timely and the district director is satisfied that the discrepancies resulted from clerical error or other mistake and that there has been no loss of revenue (and in the case of a discrepancy not initially reported by the master or agent that there was a valid reason for failing to so report), applicable penalties under section 584, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1584), shall be assessed (see section 162.31 of this chapter). For the purpose of this section, the term "clerical error or other mistake" is defined as a non-negligent, inadvertent, or typographical mistake in the preparation, assembly, or submission of manifests. However, repeated similar manifest discrepancies by the same parties may be deemed the result of negligence and not clerical error or other mistake. For the purpose of assessing applicable penalties, the value of the merchandise shall be determined as prescribed in section 162.43 of this chapter. The fact that the master or owner had no knowledge of a discrepancy shall not relieve him from the penalty.

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 440, 584, 624, 46 Stat. 712, as amended, 748, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1440, 1584, 1624))

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved November 24, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the FEDERAL REGISTER December 2, 1975 (40 FR 55837)]

(T.D. 75-300)

Countervailing duties—Canned hams and canned shoulders from France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy and Belgium

Notice of countervailing duties to be imposed under section 303, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, by reason of the payment or bestowal of a bounty or grant upon the manufacture, production or exportation of canned hams and canned shoulders from France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy and Belgium

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER 1—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 159 — LIQUIDATION OF DUTIES

On June 30, 1975, a "Notice of Preliminary Countervailing Duty Determination" was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (40 FR 27498). The notice stated that it had been determined tentatively that payments are being made, directly or indirectly, by the European Communities (consisting of France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy and Belgium), upon the manufacture, production, or exportation of canned hams and canned shoulders, which constitute a bounty or grant within the meaning of section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1303). The notice provided interested parties 15 days from the date of publication to submit relevant data, views, or arguments in writing with respect to the preliminary determination. The time period was later extended to September 3, 1975 (40 FR 34423).

After consideration of all information received, it has been determined that exports of canned hams and canned shoulders from the European Communities are subject to bounties or grants within the meaning of section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1303).

Accordingly, notice is hereby given that canned hams and canned shoulders imported directly or indirectly from the European Communities, if entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**, will be subject to payment of countervailing duties equal to the net amount of any bounty or grant determined or estimated to have been paid or bestowed.

In accordance with section 303, the net amount of the bounties or grants has been ascertained and determined, or estimated, to be the refunds referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No. 121/67 applicable on the exportation of canned hams and canned shoulders from the member states, as set forth by the regulations of the European Communities as published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. To the extent that it has been or can be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs that imports of canned hams and canned shoulders from the European Communities are subject to a bounty or grant in an amount other than that applicable under the above declaration, the amount so established shall be assessed and collected on imports of such canned hams and canned shoulders.

Effective on or after the date of publication of this notice in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** and until further notice, upon the entry for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of such dutiable canned hams and canned shoulders imported directly or indirectly from the European Communities, which benefit from these bounties or grants, there shall be collected, in addition to any other duties estimated or determined to be due, countervailing duties in the amount ascertained in accordance with the above declaration.

The liquidation of all entries for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of such dutiable canned hams and canned shoulders imported directly or indirectly from the European Communities, which benefit from these bounties or grants, and are subject to this order, shall be suspended pending declarations of the net amounts of the bounties or grants paid.

Notwithstanding the above, a notice of "*Waiver of Countervailing Duties*" is being published concurrently with this order in accordance with section 303(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1303(d)). At such time as the waiver ceases to be effective, in whole or in part, a notice will be published setting forth the deposit of estimated countervailing duties which will be required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of each product then subject to the payment of countervailing duties.

The table in section 159.47(f) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.47(f)) is amended by inserting in the column headed "Commodity", the words "Canned Hams and Canned Shoulders" after the last entry for France, Great Britain (the United Kingdom), West Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy and Belgium. The column headed "Treasury Decision" is amended by inserting the number of this Treasury Decision, and the column headed "Action" is amended by inserting the words "Bounty Declared-Rate".

(R.S. 251, secs. 303, as amended, 624; 46 Stat. 687, 759, 88 Stat. 2050; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1303, as amended, 1624).

(APP-4-05)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved November 24, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the FEDERAL REGISTER December 1, 1975 (40 FR 55638)]

(T.D. 75-301)

Waiver of countervailing duties—Canned hams and shoulders from France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, and Belgium

Determination under section 303(d), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to waive countervailing duties

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., November 24, 1975.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 159 — LIQUIDATION OF DUTIES

In T.D. 75-300 published concurrently with this determination, it has been determined that bounties or grants within the meaning of section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (19 U.S.C. 1303), are being paid or bestowed, directly or indirectly, upon the manu-

facture, production, or exportation of canned hams and shoulders from the European Communities (consisting of France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy and Belgium).

Section 303(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as added by the Trade Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-618, January 3, 1975), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to waive the imposition of countervailing duties during the 4-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Trade Act of 1974 if he determines that:

(1) adequate steps have been taken to reduce substantially or eliminate during such period the adverse effect of a bounty or grant which he has determined is being paid or bestowed with respect to any article or merchandise;

(2) there is a reasonable prospect that, under section 102 of the Trade Act of 1975, successful trade agreements will be entered into with foreign countries or instrumentalities providing for the reduction or elimination of barriers to or other distortions of international trade; and

(3) the imposition of the additional duty under this section with respect to such article or merchandise would be likely to seriously jeopardize the satisfactory completion of such negotiations.

Based upon analysis of all the relevant factors and after consultation with interested agencies, I have concluded that steps have been taken to reduce substantially the adverse effect of the bounties or grants by virtue of a series of reductions in the applicable export restitution payments, from a high of 57 units of account per 100 kilos in September 1973 to 20 units of account per 100 kilos on canned hams and 16.5 units of account per 100 kilos on canned shoulders effective November 10, 1975.

In addition this waiver is conditioned on:

(1) the general economic situation of the swine industry in the U.S. which will be appraised from time to time in order to determine whether remaining restitution payments on EC canned hams and shoulders are having an adverse effect on the industry. In assessing the state of the industry, the following factors will be taken into account:

- (a) import penetration by the EC product, including share of U.S. market;
- (b) trends in U.S. consumption;
- (c) changes in profitability of the U.S. hog industry;

(d) the hog-corn ratio (the relationship of the price of hogs to the price of corn) in the United States commodity markets. A reduction in the hog-corn ratio below 15:1 would in particular be viewed as one indicator of a change in the conditions under which the waiver has been granted;

(2) the absence of aggressive marketing by European Community Countries of canned hams and shoulders in the United States and of any prospective increase from present levels of restitution payments on canned hams and shoulders.

Should the conditions outlined above change, additional downward adjustments in the level of remaining restitution payments may be required in order to assure continuation of the waiver.

After consulting with appropriate agencies, including the Department of State, the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, and the Department of Agriculture, I have further concluded (1) that there is a reasonable prospect that, under section 102 of the Trade Act of 1974, successful trade agreements will be entered into with foreign countries or instrumentalities providing for the reduction or elimination of barriers to or other distortions of international trade; and (2) that the imposition of countervailing duties on canned hams and shoulders from the European Communities would be likely to seriously jeopardize the satisfactory completion of such negotiations.

Accordingly, pursuant to section 303(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (19 U.S.C. 1303(d)), I hereby waive the imposition of countervailing duties as well as the suspension of liquidation order in T.D. 75-300 on canned hams and shoulders from the European Communities.

This determination may be revoked, in whole or in part, at any time and shall be revoked whenever the basis supporting such determination no longer exists. Unless sooner revoked or made subject to a resolution of disapproval adopted by either House of the Congress of the United States pursuant to section 303(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (19 U.S.C. 1303(e)), this waiver of countervailing duties will, in any event, by statute cease to have force and effect on January 4, 1979.

On or after the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of a notice revoking this determination in whole or in part, the day after the date of adoption by either House of the Congress of a resolution disapproving this "Waiver of Countervailing Duties", or January 4, 1979, whichever occurs first, countervailing duties will be assessable on canned hams and shoulders imported directly or indirectly from the European Communities in accordance with T.D. 75-300, published concurrently with this determination.

The table in § 159.47(f) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.47(f)) is amended by inserting after the last entry for France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, and Belgium under the commodity heading "Canned Hams and Shoulders", the number of this Treasury Decision in the column heading "Treasury Decision", and the words "Imposition of countervailing duties waived" in the column headed "Action".

(R.S. 251, secs. 303, as amended, 624; 46 Stat. 687, 759; 88 Stat. 2050; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1303, as amended, 1624).

(APP-4-05)

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,

[Published in the FEDERAL REGISTER December 1, 1975 (40 FR 55639)]

(T.D. 75-302)

Instruments of international traffic

Certain bags used for the transportation of white beans designated as
instruments of international traffic

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., Nov. 26, 1975.

It has been established to the satisfaction of the U.S. Customs Service that bags designed to transport "white beans" with the trade designation of "Fibrex", measuring 40 inches in length, 25 inches in width and composed of a single piece of woven fabric of man-made fiber strip, are substantial, suitable for and capable of repeated use, and are used in significant numbers in international traffic.

Under the authority of section 10.41a(a)(1), Customs Regulations, I hereby designate the above-described bags as "instruments of international traffic" within the meaning of section 322(a), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. These bags may be released under the procedures provided for in section 10.41a, Customs Regulations. (101906)

(BOR-7-07)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
*Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.*

[Published in the FEDERAL REGISTER December 5, 1975 (40 FR 56938)]

(T.D. 75-303)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., November 20, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

November 10, 1975.....	\$0. 1980
November 11, 1975.....	Holiday
November 12, 1975.....	. 1980
November 13, 1975.....	. 1980
November 14, 1975.....	. 1980

Iran rial:

November 10, 1975.....	\$0. 0149
November 11, 1975.....	Holiday
November 12, 1975.....	. 0149
November 13, 1975.....	. 0149
November 14, 1975.....	. 0149

Philippines peso:

November 10, 1975.....	\$0. 1330
November 11, 1975.....	Holiday
November 12, 1975.....	. 1350
November 13, 1975.....	. 1350
November 14, 1975.....	. 1330

Singapore dollar:

November 10, 1975.....	\$0. 4063
November 11, 1975.....	Holiday
November 12, 1975.....	. 4050
November 13, 1975.....	. 4055
November 14, 1975.....	. 4030

Thailand baht (tical): (T.D. 75-303)

November 10, 1975	.....	\$0. 0490
November 11, 1975	.....	Holiday
November 12, 1975	.....	. 0490
November 13, 1975	.....	. 0490
November 14, 1975	.....	. 0495

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JOHN W. PAINTER,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-304)

Executive Order No. 11888—Generalized System of Preferences
Title V of Public Law 93-618 and Executive Order No. 11888 providing for a
Generalized System of Preferences

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 3, 1975.

There is published below Executive Order No. 11888 of November 24, 1975, which implements the Generalized System of Preferences established by Title V of the Trade Act of 1974. This executive order was published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** on November 26, 1975 (40 FR 55275). (043220)

(CLA-2-R:CV)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

Title 3—The President

Executive Order 11888

November 24, 1975

Implementing the Generalized System of Preferences

The Trade Act of 1974 authorizes the establishment of a Generalized System of Preferences for eligible articles imported from beneficiary developing countries.

The President has designated and may, by Executive order, designate certain countries as beneficiary developing countries, after having determined that such designations are in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Act of 1974 and after having provided the necessary information to the Congress, pursuant to Section 502 of the Trade Act of 1974. The necessary determinations have been made and the appropriate information has been furnished the Congress.

The President may, by Executive order, designate articles eligible for duty-free treatment after receiving advice from appropriate agencies, public comment, and the advice of the International Trade Commission. That advice has been received, as requested, by reference to item numbers, and statistical divisions thereof, contained in the Tariff Schedules of the United States, hereinafter sometimes referred to as TSUS.

Since not every article within the group represented by an item number of the Tariff Schedules of the United States is eligible for duty-free treatment under a Generalized System of Preferences, it is necessary to subdivide some of the existing item numbers.

In order to implement the Generalized System of Preferences and to remove expired provisions of the TSUS, relating to the Philippine Republic and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, it is necessary to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States, thus embodying the substance of relevant provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, and of actions taken thereunder, into the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, including Title V and Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2066, 19 U.S.C. 2461 *et seq.*; 88 Stat. 2073, 19 U.S.C. 2483), and as President of the United States of America, in order to designate additional beneficiary developing countries and eligible articles, and to implement a Generalized System of Preferences, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The following expired headnotes and items for the products of the Philippine Republic and of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are deleted from the Tariff Schedules of the United States:

Headnotes:

General headnote 3(c);
Headnotes 3 and 4, part 13, schedule 1;
Headnotes 1, 2, and 3, part 14, schedule 1;
Headnote 2, subpart B, part 14, schedule 1;
Headnote 2, part 2, schedule 3; and
Headnote 3, subpart A, part 7, schedule 7.

TSUS items:

170.22	170.37	170.68	176.07
170.23	170.42	170.70	176.08
170.24	170.43	170.74	176.09
170.26	170.44	170.75	176.10
170.27	170.47	170.76	176.11
170.29	170.48	175.10	176.12
170.31	170.49	175.11	176.13
170.33	170.62	175.12	745.21
170.34	170.63	176.05	745.22
170.36	170.64	176.06	

SEC. 2. The article descriptions, including superior headings, for TSUS items 175.09 and 176.04 are amended to read, respectively, "Copra" and "Coconut Oil".

SEC. 3. A column entitled "GSP" is added to the left of, and adjacent to, the column entitled "Item" on each page of schedules 1 through 7 of the TSUS. The designations "A" or "A*", as specified in general headnote 3(c)(ii) of the TSUS, as added by Section 9 of this Order, shall be placed in the column entitled "GSP" opposite the TSUS item number of each article which has been designated as an eligible article for purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences.

SEC. 4. In order to subdivide existing items for purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences, the Tariff Schedules of the United States are amended as provided in Annex I, attached hereto and made a part hereof.

SEC. 5. The articles, identified by item numbers of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, as modified by this Order, set forth in Annex II and Annex III, attached hereto and made a part hereof, are designated, pursuant to Section 503 of the Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2069, 19 U.S.C. 2463), as eligible articles for purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences, and shall be given duty-free treatment as set forth in General Headnote 3(c) of the TSUS, as added by Section 9 of this Order.

SEC. 6. The designation "A" shall be inserted in the column entitled "GSP" of the TSUS, as modified by this Order, opposite the TSUS item numbers set forth in Annex II of this Order.

SEC. 7. The designation "A*" shall be inserted in the column entitled "GSP" of the TSUS, as modified by this Order, opposite the TSUS item numbers set forth in Annex III of this Order.

SEC. 8. The countries set forth in General Headnote 3(c)(i) of the TSUS, as added by Section 9 of this Order, are hereby designated as beneficiary developing countries.

SEC. 9. A new General Headnote 3(c) of the TSUS is hereby added as follows:

"(c) *Products of Countries Designated Beneficiary Developing Countries for Purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP):*

"(i) The following countries and territories are designated beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences, provided for in Title V of the Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2066, 19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.):

"(a) *Independent Countries*

Afghanistan	Jamaica
Angola	Jordan
Argentina	Kenya
Bahamas	Korea, Republic of
Bahrain	Laos
Bangladesh	Lebanon
Barbados	Lesotho
Bhutan	Liberia
Bolivia	Malagasy Republic
Botswana	Malawi
Brazil	Malaysia
Burma	Maldives Islands
Burundi	Mali
Cameroon	Malta
Cape Verde	Mauritania
Central African Republic	Mauritius
Chad	Mexico
Chile	Morocco
Colombia	Mozambique
Congo (Brazzaville)	Nauru
Costa Rica	Nepal
Cyprus	Nicaragua
Dahomey	Niger
Dominican Republic	Oman
Egypt	Pakistan
El Salvador	Panama
Equatorial Guinea	Papua New Guinea
Ethiopia	Paraguay
Fiji	Peru
Gambia	Philippines
Ghana	Romania
Grenada	Rwanda
Guatemala	Sao Tome and Principe
Guinea	Senegal
Guinea-Bissau	Sierra Leone
Guyana	Singapore
Haiti	Somalia
Honduras	Sri Lanka
India	Sudan
Israel	Surinam
Ivory Coast	Swaziland

Syria	Turkey
Taiwan	Upper Volta
Tanzania	Uruguay
Thailand	Western Samoa
Togo	Yemen Arab Republic
Tonga	Yugoslavia
Trinidad and Tobago	Zaire
Tunisia	Zambia

"(b) Non-Independent Countries and Territories

Afars and Issas, French Territory of the	Montserrat
Antigua	Netherlands Antilles
Belize	New Caledonia
Bermuda	New Hebrides Condominium
British Indian Ocean Territory	Niue
British Solomon Islands	Norfolk Island
Brunei	Pitcairn Island
Cayman Islands	Portuguese Timor
Christmas Island (Australia)	Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Saint Helena
Comora Islands	Saint Lucia
Cook Islands	Saint Vincent
Dominica	Seychelles
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Dependencies	Spanish Sahara
French Polynesia	Tokelau Islands
Gibraltar	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	Virgin Islands, British
Hong Kong	Wallis and Futuna Islands
Macao	

"(ii) Articles for which the designations "A" or "A*" appear in the column entitled "GSP" of the schedules are those designated by the President to be eligible articles for purposes of the GSP pursuant to Section 503 of the Trade Act. The designation "A" signifies that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for preferential treatment with respect to all articles provided for in the designated TSUS item, while the designation "A*" indicates that certain beneficiary developing countries, specifically enumerated in subdivision (c)(iii) of this headnote, are not eligible for such preferential treatment with regard to any article provided for in the designated TSUS item. Whenever an eligible article is imported into the customs territory of the United States directly from a country or territory listed in subdivision (c)(i) of this headnote, it shall receive duty-free treatment, unless excluded from such treatment by subdivision (c)(iii) of this headnote, provided that, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury:

"(A) The sum of (1) the cost or value of the materials produced in the beneficiary developing country, plus (2) the direct costs of processing operations performed in such country is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of such article at the time of its entry into the customs territory of the United States; or

"(B) The sum of (1) the cost or value of the material produced on two or more beneficiary developing countries which are members of the same association of

countries which is treated as one country under Section 502(a)(3) of the Trade Act, plus (2) the direct cost of processing operations performed in such countries is not less than 50 percent of the appraised value of such article at the time of its entry into the customs territory of the United States;

"and provided further that, for the purposes of (A) above, the term "country" does not include an association of countries which is treated as one country under Section 502(a)(3) of the Trade Act, but does include a country which is a member of any such association.

"(iii) The following designated eligible articles provided for in TSUS item numbers preceded by the designation "A", if imported from a beneficiary developing country set opposite the TSUS item numbers listed below, are not entitled to the duty-free treatment provided for in subdivision (c)(ii) of this headnote:

<i>TSUS item No.</i>	<i>Country or territory</i>	
106.60	India.	
106.70	Nicaragua.	
107.48	Argentina.	
111.15	Mexico.	
121.50	Yugoslavia.	38.561
121.52	India.	38.561
121.54	Do.	37.581
130.40	Mexico.	34.661
130.63	Do.	31.881
131.35	Hong Kong.	31.881
135.80	Nicaragua.	22.881
135.90	Mexico.	22.881
136.00	Dominican Republic.	19.871
136.80	Mexico.	20.871
136.98	Dominican Republic.	21.881
137.40	Mexico.	22.881
137.75	Costa Rica.	19.881
138.05	Mexico.	20.881
140.09	Thailand.	23.881
140.14	Do.	23.881
140.16	Ethiopia.	23.881
141.35	Turkey.	24.881
141.55	Dominican Republic.	21.881
141.70	Republic of China (Taiwan).	22.881
145.24	Mexico.	20.881
145.60	Republic of China (Taiwan).	21.881
146.12	Argentina.	22.881
146.44	Philippine Republic.	23.881
147.33	Jamaica.	20.881
147.80	Mexico.	20.881
148.35	Do.	22.881
148.72	Chile.	23.881
148.77	Republic of Korea.	24.881
149.15	Dominican Republic.	20.881
149.50	Do.	21.881
152.00	Philippine Republic.	23.881

<i>TSUS item No.</i>	<i>Country or territory</i>
152.43	Dominican Republic.
152.72	Honduras.
153.02	Dominican Republic.
153.08	Do.
155.20	Argentina.
	Brazil.
	Republic of China (Taiwan).
	Colombia.
	Costa Rica.
	Dominican Republic.
	Guatemala.
	Guyana.
	India.
	Jamaica.
	Mexico.
	Peru.
	Philippine Republic.
155.35	Dominican Republic.
155.40	Mexico.
155.75	Do.
156.45	Do.
168.15	Trinidad.
168.18	Peru.
168.23	Do.
168.50	Mexico.
176.01	Brazil.
176.02	Do.
190.10	Mexico.
192.85	Do.
200.91	Do.
202.60	Thailand.
202.62	Mexico.
206.45	Philippine Republic.
206.60	Mexico.
206.95	Haiti.
222.10	Hong Kong.
222.42	Do.
240.02	Philippine Republic.
240.10	Brazil.
240.12	Do.
240.25	Republic of Korea.
240.38	Philippine Republic.
240.60	Singapore.
245.45	Surinam.
256.60	Republic of Korea.
256.85	Mexico.
304.04	Philippine Republic.
304.40	Republic of Korea
304.48	Mexico.

<i>TSUS item No.</i>	<i>Country or territory</i>	
304.58.....	India.	17.816
305.20.....	Do.	87.813
305.22.....	Do.	87.813
305.28.....	Do.	12.713
305.30.....	Do.	42.716
305.40.....	Philippine Republic.	12.816
306.52.....	Republic of China (Taiwan).	22.023
306.53.....	Peru.	78.023
319.01.....	India.	18.923
319.03.....	Do.	10.123
319.05.....	Do.	12.023
319.07.....	Do.	74.023
335.50.....	Do.	11.423
347.30.....	Do.	22.023
355.04.....	Mexico.	68.223
360.35.....	India.	12.716
364.18.....	Republic of China (Taiwan).	06.300
364.35.....	Do.	
365.05.....	Colombia.	24.600
365.14.....	Pakistan.	00.600
403.78.....	Mexico.	65.010
416.10.....	Turkey.	20.210
418.28.....	Israel.	
419.60.....	Chile.	00.210
420.78.....	Turkey.	
421.46.....	Mexico.	18.110
421.90.....	Peru.	02.810
422.76.....	Mexico.	22.420
425.32.....	Do.	04.220
426.94.....	Israel.	00.040
428.92.....	Mexico.	28.040
437.16.....	India.	02.040
437.64.....	Brazil.	20.040
446.10.....	Malaysia.	01.740
455.16.....	Nicaragua.	76.040
461.05.....	Israel.	78.020
461.15.....	Bermuda.	10.120
465.70.....	Argentina.	22.220
470.57.....	Do.	02.220
472.48.....	Cyprus.	02.020
473.36.....	Do.	20.100
473.52.....	Mexico.	01.270
473.56.....	Do.	02.070
493.20.....	Republic of China (Taiwan).	22.870
493.21.....	Do.	02.270
511.31.....	Mexico.	02.220
511.41.....	Do.	02.420
511.51.....	Do.	12.220
512.44.....	Do.	
514.11.....	Dominican Republic.	
514.54.....	Mexico.	

<i>TSUS item No.</i>	<i>Country or territory</i>	
516.71.....	India.	85.108
516.73.....	Do.	85.208
516.76.....	Do.	85.208
517.21.....	Malagasy Republic.	85.208
517.24.....	Do.	85.208
518.41.....	Mexico.	85.208
520.35.....	Thailand.	85.208
520.37.....	Hong Kong.	85.208
523.61.....	Mexico.	10.918
531.04.....	Yugoslavia.	60.918
535.31.....	Mexico.	70.918
540.47.....	Do.	70.918
544.11.....	Republic of China (Taiwan).	85.208
545.53.....	Mexico.	85.208
545.65.....	Do.	85.208
547.51.....	Do.	85.208
602.30.....	Peru.	85.208
	Philippine Republic.	85.208
603.45.....	Republic of Korea.	85.208
605.60.....	Mexico.	85.208
610.56.....	India.	85.208
612.03.....	Chile.	85.208
	Peru.	85.208
612.06.....	Chile.	85.208
	Yugoslavia.	85.208
613.18.....	Israel.	85.208
618.29.....	Republic of Korea.	85.208
624.42.....	Mexico.	85.208
628.90.....	Chile.	85.208
646.06.....	Hong Kong.	85.208
646.82.....	Republic of China (Taiwan).	85.208
646.86.....	Hong Kong.	85.208
646.98.....	Mexico.	85.208
647.10.....	Do.	85.208
649.37.....	Do.	85.208
650.87.....	Hong Kong.	85.208
651.01.....	Do.	85.208
652.36.....	Do.	85.208
653.85.....	Republic of China (Taiwan).	85.208
656.20.....	Hong Kong.	85.208
661.65.....	Israel.	85.208
672.10.....	Hong Kong.	85.208
676.20.....	Mexico.	85.208
676.52.....	Do.	85.208
678.50.....	Republic of China (Taiwan).	85.208
683.80.....	Hong Kong.	85.208
684.50.....	Do.	85.208
685.24.....	Republic of China (Taiwan).	85.208
	Hong Kong.	85.208
	Republic of Korea.	85.208
	Singapore.	85.208

TSUS item No.

Country or territory

685.90.....	Mexico.
686.30.....	Republic of China (Taiwan).
688.10.....	Do.
688.40.....	Hong Kong.
692.27.....	Mexico.
694.60.....	Do.
696.35.....	Republic of China (Taiwan).
702.08.....	Do.
702.14.....	Hong Kong.
702.35.....	Mexico.
702.45.....	Do.
703.20.....	Do.
703.65.....	Do.
706.40.....	Hong Kong.
708.41.....	Do.
710.30.....	Mexico.
713.05.....	Israel.
713.19.....	Mexico.
722.14.....	Hong Kong.
725.20.....	Pakistan.
726.70.....	Mexico.
730.27.....	Brazil.
730.39.....	Do.
730.41.....	Do.
730.65.....	Yugoslavia.
731.30.....	Republic of China (Taiwan).
731.50.....	Republic of Korea.
734.10.....	Republic of China (Taiwan).
734.25.....	Hong Kong.
734.30.....	Do.
734.34.....	Do.
734.40.....	Republic of China (Taiwan).
734.51.....	Do.
734.54.....	Republic of Korea.
734.56.....	Haiti.
734.60.....	Republic of China (Taiwan).
737.40.....	Hong Kong.
737.50.....	Do.
737.95.....	Do.
740.05.....	Mexico.
740.30.....	Hong Kong.
740.70.....	Yugoslavia.
741.20.....	Hong Kong.
745.08.....	Do.
748.20.....	Do.
748.40.....	Republic of China (Taiwan).
750.05.....	Hong Kong.
750.35.....	Republic of China (Taiwan).
750.40.....	Hong Kong.

TSUS item No.

Country or territory

751.05-----	Republic of China (Taiwan).
751.20-----	Do.
760.65-----	Do.
771.05-----	Mexico.
772.03-----	Hong Kong.
772.35-----	Republic of China (Taiwan).
772.97-----	Hong Kong.
773.10-----	Do.
773.20-----	Republic of Korea.
774.20-----	India.
774.60-----	Hong Kong.
790.07-----	Do.
790.39-----	Republic of China (Taiwan).
790.70-----	Republic of Korea.
791.20-----	Brazil.
792.50-----	Philippine Republic.
792.60-----	Hong Kong.
792.75-----	Do.

SEC. 10. The provisions of this Order shall be effective with respect to articles that are both (1) imported, and (2)(a) entered for consumption or (b) withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after the effective date of this Order.

SEC. 11. Executive Order No. 11844 of March 24, 1975, is superseded.

SEC. 12. This Order shall be effective on January 1, 1976.

GERALD R. FORD.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

November 24, 1975.

ANNEX I

GENERAL MODIFICATIONS OF THE TARIFF
SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES

NOTES:

1. Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications.
2. The following items, with or without preceding superior descriptions, supersede matter now in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). The items and superior descriptions are set forth in columnar form and material in such columns is inserted in the columns of the TSUS designated "Item", "Articles", "Rates of Duty 1", and "Rates of Duty 2", respectively.

Subject to the above notes the TSUS is modified as follows:

1. Item 107.50 is superseded by:

[Beef . . .:]

"Beef in airtight containers:

107.48
107.52

Cornd beef
Other

7.5% ad val.
7.5% ad val.

30% ad val.
30% ad val."

2. Item 130.65 is superseded by:

[Wheat:]

"Not fit for human consumption:

130.63
130.66

Seed wheat
Other

5% ad val.
5% ad val.

10% ad val.
10% ad val."

Schedule 1

ANNEX I—Continued

GENERAL MODIFICATIONS OF THE TARIFF
SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Schedule I—Continued

3. Item 138.00 is superseded by:

"Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen, and cut, sliced, or otherwise reduced in size
(but not otherwise prepared or preserved):

138.05	Broccoli, cauliflower and okra	17.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
138.50	Other	17.5% ad val.	35% ad val."

4. Items 147.90 and 147.91 are superseded by:

"Mangoes, fresh, or prepared or preserved:

147.86	Fresh	3.75¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.
147.87	If products of Cuba	3¢ per lb. (s)	
147.92	Prepared or preserved	3.75¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.
147.93	If products of Cuba	3¢ per lb. (s)"	

5. Items 152.46 and 152.47 are superseded by:

[Fruit pastes and fruit pulps:]

"152.43	Cashew apple, maney colorado, sapodilla, soursop and sweetsop	17.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
152.44	If product of Cuba	10% ad val. (s)	
152.65	Papaya	17.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
152.66	If product of Cuba	10% ad val. (s)"	

6. Item 153.00 is superseded by:

[All jellies . . .]

"153.02 Cashew apple, mango, mamey colorado, sapodilla, sourp and sweetsop----- 5% ad val.
 153.20 Papaya----- 5% ad val."

7. (a) Items 168.19, 168.20, 168.21, and 168.22 are superseded by:

[Brandy:]

"Pisco and singani:

In containers each holding not over 1 gallon:

168.18 Valued not over \$9 per gallon----- 62¢ per gal.
 168.23 Valued over \$9 per gallon----- \$1.25 per gal.

In containers each holding over 1 gallon:

168.24 Valued not over \$9 per gallon----- 50¢ per gal.
 168.26 Valued over \$9 per gallon----- \$1 per gal.

Other:

In containers each holding not over 1 gallon:

168.27 Valued not over \$9 per gallon----- 62¢ per gal.
 168.28 Valued over \$9 per gallon----- \$1.25 per gal.

In containers each holding over 1 gallon:

168.29 Valued not over \$9 per gallon----- 50¢ per gal.
 168.32 Valued over \$9 per gallon----- \$1 per gal."

- (b) Conforming changes: Items 168.25 and 168.30 are redesignated as 168.33 and 168.34, respectively. The article description for item 945.16 is modified by substituting therein "168.23, 168.26, 168.28 and 168.32" for "168.20 and 168.22".

ANNEX I—Continued

GENERAL MODIFICATIONS OF THE TARIFF
SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Schedule 1—Continued

8. (a) Item 182.95 is superseded by:

[Edible preparations . . .:]

[Other:]

"Other:

Wheat gluten.....

Other.....

182.96

182.98

(b) Conforming changes: Headnote 3 of subpart B, part 15, schedule 1 is modified by substituting therein "182.96 and 182.98" for "and 182.95." The article description for item 950.16 is modified by substituting therein "182.98" for "182.95." The article description for item 950.23 is modified by substituting therein "182.98" for "182.95."

Schedule 2

9. Item 206.97 is superseded by:

[Household utensils . . .:]

"Other:

Coat and garment hangers.....

Other.....

206.96

206.98

8% ad val.

8% ad val.

33 1/4% ad val.

33 1/4% ad val.

Schedule 3

10. Items 335.80 and 335.90 are superseded by:

[Woven fabrics . . .]

[Other:]

"Weighing not over 4 ounces per square yard:

Of jute-----

Other-----

Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard:

Of jute-----

Other-----

11. Item 347.25 is superseded by:

[Narrow fabrics:]

[Of vegetable . . .]

"Wicking:

Of cotton-----

Other-----

12. (a) Items 360.75 and 360.80 are superseded by:

[Floor coverings . . .]

[In which . . .]

[Other:]

"Hand-hooked, that is, in which the pile or tufts were inserted or knotted by hand or by means of a hand tool:

With over 50 percent by weight of the pile or tufts being of vegetable fibers:

Of cotton-----

Other-----

Other:

Of man-made fibers-----

Other-----

60% ad val.

60% ad val.

60% ad val.

60% ad val.

12% ad val.

12% ad val.

12% ad val.

12% ad val.

12% ad val.

12% ad val.

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12% ad val.

12% ad val.

40% ad val.

40% ad val.

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40% ad val.

40% ad val.

40% ad val.

40% ad val.

40% ad val.

ANNEX I—Continued

GENERAL MODIFICATIONS OF THE TARIFF
SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Schedule 3—Continued

Other:

With over 50 percent by weight of the pile or tufts being of

vegetable fibers:

Of cotton..... 16.5% ad val.

Other..... 16.5% ad val.

Other:

Of man-made fibers..... 16.5% ad val.

Other..... 16.5% ad val.

(b) Conforming changes: The article description for item 361.90 is modified by substituting therein "360.81 to 360.84, inclusive," for "360.80."

13. Items 364.11, 364.12, and 364.15 are superseded by:

[Tapestries . . .:]

[Other:]

[Of vegetable . . .:]

[Jacquard-figured:]

[Not pile construction:

Of cotton..... 15% ad val.

Of vegetable fibers, except cotton..... 15% ad val.

Pile construction:

Of cotton..... 15% ad val.

Of vegetable fibers, except cotton..... 15% ad val.

364.13

364.14

360.81

360.82

360.83

360.84

364.16	Other: Certified hand-loomed and folklore products; and articles of cotton	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
364.18	Other	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
14.	Items 365.10 and 365.85 are superseded by:		
	[Lace or net furnishings . . .]		
	[Handmade-lace . . .]		
	[Valued . . .]		
	“Other:		
365.11	Of wool or of man-made fibers	20% ad val.	90% ad val.
365.14	Other	20% ad val.	90% ad val.
	[Net furnishings . . .]		
	“Other:		
365.86	Of wool or of man-made fibers	21% ad val.	90% ad val.
365.91	Other	21% ad val.	90% ad val.
15.	Item 370.20 is superseded by:		
	[Lace handkerchiefs . . .]		
	“Other:		
370.21	Of man-made fibers	1¢ each + 10% ad val.	4¢ each + 40% ad val.
370.22	Other	1¢ each + 10% ad val.	4¢ each + 40% ad val.
16.	Item 390.12 is superseded by:		
	[Scrap cordage:]		
	“Other:		
390.14	Of man-made fibers	2.5% ad val.	10% ad val.
390.16	Other	2.5% ad val.	10% ad val.

ANNEX I—Continued

GENERAL MODIFICATIONS OF THE TARIFF
SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES—ContinuedSchedule 4

17. Item 425.98 is superseded by:

[Acids:]

425.87	Propionic acid and sorbic acid	6% ad val.
425.99	Other	6% ad val.

18. Item 685.23 is superseded by:

[Radiotelegraphic . . .:]

[Radiotelegraphic . . .:]

[Other:]

"Solid-state (tubeless) radio receivers:

685.21	Designed for motor-vehicle installation	10.4% ad val.
685.24	Other	10.4% ad val.

19. Items 687.50 and 687.51 are superseded by:

[Electronic . . .:]

"Television picture tubes:

Color.

687.35	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment	15% ad val.
687.36	(see headnote 2, part 6(B) schedule 6).	Free

Other.

687.40	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment	15% ad val.
687.41	(see headnote 2, part 6(B), schedule 6).	Free

Schedule 7

20. (a) Item 700.55 is superseded by:

[Footwear . . . :]
[Other . . . :]

"Having uppers of which over 90 percent of the exterior surface area is rubber or plastics (except footwear having foxing or a foxing-like band applied or molded at the sole and overlapping the upper):
Zoris (thonged sandals)
Other-----

700.54

700.58

6% ad val.

6% ad val.

35% ad val.

35% ad val.

(b) Conforming changes: Headnote 3(a) of subpart A, part 1, schedule 7 is modified by substituting therein "700.58" for "700.55."

21. Items 702.05 and 702.10 are superseded by:

[Headwear . . . :]
[Of cotton . . . :]

"Knit:
Of cotton-----
Other-----
Not knit:
Certified hand-loomed and folklore products; and headwear of cotton-----
Other-----

702.05

702.08

702.12

702.14

21% ad val.

21% ad val.

45% ad val.

45% ad val.

20% ad val.

20% ad val.

37.5% ad val.

37.5% ad val.

22. Item 702.10 is superseded by:

Schedule 1—Continued

SCHEDULES OF THE CALLED VALUES—Continued

ANNEX I—Continued
GENERAL MODIFICATIONS OF THE TARIFF
SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Schedule 7—Continued

22. Item 704.35 is superseded by: [Gloves . . .]			
	[Lace or net . . .]		
704.32	"Of materials other than vegetable fibers or wool:		
704.34	Of man-made fibers	30% ad val.	90% ad val.
	Other	30% ad val.	90% ad val."
23. Item 726.80 is superseded by:			
	"Musical instrument parts not specially provided for:		
726.85	Piano parts	8.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
726.90	Other	8.5% ad val.	40% ad val."
24. Item 727.80 is superseded by:			
	"Pillows, cushions, mattresses, and similar furnishings, all the foregoing, whether or not fitted with covers and with or without electrical heating elements, fitted with springs, stuffed, or both, or of expanded, foamed, or sponge rubber or plastics:		
727.82	Of cotton	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
727.86	Other	15% ad val.	40% ad val."
25. Item 734.50 is superseded by:			
	"Badminton equipment, and parts thereof:		
734.48	Nets of cotton, whether or not in badminton sets	14% ad val.	30% ad val.
734.51	Other	14% ad val.	30% ad val."
26. Item 737.90 is superseded by:			
	[Toys . . .]		
	"Other:		
737.85	Kites	17.5% ad val.	70% ad val.
737.95	Other	17.5% ad val.	70% ad val."

ANNEX II

TSUS item

100.25	124.30	149.60	167.50
100.31	124.40	152.54	168.17
100.95	124.60	152.58	168.24
105.84	124.65	153.16	168.26
106.40	124.70	153.24	168.33
106.75	124.80	153.28	168.35
106.80	125.30	153.32	168.55
106.85	125.70	154.10	175.51
107.10	125.80	154.40	176.30
107.15	126.41	154.55	176.33
107.20	127.10	154.60	176.50
107.25	130.20	155.30	176.70
107.40	130.00	155.60	177.58
107.45	130.35	156.25	177.62
107.65	131.20	156.30	177.69
107.70	132.55	156.35	177.72
107.75	135.30	156.40	178.30
107.80	135.50	156.47	182.05
110.28	135.51	157.10	182.10
110.35	135.70	161.15	182.11
110.45	135.94	161.19	182.15
111.18	136.90	161.37	182.20
111.56	136.99	161.43	182.30
111.92	137.01	161.45	182.32
112.03	140.10	161.53	182.35
112.36	140.11	161.61	182.36
112.40	140.46	161.65	182.40
112.94	141.05	161.69	182.45
113.01	141.20	161.71	182.46
113.30	141.45	161.75	182.52
113.40	141.50	161.79	182.58
113.50	141.79	161.83	182.90
113.60	145.02	161.92	182.96
114.05	145.09	161.94	184.50
114.25	145.28	161.96	184.65
114.55	145.30	162.03	186.10
117.65	145.52	162.07	186.15
117.67	145.53	162.11	186.20
119.50	145.54	162.15	186.30
119.55	146.22	165.55	186.40
120.17	146.42	166.10	186.50
121.10	146.66	166.30	188.30
121.15	146.80	166.40	188.34
121.25	147.21	167.05	188.50
121.65	147.29	167.15	190.25
123.50	147.36	167.25	190.68
124.20	147.85	167.34	191.15
124.25	147.92	167.40	192.45

ANNEX II—Continued

TSUS item

192.70	240.04	252.63	256.15
200.06	240.06	252.67	256.20
200.45	240.14	252.70	256.25
202.38	240.16	252.73	256.30
202.40	240.19	252.75	256.35
202.54	240.21	252.77	256.40
202.56	240.30	252.79	256.42
202.66	240.32	252.81	256.44
203.10	240.34	252.84	256.48
203.20	240.36	252.86	256.52
203.30	240.40	252.90	256.54
204.05	240.50	253.05	256.56
204.10	240.52	253.10	256.58
204.20	240.54	253.15	256.65
204.30	240.56	253.20	256.67
204.35	240.58	253.25	256.7
206.0	245.00	253.30	256.75
206.47	245.10	253.35	256.80
206.50	245.20	253.40	256.90
206.52	245.30	253.45	270.45
206.53	245.50	254.05	270.50
206.54	245.60	254.09	273.30
206.98	245.70	254.15	273.50
207.00	245.80	254.18	273.55
220.10	251.10	254.20	273.65
220.15	251.15	254.25	273.70
220.20	251.20	254.30	273.75
220.25	251.25	254.35	273.85
220.31	251.30	254.40	273.90
220.35	251.45	254.42	273.95
220.38	251.49	254.44	274.00
220.40	252.05	254.46	274.05
220.45	252.10	254.48	274.10
220.50	252.13	254.50	274.15
222.30	252.15	254.54	274.20
222.32	252.17	254.56	274.23
222.34	252.20	254.58	274.27
222.36	252.25	254.63	274.29
222.40	252.27	254.65	274.33
222.41	252.30	254.70	274.35
222.44	252.35	254.75	274.60
222.55	252.40	254.80	274.65
222.57	252.42	254.85	274.70
222.60	252.45	254.90	274.75
222.62	252.50	254.95	274.80
222.64	252.57	256.05	274.85
240.00	252.59	256.10	274.90
240.03	252.61	256.13	304.10

ANNEX II—Continued

TSUS item

304.12	347.75	407.12	417.42
304.14	355.20	407.20	417.44
304.20	355.42	407.25	417.50
304.22	355.55	407.30	417.52
304.44	360.36	407.32	417.54
305.50	360.77	407.35	417.64
306.42	360.79	407.40	417.70
306.60	360.82	407.45	417.72
306.61	360.84	407.50	417.74
306.70	361.53	407.55	417.76
306.71	364.09	407.60	417.78
306.72	364.14	407.70	417.80
306.80	364.25	407.80	417.90
306.81	365.91	407.90	417.92
306.82	370.17	408.05	418.00
307.02	370.19	408.10	418.14
307.04	370.22	408.15	418.18
307.06	385.95	408.20	418.22
307.16	390.16	408.25	418.24
308.06	403.02	408.30	418.26
308.10	403.04	408.35	418.32
308.16	403.06	408.40	418.40
308.18	403.08	408.45	418.42
308.20	403.10	408.60	418.44
308.30	403.40	408.70	418.50
308.35	403.42	408.75	418.52
308.40	403.44	408.80	418.60
308.45	403.46	409.00	418.62
308.47	403.70	415.20	418.68
308.50	403.75	415.27	418.72
308.51	403.90	415.50	418.74
308.55	405.04	416.05	418.76
308.80	405.06	416.30	418.78
308.90	405.10	416.45	418.80
312.10	405.15	417.10	418.94
312.30	405.20	417.14	419.00
312.40	405.25	417.16	419.02
312.50	405.30	417.18	419.04
315.75	405.35	417.20	419.10
316.50	405.40	417.22	419.20
316.70	405.45	417.24	419.22
335.70	405.55	417.26	419.24
335.85	406.80	417.28	419.28
339.10	407.02	417.30	419.32
347.20	407.04	417.32	419.34
347.28	407.06	417.34	419.38
347.35	407.08	417.36	419.40
347.72	407.10	417.38	419.42

ANNEX II—Continued

TSUS item

419.44	421.44	425.22	426.82
419.50	421.52	425.24	426.84
419.52	421.54	425.26	426.86
419.54	421.60	425.28	426.88
419.70	421.62	425.34	426.92
419.74	421.72	425.36	426.96
419.76	421.74	425.38	426.98
419.80	421.76	425.41	427.02
419.82	421.84	425.42	427.04
419.84	421.86	425.52	427.06
419.90	422.00	425.70	427.08
420.00	422.10	425.72	427.12
420.02	422.12	425.74	427.14
420.04	422.14	425.76	427.16
420.06	422.20	425.78	427.18
420.08	422.24	425.82	427.20
420.14	422.26	425.84	427.22
420.16	422.30	425.86	427.24
420.18	422.58	425.87	427.25
420.20	422.60	425.88	427.28
420.22	422.62	425.94	427.30
420.24	422.70	426.00	427.40
420.26	422.72	426.04	427.42
420.28	422.74	426.08	427.44
420.30	422.78	426.10	427.45
420.34	422.80	426.12	427.46
420.36	422.82	426.14	427.48
420.40	422.90	426.18	427.53
420.54	422.92	426.22	427.54
420.60	422.94	426.24	427.56
420.68	423.00	426.26	427.58
420.70	423.80	426.28	427.60
420.82	423.84	426.32	427.62
420.84	423.86	426.34	427.64
420.86	423.88	426.36	427.70
420.88	423.94	426.42	427.72
420.94	423.96	426.44	427.74
420.98	425.00	426.46	427.82
421.04	425.02	426.52	427.84
421.06	425.04	426.54	427.92
421.08	425.06	426.56	427.94
421.10	425.08	426.58	427.97
421.14	425.09	426.62	427.98
421.16	425.10	426.64	428.04
421.18	425.12	426.72	428.06
421.22	425.14	426.76	428.12
421.34	425.18	426.77	428.20
421.36	425.20	426.78	428.22

ANNEX II—Continued

TSUS item

428.24	435.70	445.35	461.35
428.26	437.02	445.40	461.40
428.30	437.04	445.45	461.45
428.32	437.06	445.50	465.05
428.34	437.10	445.75	465.10
428.36	437.12	446.12	465.15
428.40	437.13	446.15	465.20
428.42	437.14	446.30	465.25
428.44	437.18	450.10	465.30
428.46	437.20	450.20	465.35
428.50	437.22	452.24	465.40
428.52	437.24	452.48	465.45
428.54	437.30	452.54	465.50
428.58	437.32	452.58	465.55
428.62	437.36	452.80	465.60
428.64	437.38	455.02	465.65
428.66	437.40	455.06	465.75
428.68	437.44	455.18	465.80
428.72	437.49	455.20	465.85
428.80	437.50	455.22	465.87
428.82	437.51	455.24	465.90
428.84	437.52	455.30	465.92
428.86	437.54	455.32	465.95
428.88	437.55	455.34	466.05
428.90	437.56	455.36	466.10
428.94	437.57	455.38	466.15
428.96	437.58	455.40	466.20
429.00	437.60	455.42	466.25
429.10	437.65	455.44	466.30
429.12	437.68	455.46	470.15
429.20	437.69	460.10	470.25
429.22	437.70	460.15	470.55
429.24	437.72	460.25	470.85
429.26	437.74	460.30	472.06
429.30	437.82	460.35	472.10
429.32	437.84	460.45	472.14
429.34	437.86	460.50	472.24
429.38	438.01	460.55	472.30
429.42	438.02	460.60	472.40
429.44	439.30	460.65	472.42
429.46	439.50	460.70	472.44
429.47	440.00	460.75	472.50
429.48	445.05	460.80	473.02
429.60	445.10	460.85	473.06
429.70	445.15	460.90	473.10
429.85	445.20	461.10	473.12
429.95	445.25	461.20	473.14
435.10	445.30	461.30	473.16

ANNEX II—Continued

TSUS item

473.18	485.30	513.74	519.91
473.19	490.05	513.81	519.93
473.20	490.10	513.84	519.95
473.21	490.24	513.94	519.97
473.28	490.30	514.21	520.31
473.30	490.32	514.24	520.39
473.32	490.40	514.34	520.51
473.38	490.42	514.41	520.54
473.44	490.44	514.44	520.61
473.46	490.46	514.51	520.71
473.48	490.48	514.57	521.87
473.50	490.50	514.61	522.41
473.54	490.90	514.65	522.45
473.58	490.92	514.81	522.71
473.60	490.94	515.11	522.81
473.62	493.10	515.14	523.31
473.66	493.16	515.24	523.33
473.70	493.18	515.31	523.35
473.72	493.22	515.34	523.37
473.74	493.25	515.51	523.51
473.76	493.26	515.54	523.91
473.78	493.30	515.61	523.94
473.80	493.46	515.64	531.01
473.82	493.47	516.11	531.11
473.84	493.50	516.21	531.21
473.86	493.67	516.24	531.24
473.88	493.68	516.74	531.33
473.90	493.82	516.91	531.35
474.02	494.04	516.94	531.37
474.04	494.40	517.11	531.39
474.06	494.52	517.27	532.14
474.08	494.60	517.51	532.31
474.20	495.05	517.61	532.41
474.22	495.10	517.71	532.61
474.26	495.15	517.74	533.11
474.30	495.20	517.81	533.14
474.35	511.11	517.91	533.16
474.40	511.25	518.21	533.23
474.42	511.61	518.44	533.25
474.44	511.71	518.51	533.26
474.46	512.24	519.11	533.41
474.50	512.31	519.14	534.11
474.60	512.35	519.31	534.21
474.62	512.41	519.37	534.31
475.55	513.21	519.51	534.74
475.60	513.36	519.83	534.76
485.10	513.41	519.84	534.81
485.20	513.51	519.86	534.84

ANNEX II—Continued

TSUS item

534.87	545.37	605.03	612.20
534.91	545.55	605.05	612.30
534.94	545.57	605.06	612.31
534.97	545.61	605.08	612.32
535.11	545.63	605.48	612.34
535.12	545.67	605.65	612.35
535.14	545.81	605.66	612.36
535.21	545.85	607.01	612.38
535.24	545.87	607.02	612.39
535.27	546.21	607.03	612.40
535.41	546.23	607.04	612.41
536.11	546.25	607.12	612.43
536.15	546.40	607.18	612.44
540.11	546.42	607.35	612.45
540.13	546.43	607.36	612.50
540.14	546.44	607.37	612.52
540.15	546.46	607.45	612.55
540.21	546.48	607.51	612.56
540.37	546.49	607.57	612.60
540.41	546.50	608.04	612.61
540.43	547.11	608.05	612.62
540.51	547.13	608.06	612.63
540.55	547.15	608.08	612.64
540.61	547.21	608.10	612.70
540.63	547.31	608.25	612.71
540.65	547.37	608.27	612.72
540.67	547.41	608.30	612.73
540.71	547.43	608.32	612.80
541.11	547.53	609.12	612.81
541.21	547.55	609.13	612.82
541.31	548.01	609.15	613.02
543.11	548.03	609.88	613.03
544.14	548.05	609.90	613.04
544.16	601.27	610.58	613.06
544.18	601.33	610.62	613.03
544.41	602.10	610.63	613.10
544.51	602.20	610.65	613.11
544.54	602.28	610.66	613.12
544.61	603.10	610.70	613.15
544.64	603.15	610.71	618.10
545.11	603.25	610.74	618.15
545.17	603.30	610.80	618.17
545.21	603.40	612.02	618.20
545.25	603.49	612.05	618.22
545.27	603.50	612.08	618.25
545.31	603.54	612.10	618.27
545.34	603.55	612.15	618.40
545.35	603.70	612.17	618.42

ANNEX II--Continued

TSUS Item

618.47	626.45	642.45	644.68
620.08	628.05	642.47	644.72
620.10	628.10	642.50	644.76
620.12	628.15	642.52	644.80
620.16	628.20	642.54	644.84
620.20	628.25	642.56	644.88
620.22	628.30	642.58	644.92
620.26	628.35	642.60	644.95
620.30	628.40	642.62	644.98
620.40	628.45	642.64	646.02
620.42	628.50	642.66	646.04
620.46	628.55	642.68	646.17
620.50	628.59	642.70	646.20
622.15	628.70	642.72	646.22
622.17	628.74	642.74	646.27
622.20	628.95	642.76	646.28
622.22	629.05	642.78	646.30
622.25	629.10	642.80	646.32
622.35	629.20	642.82	646.34
622.40	629.25	642.85	646.36
624.02	629.26	642.87	646.40
624.04	629.50	642.93	646.41
624.10	629.60	644.02	646.42
624.12	629.65	644.06	646.45
624.14	632.02	644.08	646.47
624.16	632.04	644.09	646.51
624.18	632.12	644.11	646.53
624.20	632.18	644.12	646.54
624.22	632.34	644.15	646.56
624.24	632.42	644.17	646.57
624.30	632.60	644.18	646.65
624.32	632.62	644.20	646.72
624.34	632.66	644.22	646.74
624.40	633.00	644.24	646.75
624.50	640.05	644.26	646.76
624.52	640.10	644.28	646.77
624.54	640.20	644.30	646.78
626.15	640.25	644.32	646.85
626.17	640.30	644.36	646.87
626.18	640.35	644.38	646.88
626.20	640.40	644.40	646.95
626.22	642.06	644.42	646.97
626.24	642.16	644.46	647.01
626.30	642.18	644.48	647.03
626.31	642.20	644.52	647.05
626.35	642.25	644.56	648.51
626.40	642.27	644.60	648.53
626.42	642.30	644.64	648.55

ANNEX II—Continued

TSUS item

648.57	649.79	651.53	653.60
648.61	649.81	651.55	653.62
648.63	649.83	651.60	653.65
648.67	649.85	651.62	653.70
648.69	649.87	652.03	653.75
648.71	649.89	652.06	653.80
648.73	649.91	652.09	653.90
648.75	650.05	652.12	653.95
648.85	650.07	652.15	653.97
648.89	650.13	652.18	654.00
648.91	650.19	652.21	654.05
648.93	650.35	652.24	654.10
648.95	650.37	652.27	654.15
648.97	650.43	652.30	654.20
649.01	650.51	652.33	656.05
649.03	650.53	652.35	656.10
649.05	650.57	652.38	656.15
649.07	650.61	652.41	656.25
649.11	650.63	652.42	656.30
649.14	650.65	652.45	656.35
649.17	650.71	652.50	657.10
649.19	650.73	652.55	657.15
649.21	650.75	652.65	657.20
649.23	650.77	652.70	657.30
649.24	650.79	652.72	657.35
649.25	650.81	652.75	657.40
649.26	650.83	652.80	657.50
649.27	650.85	652.84	657.60
649.29	650.89	652.86	657.70
649.31	651.03	652.88	657.75
649.32	651.04	652.90	657.80
649.33	651.07	652.92	657.90
649.35	651.09	652.93	658.00
649.39	651.11	652.98	660.10
649.41	651.13	653.02	660.15
649.43	651.15	653.03	660.20
649.44	651.21	653.05	660.22
649.46	651.23	653.07	660.25
649.47	651.25	653.10	660.30
649.48	651.27	653.15	660.35
649.49	651.29	653.20	660.42
649.53	651.31	653.25	660.44
649.57	651.33	653.30	660.46
649.67	651.37	653.35	660.52
649.71	651.45	653.37	660.54
649.73	651.47	653.39	660.65
649.75	651.49	653.45	660.70
649.77	651.51	653.50	660.75

ANNEX II—Continued

TSUS item

660.80	670.06	674.75	682.90
660.85	670.12	674.80	682.95
660.92	670.14	674.90	683.10
660.94	670.16	676.07	683.15
661.09	670.17	676.10	683.20
661.10	670.18	676.12	683.30
661.12	670.19	676.15	683.32
661.15	670.20	676.22	683.40
661.20	670.22	676.23	683.50
661.25	670.23	676.25	683.60
661.30	670.25	676.30	683.65
661.35	670.27	676.50	683.70
661.40	670.29	678.20	683.90
661.45	670.33	678.30	683.95
661.50	670.35	678.32	684.10
661.55	670.40	678.35	684.15
661.70	670.41	678.40	684.20
661.85	670.42	678.45	684.30
661.90	670.43	680.05	684.40
661.92	670.50	680.07	684.62
661.95	670.52	680.12	684.64
662.10	670.54	680.15	684.70
662.15	670.56	680.20	685.10
662.18	670.64	680.22	685.25
662.20	670.66	680.25	685.40
662.26	670.68	680.27	685.42
662.35	670.70	680.40	685.60
662.50	670.72	680.45	685.70
664.05	670.74	680.47	686.22
664.10	670.90	680.48	686.24
666.10	672.15	680.52	686.40
666.25	672.20	680.54	686.50
668.00	672.22	680.57	686.60
668.02	672.25	680.60	686.70
668.04	674.10	680.70	686.80
668.06	674.20	680.90	686.90
668.07	674.30	682.05	687.10
668.10	674.32	682.07	687.20
668.15	674.35	682.20	687.30
668.20	674.40	682.25	687.40
668.32	674.42	682.30	688.04
668.34	674.50	682.40	688.08
668.36	674.52	682.50	688.12
668.38	674.53	682.52	688.15
668.50	674.55	682.55	688.20
670.00	674.56	682.60	688.25
670.02	674.60	682.70	688.30
670.04	674.70	682.80	688.35

ANNEX II—Continued

TSUS item—Continued

690.05	703.60	709.01	710.70
690.10	703.70	709.03	710.72
690.15	703.72	709.05	710.76
690.20	703.75	709.06	710.78
690.35	703.80	709.07	710.80
690.40	703.85	709.09	710.86
692.04	704.34	709.10	710.88
692.14	704.75	709.11	710.90
692.16	704.80	709.13	711.04
692.35	704.95	709.15	711.08
692.40	705.30	709.17	711.25
692.45	705.90	709.19	711.30
692.50	706.04	709.21	711.34
692.55	706.45	709.23	711.36
692.60	706.47	709.25	711.37
694.15	706.50	709.27	711.40
694.20	708.01	709.40	711.42
694.30	708.03	709.45	711.45
694.40	708.05	709.50	711.47
694.50	708.07	709.54	711.49
694.70	708.09	709.55	711.55
696.05	708.21	709.56	711.60
696.10	708.23	709.57	711.67
696.15	708.25	709.61	711.82
696.30	708.27	709.63	711.83
696.40	708.29	709.66	711.84
696.50	708.43	710.04	711.86
696.60	708.45	710.06	711.88
700.54	708.47	710.08	711.90
702.15	708.51	710.12	711.98
702.20	708.52	710.14	712.05
702.25	708.53	710.16	712.10
702.28	708.55	710.20	712.12
702.30	708.57	710.21	712.15
702.32	708.59	710.26	712.20
702.37	708.71	710.27	712.25
702.40	708.72	710.34	712.27
702.47	708.73	710.36	712.47
702.85	708.75	710.40	712.49
702.90	708.76	710.42	713.07
702.95	708.78	710.46	713.09
703.25	708.80	710.50	713.11
703.30	708.82	710.60	713.15
703.35	708.85	710.61	713.17
703.40	708.87	710.63	715.20
703.45	708.89	710.65	720.80
703.50	708.91	710.67	720.92
703.55	708.93	710.68	721.10

ANNEX II—Continued

TSUS item—Continued

722.02	725.03	727.55	732.52
722.04	725.04	727.86	732.60
722.10	725.06	728.05	732.62
722.12	725.10	728.10	734.05
722.16	725.12	728.15	734.15
722.18	725.14	728.20	734.20
722.30	725.16	728.25	734.32
722.32	725.18	730.05	734.42
722.34	725.22	730.23	734.45
722.40	725.24	730.25	734.70
722.42	725.26	730.29	734.71
722.44	725.30	730.31	734.72
722.46	725.32	730.37	734.75
722.50	725.34	730.43	734.77
722.52	725.36	730.45	734.80
722.55	725.38	730.51	734.85
722.56	725.40	730.53	734.86
722.60	725.46	730.55	734.87
722.64	725.47	730.57	734.88
722.70	725.50	730.59	734.90
722.72	725.52	730.63	734.91
722.75	726.05	730.67	734.93
722.78	726.10	730.71	734.95
722.80	726.15	730.73	734.96
722.82	726.20	730.74	734.97
722.83	726.25	730.75	735.05
722.85	726.40	730.77	735.09
722.86	726.45	730.80	735.10
722.88	726.50	730.81	735.11
722.90	726.52	730.85	735.12
722.92	726.55	730.86	735.15
722.94	726.60	730.88	735.17
722.96	726.62	730.90	735.18
723.05	726.63	730.91	735.20
723.10	726.65	730.92	737.07
723.15	726.75	730.93	737.09
723.20	726.90	731.05	737.15
723.25	727.02	731.06	737.25
723.30	727.04	731.10	737.30
723.32	727.06	731.20	737.35
723.35	727.15	731.22	737.45
724.10	727.30	731.24	737.55
724.12	727.35	731.26	737.60
724.20	727.40	731.42	737.65
724.25	727.45	731.44	737.70
724.35	727.47	731.60	737.80
724.40	727.48	732.40	740.10
724.45	727.52	732.50	740.38

ANNEX. II—Continued

TSUS item

740.50	750.32	760.42	773.35
740.55	750.45	760.45	774.25
740.60	750.47	760.50	774.35
740.75	750.50	760.52	774.40
740.80	750.55	760.54	790.00
741.06	750.60	760.56	790.03
741.10	750.65	760.58	790.10
741.15	750.70	766.20	790.15
741.25	750.75	770.05	790.23
741.30	750.80	770.07	790.25
741.35	751.10	770.10	790.30
741.40	751.11	770.30	790.37
741.50	751.15	770.40	790.40
745.04	751.25	770.45	790.45
745.10	755.05	770.70	790.47
745.20	755.10	770.80	790.50
745.25	755.20	771.20	790.55
745.28	755.25	771.25	790.59
745.30	755.30	771.30	790.60
745.34	755.40	771.31	790.61
745.45	755.45	771.35	790.62
745.50	755.50	771.40	790.63
745.52	756.02	771.42	791.05
745.54	756.04	771.45	791.10
745.56	756.06	771.50	791.15
745.58	756.10	771.55	791.17
745.60	756.15	772.06	791.19
745.63	756.21	772.09	791.25
745.65	756.23	772.15	791.30
745.66	756.25	772.20	791.35
745.67	756.30	772.25	791.45
745.68	756.35	772.40	791.48
748.05	756.40	772.42	791.50
748.10	756.45	772.45	791.54
748.12	756.50	772.51	791.57
748.15	756.55	772.54	791.60
748.21	756.60	772.60	791.65
748.25	760.10	772.65	791.70
748.32	760.12	772.70	791.75
748.34	760.20	772.80	791.80
748.36	760.30	772.85	791.90
750.10	760.32	772.95	792.10
750.15	760.34	773.05	792.22
750.20	760.36	773.15	792.30
750.22	760.38	773.25	792.32
750.25	760.40	773.30	792.40

ANNEX III

TSUS item

106.60	168.50	419.60	612.03
106.70	176.01	420.78	612.06
107.48	176.02	421.46	613.18
111.15	190.10	421.90	618.29
121.50	192.85	422.76	624.42
121.52	200.91	425.32	628.90
121.54	202.60	426.94	646.06
130.40	202.62	428.92	646.82
130.63	206.45	437.16	646.86
131.35	206.60	437.64	646.98
135.80	206.95	446.10	647.10
135.90	222.10	455.16	649.37
136.00	222.42	461.05	650.87
136.80	240.02	461.15	651.01
136.98	240.10	465.70	652.36
137.40	240.12	470.57	653.85
137.75	240.25	472.48	656.20
138.05	240.38	473.36	661.65
140.09	240.60	473.52	672.10
140.14	245.45	473.56	676.20
140.16	256.60	493.20	676.52
141.35	256.85	493.21	678.50
141.55	304.04	511.31	683.80
141.70	304.40	511.41	684.50
145.24	304.48	511.51	685.24
145.60	304.58	512.44	685.90
146.12	305.20	514.11	686.30
146.44	305.22	514.54	688.10
147.33	305.28	516.71	688.40
147.80	305.30	516.73	692.27
148.35	305.40	516.76	694.60
148.72	306.52	517.21	696.35
148.77	306.53	517.24	702.08
149.15	319.01	518.41	702.14
149.50	319.03	520.35	702.35
152.00	319.05	520.37	702.45
152.43	319.07	523.61	703.20
152.72	335.50	531.04	703.65
153.02	347.30	535.31	706.40
153.08	355.04	540.47	708.41
155.20	360.35	544.11	710.30
155.35	364.18	545.53	713.05
155.40	364.35	545.65	713.19
155.75	365.05	547.51	722.14
156.45	365.14	602.30	725.20
168.15	403.78	603.45	726.70
168.18	416.10	605.60	730.27
168.23	418.28	610.56	730.39

ANNEX III—Continued

		TSUS item		
730.41	734.56	748.40	773.10	
730.65	734.60	750.05	773.20	
731.30	737.40	750.35	774.20	
731.50	737.50	750.40	774.60	
734.10	737.95	751.05	790.07	
734.25	740.05	751.20	790.39	
734.30	740.30	760.65	790.70	
734.34	740.70	771.05	791.20	
734.40	741.20	772.03	792.50	
734.51	745.08	772.35	792.60	
734.54	748.20	772.97	792.75	

(T.D. 75-305)

Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products—Visa requirement

Visa requirement for cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products
manufactured or produced in Mexico

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 4, 1975.

There is published below the directive of November 14, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning visa requirements for cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products manufactured or produced in Mexico.

This directive cancels and supersedes that Committee's directive of August 23, 1971.

This directive was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on November 19, 1975 (40 FR 53623), by the Committee.
(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

November 14, 1975.

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

On August 23, 1971, the Chairman, President's Cabinet Textile Advisory Committee, directed you to prohibit, effective upon

publication of notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER and until further notice, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of any cotton textiles and cotton textile products, produced or manufactured in Mexico, for which the Government of Mexico had not issued a visa. This letter cancels and supersedes the letter of August 23, 1971, as amended, on December 19, 1975.

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of May 12, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective on December 19, 1975 and until further notice, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1-64, wool textile products in Categories 101-132, and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 200-243, produced or manufactured in Mexico, for which the Government of Mexico has not issued an appropriate visa. The visa requirement will become effective on February 17, 1976 for wool and/or man-made fiber textile products exported prior to November 19, 1975.

The visa will be a separate document signed by an authorized official of the Government of Mexico and will be attached to each Special Customs Invoice Form 5515, successor document, or commercial invoice, when such form is used. A facsimile of the visa is enclosed.

You are further directed to permit entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of designated shipments of cotton, wool, and/or man-made fiber textile products, produced or manufactured in Mexico, notwithstanding the designated shipment or shipments do not meet the aforementioned visa requirements, whenever requested to do so in writing by the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Mexico and with respect to imports of cotton, wool, and/or man-made fiber

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

On August 23, 1971, the Chairman, President's Cabinet Textile Advisory Committee, directed you to prohibit, effective upon

textile products from Mexico have been determined by Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

ALAN POLANSKY,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance*

TO: _____ (Name)
FROM: _____ (Name)
SUBJECT: _____ (Subject)
DATE: _____ (Date)
RE: _____ (Reference)
ATTN: _____ (Attention)
MAIL ADDRESS: _____ (Mail Address)
CITY: _____ (City)
STATE: _____ (State)
ZIP: _____ (ZIP)

ADMINISTRATIVE AREA _____ (Administrative Area)
DEPT. OF COMMERCE _____ (Department of Commerce)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540
JANUARY 1975

This letter is being sent to you on December 11, 1974 by the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, which Committee is a joint committee of the Executive Order 11860. The Committee is currently conducting a study of the textile industry in Mexico and is seeking information from the textile industry in Mexico. The Committee is currently conducting a study of the textile industry in Mexico and is seeking information from the textile industry in Mexico. The Committee is currently conducting a study of the textile industry in Mexico and is seeking information from the textile industry in Mexico.



SECRETARÍA
DE
INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

No.

VISA MEXICANA
(Mexican Visa)

EXPEDIDA PARA FINES DE CONTROL DE LAS EXPORTACIONES MEXICANAS
CON CARGO AL CONVENIO BILATERAL SOBRE EL COMERCIO DE PRODUC-
TOS TEXTILES EXISTENTE ENTRE LOS GOBIERNOS DE MEXICO Y ESTADO
UNIDOS DE AMERICA.

(Issued for the control of mexican exports accountable against the Bilateral --
Agreement on Trade of Textiles Products existent between the Governments of
Mexico and the United States of America.)

EXPORTADOR _____
(Exporter)

FACTURA COMERCIAL No. _____
(Commercial Invoice No.)

FECHA _____
(Date)

A. M. F. ACUERDO RELATIVO AL COMERCIO
INTERNACIONAL DE LOS TEXTILES.
(M. F. A. Arrangement Regarding International
Trade on Textiles.)

CATEGORIA: _____
(Category)

CANTIDAD _____
(Quantity)

UNIDAD _____
(Unit)

YARDAS CUADRADAS _____
(Square Yards)

ESTA VISA ES VALIDA HASTA _____
(This Visa is valid until)

197__

EXPEDIDA EN _____
(Issued in)

FECHA _____
(Date)

197__

NOMBRE
(Name)

FIRMA AUTORIZADA
(Authorized Signature)

ORIGINAL

(T.D. 75-306)

Cotton and manmade fiber textile products—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry for cotton and manmade fiber textile products manufactured or produced in the Philippines

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 4, 1975.

There is published below the directive of November 26, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, establishing levels of restraint applicable to specific categories of cotton and manmade fiber textile products manufactured or produced in the Philippines and exported to the United States.

This directive cancels and supersedes that Committee's directive of December 11, 1974.

This directive was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 1, 1975 (40 FR 55697), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

November 26, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive cancels and supersedes the directive issued to you on December 11, 1974 by the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, which directed you to prohibit entry of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in the Philippines and exported to the United States during the twelve-month period beginning on January 1, 1975.

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of October 15, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of the Philippines, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to prohibit, effective on December 1, 1975, and for the twelve-month period beginning on October 1, 1975 and extending through September 30, 1976, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textile products in Categories 39, 45/46/47, 49, 50, and 51, and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 214, 219, 224(pt.), 225, 229, 235, and 237, produced or manufactured in the Philippines and exported after September 30, 1975, in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-Month Level of Restraint ¹
39	386,952 dozen pairs
45/46/47	3,500,000 square yards equivalent
49	40,000 dozen
50	100,000 dozen
51	100,000 dozen
214	1,000,000 dozen pairs
219	326,110 dozen
pt. 224 (only T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0420 and 380.8143)	100,000 pounds
pt. 224 (only T.S.U.S.A. Nos. 380.0402 and 380.8103)	100,000 pounds
225	2,500,000 dozen
229	200,000 dozen
235	30,000 dozen
237	180,000 numbers

Entries of cotton and man-made fiber textile products, produced or manufactured in the Philippines, which have been exported to the United States before October 1, 1975, shall not be subject to this directive.

¹ The levels of restraint have not been adjusted to account for entries made during the period October 1, 1975 through November 30, 1975.

Cotton textile products in Categories 47 and 49 and man-made fiber textile products in Categories 214, 219, 224 (pt.), 225, 229, 235, and 237 which have been released from the custody of the U.S. Customs Service under the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1448(b) before December 1, 1975, shall not be denied entry under this directive.

The levels of restraint set forth above are subject to possible future adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the bilateral agreement of October 15, 1975 between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of the Philippines which provide, in part, that: (1) within the group limits, specific levels of restraint may be exceeded by 7 percent in any agreement year; (2) specific levels of restraint may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to 11 percent of the receiving year's applicable limits; and (3) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems arising in the implementation of the agreement. Appropriate adjustments under the foregoing provisions of the bilateral agreement will be made to you by letter.

A detailed description of the categories and rates of conversion into square yards equivalent was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and with respect to imports of cotton and man-made fiber textile products from the Philippines have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rulemaking provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy - DIBA,
Director, Bureau of Resources
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-307)

Entry of merchandise—Customs Regulations amended

Section 141.61(f), Customs Regulations, pertaining to the completion of entry papers, amended

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 141 - ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE

On September 4, 1974, a notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (39 FR 32035), which proposed to amend section 141.61(f)(1) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 141.61(f)(1)), to specify where on the entry forms the invoice summary information described in that section should be placed.

After reviewing the comments received in regard to the proposed amendment, it was decided that certain changes should be made in order to provide a degree of flexibility and to allow as much space as possible for the placement of the required information. Accordingly, the wording of section 141.61(f)(1) of the proposed amendment has been changed to specify that the summary value information shall be shown "following" the entry data relating to each invoice rather than "among" the entry data, and the words, "the lower part of", have been deleted from the last sentence. In addition, the amendment now provides the option of attaching a separate worksheet to the entry document in lieu of placing the information on the Customs entry documents.

Inasmuch as the only entry forms referred to in section 141.61(f)(1) are Customs Forms 7501 and 7502, and they are the only entry forms on which the invoice summary data is to be shown, the reference to "other entry forms" in the last sentence of the proposed amendment is unnecessary. Accordingly, the phrase "and in the same location on any other entry forms on which such information is required to be shown pursuant to this paragraph" has been deleted. Furthermore, the word "should" in the last sentence has been changed to "shall" in order to conform to the language used throughout the Customs Regulations.

Accordingly, the proposed amendment, modified to include these changes, is adopted as set forth below.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(ADM-9-03)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved December 4, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the FEDERAL REGISTER December 12, 1975 (40 FR 57796)]

PART 141 - ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE

Paragraph (f)(1) of section 141.61 is amended to read as follows:

§ 141.61 Completion of entry papers.

(f) Value of each invoice.

(1) *Dutiable, taxable, or conditionally free merchandise.* For each invoice of dutiable, taxable, or conditionally free merchandise covered by the entry, there shall be shown following the entry data relating to such invoice the gross amount of such invoice, the deduction of the aggregate amount of any nondutiable charges included in such amount, the further deduction of the aggregate of any deductions from invoice values to make entered values, and the addition of the aggregate of any dutiable charges not included in the gross amount of the invoice and of any other additions to invoice values to make entered values, so that the final amount in the summary computation represents the aggregate of the entered values of all the merchandise on each invoice covered by the entry. All of the foregoing information shall be placed either in column (2) (across columns (2a) and (2b)) on Customs Forms 7501 and 7502, or, in the alternative, on a separate worksheet immediately attached to the entry document.

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 481, 484, 624, 46 Stat. 719, 722, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1481, 1484, 1624))

(T.D. 75-308)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 2, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

November 17-21, 1975.....	\$0. 1980
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Iran rial:

November 17, 1975.....	\$0. 0149
November 18, 1975.....	. 0149
November 19, 1975.....	. 0149
November 20, 1975.....	. 0149
November 21, 1975.....	. 0150

Philippines peso:

November 17, 1975.....	\$0. 1335
November 18, 1975.....	. 1335
November 19, 1975.....	. 1335
November 20, 1975.....	. 1335
November 21, 1975.....	. 1315

Singapore dollar:

November 17, 1975.....	\$0. 4013
November 18, 1975.....	. 4000
November 19, 1975.....	. 4015
November 20, 1975.....	. 4034
November 21, 1975.....	. 4050

Thailand baht (tical):

November 17, 1975-----	\$0. 0495
November 18, 1975-----	. 0495
November 19, 1975-----	. 0495
November 20, 1975-----	. 0495
November 21, 1975-----	. 0500

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,*Acting Director,**Duty Assessment Division.*

(T.D. 75-309)

Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products—Exempt items**Exemption of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products manufactured or produced in Mexico****DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,****OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,***Washington, D.C., December 9, 1975.*

There is published below the directive of November 14, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning the exemption from levels of restraint of certain cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile products manufactured or produced in Mexico.

This directive was published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** on November 19, 1975 (40 FR 53619), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,*Acting Director,**Duty Assessment Division.*

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

November 14, 1975.

*Department of the Treasury**Washington, D.C. 20229*

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of May 12, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed to exempt from the levels of restraint established under the bilateral agreement shipments of cotton, wool, and/or man-made fiber textile products valued under \$250 and handloomed and folklore products of the cottage industry of Mexico which have been certified by the Government of Mexico in accordance with the procedure described below. "Handloomed and folklore products of the cottage industry" are those which have been cut, sewn, or otherwise fabricated by hand of handloomed fabric, or are included in the enclosed list of Mexican folklore products which have been cut, sewn, or otherwise fabricated by hand. This action is to be effective on December 19, 1975.

The certification will be a stamped marking in blue ink on the front of each Special Customs Invoice Form 5515, successor document, or commercial invoice, when such form is used. It will include the signature and title of the official authorized to issue the certification; identify the items exempted; indicate the date the certification was signed and certified; and carry the certificate number. In the space marked "Description" on the certification stamp, the Government of Mexico will indicate either that the shipment is valued at "Less than \$250," is a "Handmade cottage industry product of handloomed fabric," or will include the name of the traditional Mexican folklore product from among those listed on the enclosure to this letter. A copy of the certification stamp is also enclosed.

Shipments covered by an invoice which has an exempt certification but contains both exempt and non-exempt textile products will be denied entry.

You are further directed to permit entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of designated shipments of cotton, wool, and/or man-made fiber textile products, produced or manufactured in Mexico and exported to the United States, notwithstanding the designated shipment or shipments do not fulfill the aforementioned certification requirement, whenever requested to do so in writing by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Handloomed and folklore products of the cottage industry of Mexico which have been certified exempt from the levels of restraint of the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of May 12, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, should be reported in accordance with the instructions transmitted in the letter of March 7, 1975.

A detailed description of the categories in terms of T.S.U.S.A. numbers was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 3, 1975 (40 FR 5010).

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Mexico and with respect to imports of cotton, wool, and man-made fiber textile products have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance*

**GOBIERNO DE MEXICO
(GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO)**

CERTIFICADO NO.: _____
(CERTIFICATE NO.)

**ARTICULOS EXENTOS
(EXEMPTED ITEMS)**

DESCRIPCION: _____
(DESCRIPTION)

CERTIFICADO EN: _____ **19** _____
(CERTIFIED ON)

FIRMA AUTORIZADA: _____
(AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE)

TITULAR: _____
(TITLE)

MEXICAN TRADITIONAL FOLKLORE HANDICRAFT

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

"Mexican Items" are traditional Mexican products, cut, sewn, or otherwise fabricated by hand in cottage units of the cottage industry.

Name	Description
Abigo Ramo	A lightweight, long sleeve coat made of crude looking natural cloth. It has buttons in front along the entire length of the coat. The sleeves and front of the coat are heavily embroidered with flowers.

Regional handloomed costume dresses made from rough "cambaya" cloth, hand dyed and richly decorated with hand embroidered designs representing traditional regional motifs such as stars, key designs, pyramids, poppies, sunflowers and marigolds. All of the designs are richly and brilliantly colored.

Blusa Huahuaxtla Puebla	An ample blouse worn extensively in the northern hills of the State of Puebla which is made of hand woven, crude greige cloth. It is pleated in the upper front and back and is heavily decorated around the collar, sleeves and bust with hand-embroidered, multicolored crosses.
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Blusa Huamantla Tlaxcala	A blouse made of natural, plain, hand woven white cloth, traditionally worn in Tlaxcalteca and North Puebla regions of the country. It is heavily pleated around the bust, shoulders and cuffs and hand-embroidered in geometric motifs representing various farm animals and flowers.
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Blusa Manta de Bollilo	A hand made blouse, worn by peasant women in the Mexican highlands, which comes with a very wide round or square neckline. The neckline is overlapped by a hand made piece of lace. The front and back of the blouse are heavily pleated.
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Blusa Oaxaca	An amply cut, loose fitting blouse of handwoven fabric. Worn extensively in the Mixterzapotec region of the State of Oaxaca, it is heavily pleated in the front and upper back and is completely edged in multicolored lace with strips of lace along the sleeves.
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Blusa Punto de Cruz	A blouse hand made from crude fabric and adorned with traditional "cross stitch" embroidery commonly used by peasants in the central states of Mexico. The neck of the blouse is cut in a square or rectangular shape and is embroidered in a geometric pattern with flowers and leaves. The fabric itself is uniquely woven to form an overall pattern of small squares.
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Name	Description
Clazon Blanco	The most common peasant costume worn in Mexico. The two-piece outfit, consisting of pants and shirt, is made completely by hand in the cottage industry from unbleached griego cloth. The pants are baggy with two slits in the leg at the ankle. Narrow strips of cloth, attached at either end of the slits along the pants leg and at the waist, are used to hold the trousers in place. The shirt is decorated with long vertical pleats in front. A red, handwoven cotton band is worn loosely around the waist as an accessory.
Capa	A cape richly and extensively hand embroidered with vivid colors. When used by bull fighters, it is intricately hand embroidered with silver and gold thread.
Capote	A red cape lined in yellow worn by the "matador" in the bull ring.
Charro	A male costume consisting of a broad-brimmed hat made in cotton velvet, banded and decorated with silver or contrasting cotton ribbons. A shirt in white cotton percale embroidered with an eagle in the back and birds in the front. It is worn with a large multi-colored bow tie called a "corbaton" made of a strip of cotton material more than a yard long and six inches wide. The jacket is fastened beneath the lapels with double frog linked silver buttons. The jacket is worn with close-fitting tapered trousers which have an inch wide flap along the outer sides that sometimes is studded with silver buttons, metal studs or sequins.
Chiapaneca	(From Chiapas). A richly embroidered handmade dress consisting of a "huipil," a very wide skirt and a petticoat. The skirt is made of a very wide strip of cotton lace embroidered with large, brightly colored flowers, which are sewn together with the blouse or "huipil". The petticoat is heavily edged with a hand drawn lace band.
Chinanteca	A female costume from Oaxaca completely handloomed by highland Indians. It consists of a "huipil" made of three long strips of cotton heavily decorated with ruffles and a wrap-around skirt hand embroidered in ancient geometric designs. An embroidered strip of ribbons in alternated colors is sewn or "applied" to the huipil.

Name	Description
China Poblana	A wide skirt called a "castor", made of red cotton flannel printed with black geometrical designs and profusely embroidered with sequins. The top and lower edges of the skirt are made of green cotton satin. The blouse is trimmed at the neckline and shoulders with a wide strip of embroidery in a traditional flower design made with thread or with beads and spangles. A traditional multi-colored hand made "rebozo" and a headdress made of two strands of hand braided red, white and green ribbons complete the costume.
Deshildo	A heavy tablecloth or doilie containing intricate designs exclusively hand drawn from the fabric itself.
Fustan	A type of long skirt, sometimes used as a petticoat. Always has a decorative band called a "xmanikte" encircling the lower edge. The "fustan" is generally heavily hand embroidered in a cross stitch with colorful geometric designs or flowers.
Hamacas	A handmade hammock from the Mexican Tropics uniquely constructed by a system of knots permitting simultaneous utilization by several people.
Huautleca	A "huipil" composed of three rectangular pieces of hand made cloth, heavily hand embroidered with geometric designs representing flowers and birds. From the region of Huautla, Oaxaca.
Huichol	A man's costume from Jalisco which is completely handwoven and embroidered in cross-stitch. It consists of a straw hat decorated with a "borlas" around the top of a flat crown, a long shirt with slit sleeves and wide-legged trousers also heavily hand embroidered. The trousers are held in place by a waist-band called a "cosihuire" or "queitzaruame", which is decorated with a number of sashes. The entire costume is covered with a cape called a "tuhuarra", which is richly hand embroidered and decorated with ribbon applique. It is completed with an embroidered hand made carrybag or knapsack called a "morral".
Huipil	A very traditional, unshaped and sleeveless woman's dress heavily embroidered and formed by a rectangular piece of fabric with a hole or slot in the center for the head. In many cases the embroidered decoration is hand drawn from the fabric itself. The designs appearing in the huipil depict birds, flowers and geometric patterns of pre-Colombian Mexico.

Name	Description
Jorong	A cloak made of a rectangular piece of cotton fabric with a hole in the center for the head to pass through. Heavily embroidered by hand with designs which appear mainly on that part of the fabric which covers the shoulders.
Jubon	An amply cut blouse from Campeche and Yucatan made of unbleached gray cloth richly embroidered around the neckline and lower edge with colored flowers and trailing vine designs. The decoration can also be made of lace or ribbons. A special festive type of Jubon is also used as part of the "Mestiza" costume.
Malacatera	A cotton dress consisting of two pieces. The skirt is hand made out of a large rectangular piece of cloth, pleated at the waist and horizontally striped in a bold pattern. The "huipil" is hand made of sheer transparent cotton richly hand embroidered in the front and at the bottom.
Mestiza	A female costume from Yucatan consisting of a traditional hand made multicolored "huipil", a "jubon" and a "fustan". The jubon is richly hand embroidered around the neckline and lower edge with colored flowers and trailing vines designs. A decorative band of drawn work which is called "xmanikte" encircles the lower edge of the "fustan". The costume is topped off by an elaborate hand woven cotton headdress called a "tuch".
Mixteca	A handloomed huipil, from the Mixteca region of Oaxaca consisting of three rectangular pieces of cotton cloth brightly embroidered with birds and sewn together by embroidered narrow bands one or two inches in width. The three pieces of cloth are held together by plain, hand made cotton bands.
Padas Amaño	A rather primitive hand printed or hand painted fabric depicting rural or religious scenes. Often used as wall tapestry. Generally comes in two sizes 20" x 20" or 79" x 138".
Quetchquemeti	A type of closed cape made from two rectangular pieces of cloth formed into a square with a hole in the middle for the head. It covers the bust, the back and the shoulders and is handwoven in decorative designs.

Name	Description
Ranchera Jalisco	A very wide full dress, the bottom portion of which is made out of large pleated horizontal bands of brightly colored fabric. The bands of fabric are decorated with lace at the point they are sewn together. Handmade lace is also used extensively to decorate the top portion of the dress.
Rebozo	A long, narrow shawl, woven by hand in single or multi-colored designs. The edges are intricately hand knotted in the shape of balls.
Resplandor	The Tehuana headdress is of Zoque origin folded specially to allow the edge, made of beautiful, intricately designed lace, to remain rigid on top of the head in the shape of a halo. It is made of stiff cotton lace and ribbon, well starched, with pleats at the edges. It is also called "bida-moro".
Rodete de Tlacoyal	A very heavily knotted rope-like piece of material worn in a twisted configuration on the head.
Sarape	A type of blanket made of rough, hand woven fabric in bright, multi-colored stripes.
Tehuana	A female costume from Oaxaca consisting of an ample white petticoat bound with hand made lace, a bright skirt with a wide starched and pleated lower edge made of wide cotton lace, embroidered all over with geometric or flower design, a short "huipil" which falls slightly below the waist, and a headdress hand made of cotton lace, heavily starched which is called a "resplandor".
Terno	A male costume consisting of pants and jacket, used by a bull fighter at the start of his career. It is hand-embroidered on the sides of the pants and jacket with fancy, hand woven ribbon in contrasting colors. It is often heavily decorated in silver and gold.
Traje Regional Tarasco	A Micuoacan peasant dress hand made from "cambaya" cloth. It has a unique yoke around the collar which is elaborately hand-embroidered with flowers and animals utilizing a stitch pattern that gives the motif a very primitive appearance.
Vestido de la Costa del Golfo	A dress made entirely by hand of delicate cotton lace, either white or in colors. Worn extensively in the State of Veracruz, Tabasco and Campeche at festivals and weddings.
Vestido Encaje	A very lightweight, transparent, heavily embroidered, hand made dress, made out of strips of lace which is often used for holidays and weddings.

Name	Description
Vestido Miraflores	An ankle length, long-sleeved woman's dress made from "cambaya" hand loomed and hand dyed fabric. The sleeves and bottom portion of the dress are delicately hand embroidered in brilliantly colored floral or bird motifs. Frequently the dress is also decorated with various colored ribbons sewn along the edges of the entire dress.
Yalalteca	A female costume from Oaxaca consisting of a very large "huipil" which falls almost to the knee, richly decorated with geometric designs and a loosely fitting skirt or wrap-around of striped red and white cotton.

(T.D. 75-310)

Cotton textile products—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry for cotton textile products manufactured or produced in the Republic of China

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 9, 1975.

There is published below directive of November 25, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, amending the level of restraint for cotton textile products, category 51, manufactured or produced in the Republic of China.

This directive amends, but does not cancel, that Committee's directive of October 17, 1975.

This directive was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 2, 1975 (40 FR 55896), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

November 25, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

This directive amends, but does not cancel, the directive issued to you on October 17, 1975 by the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, concerning imports into the United States of certain cotton and man-made fiber textile products produced or manufactured in the Republic of China.

The second paragraph of the directive of October 17, 1975 is hereby amended to show a level of restraint of 544,467 dozen for Category 51 within the overall level of restraint established for Categories 50/51. The amended level of restraint for Category 51 has not been adjusted to reflect any entries made in this category after January 1, 1975.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of the Republic of China and with respect to imports of cotton textile products from the Republic of China have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements, and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Resources and Trade Assistance
U.S. Department of Commerce*

(T.D. 75-311)

Cotton textile products—Restriction on entry

Restriction on entry for cotton textile products manufactured or produced in Pakistan

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 9, 1975.

There is published below directive of December 2, 1975, received by the Commissioner of Customs from the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, permitting entry into the United States of cotton textile products, category 31 (other than shop towels, TSUSA 366.2740), manufactured or produced in Pakistan.

This directive amends, but does not cancel, that Committee's directive of May 30, 1975.

This directive was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 4, 1975 (40 FR 56716), by the Committee.

(QUO-2-1)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

December 2, 1975.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER:

On May 30, 1975, the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, directed you to prohibit entry during the eighteen-month period beginning on July 1, 1974 of cotton textiles

and cotton textile products in certain specified categories, produced or manufactured in Pakistan, in excess of designated levels of restraint. The Chairman further advised you that the levels of restraint are subject to adjustment.¹

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to paragraph 13 of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of May 6, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and Pakistan, and in accordance with the procedures of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, you are directed, effective on December 4, 1975 to permit entry of cotton textile products in Category 31 (other than shop towels), even though the level of restraint will be exceeded.² Shipments entered on and after December 4, 1975 will be charged to the level of restraint for Category 31 (other than shop towels) during the agreement period beginning on January 1, 1976.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Pakistan and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Pakistan have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR GAREL for ALAN POLANSKY,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy-DIBA,
and Director Bureau of Resources
U. S. Department of Commerce

¹ The term "adjustment" refers to those provisions of the Bilateral Cotton Textile Agreement of May 6, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and Pakistan which provide, in part, that: 1) within the aggregate and applicable group limits, specific levels of restraint may be exceeded by designated percentages; 2) these levels may be increased for carryover and carryforward up to 11 percent of the applicable category limit; and 3) administrative arrangements or adjustments may be made to resolve minor problems arising in the implementation of the agreement.

² All T.S.U.S.A. Numbers in Category 31 except T.S.U.S.A. Number 366.2740.

(T.D. 75-312)

Synopses of drawback decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 5, 1975.

The following are synopses of drawback rates and amendments issued October 9, 1975, to November 13, 1975, inclusive, pursuant to sections 22.1 and 22.5, inclusive, Customs Regulations; and approval under section 22.6, Customs Regulations.

(DRA-1-09)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(A) *Alcohols, polyhydric, and their fatty acid derivatives; glycerin, recycle polyols, splitter column mixture, and derivatives thereof.*—T.D. 55101-B, as amended, and T.D. 69-55-G, as amended by T.D. 73-89-G, covering, respectively, among other things, polyhydric alcohols and their fatty acid derivatives manufactured under section 1313(b) by ICI America, Inc., Wilmington, Del., at its New Castle, Del., and Memphis, Tenn., factories, with the use of hard refined sugar, liquid sugar, or both; and glycerin, recycle polyols, and splitter column mixture manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company at its above factories with the use of washed raw liquid sugar or sorbitol (a polyol), and derivatives thereof manufactured under section 1313(b) by the said company at its above factories with the use of glycerin, recycle polyols, and splitter column mixture, are further amended to cover change in name of company to ICI United States, Inc., Wilmington, Del.

Amendment effective on articles exported on and after July 1, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., October 30, 1975.

(B) *(Banvel D) Banvel-2,4-D and (Banvel K) Banvel-2,4-D.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Velsicol Chemical Corp., Chicago, Ill., at its Beaumont, Tx., factory, with the use of imported 2,4-D dimethylamine.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after July 17, 1975, and exported on and after July 28, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Houston, Tx., October 24, 1975.

(C) *Cameras, strobe scopio apparatus, calculators, projectors, duplicating equipment, flash equipment splicers and editors.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Berkey Photo, Inc., Keystone Div., Clifton, N.J., with the use of imported capacitors, transistors, lamps, potentiometers, diodes, resistors, tubes, lenses and lens assemblies, projection lenses, switches, trigger coils, reels, electronic flashes, zoom motors, printed circuit boards, meters, straps, cords and timers.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after January 1, 1974, and exported on and after April 5, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y., October 21, 1975.

(D) *Dyes.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, De., at its Deepwater, N.J., factory, with the use of imported mixed diaryl guanidine.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after November 14, 1974, and exported on and after March 14, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., October 30, 1975.

(E) *Fan packages, turbine.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Coppel Engineering Corp., Worcester, Ma., with the use of imported fans, impellers, bearing boxes, component parts and spares.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after July 16, 1974.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Ma., October 17, 1975.

(F) *Generators, nuclear steam: and nuclear steam generator; lower shell sections (evaporator sections).*—T.D. 72-121-I, covering nuclear steam generators manufactured under section 1313(b) by Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., at its Tampa, Fl., factory with the use of steel castings, amended to cover nuclear steam generator lower shell sections (evaporator sections) manufactured under section 1313(b) by the company at its above factory with the use of steel castings.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after September 15, 1971, and exported on and after February 28, 1972.

Supplemental statement of September 26, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioners of Customs, New York, N.Y., and Miami, FL., November 13, 1975.

(G) *Orange juice, frozen concentrated*.—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Ocala Division, Citrus Central, Inc., Orlando, FL., at its Ocala, FL., factory with the use of concentrated orange juice for manufacturing.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after May 22, 1975.

Manufacturer's statement of October 7, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Miami, FL., November 13, 1975.

(H) *Plywood panels, prefinished*.—T.D. 71-135-N, covering the foregoing article manufactured under section 1313(a) by Vanply, Inc., Vancouver, Wa., and Charlotte, N.C., factories, with the use of imported hardwood plywood panels, *amended* to cover an additional factory at Bradenton, FL.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after June 13, 1969.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, San Francisco, Ca., October 9, 1975.

(I) *Tobacco, Brazilian-grade 1LS*.—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Lancaster Leaf Tobacco Co. of Pa., Inc., Lancaster, Pa., with the use of imported Brazilian air cured tobacco.

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after July 21, 1975, and exported on and after September 3, 1975.

Rate issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., October 16, 1975.

(J) *Transformers*.—T.D. 37886-C, as amended by, among others, T.D.'s 53284-C and 74-217-P, covering, among other things, engines, and machines and parts thereof, manufactured under section 1313(b) by General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y., at its various factories with the use of, among other things, steel sheets and plates, further *amended* to cover transformers manufactured under section 1313(b) at the company's Pittsfield, Ma., factory with the use of silicon oriented type steel.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after June 1, 1971, and exported on and after December 4, 1972.

Supplemental statement of September 4, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Chicago, Ill., November 13, 1975.

(K) *Tungsten carbide and/or tubemetal and tungsten carbide cobalt alloy.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Alloys Inc., Baytown, Tx., with the use of tungsten metal, ore, powder, pellets, and scrap. Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after September 26, 1972, and exported on and after October 1, 1972.

Manufacturer's drawback statement of September 29, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Houston, Tx., November 13, 1975.

(L) *Forged steel valves.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Smith Valve Corp., Worcester, Ma., with the use of steel forgings and iron castings.

Rate effective on articles manufactured and exported on and after May 7, 1975.

Manufacturer's statement of October 8, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Ma., November 13, 1975.

(M) *Weedazol TD (an amino triazole herbicide).*—T.D. 54288-G, as amended, and particularly as amended by T.D.s 54417-E and 54738-G, covering Weedazole (an amino triazole herbicide) manufactured under section 1313(a) by Amchem Products, Inc., Ambler, Pa., at its Ambler, Pa., and St. Joseph Mo., factories, with the use of imported amino triazole, further amended to cover Weedazol TD manufactured under section 1313(a) by the said company at its Ambler, Pa., factory.

Amendment effective on articles manufactured on and after September 23, 1974, and exported on and after October 6, 1974.

Amendment issued by Regional Commissioner of Customs, Baltimore, Md., October 30, 1975.

(N) *Wool matchings, raw.*—Manufactured under section 1313(b) by Craft Yarns of Rhode Island, Inc., Harrisville, R.I., with the use of grease wool, on its own behalf, and through its agents operating under rates of drawback established under section 1313(b).

Rate effective on articles manufactured on and after April 1, 1975, and exported on and after May 1, 1975.

Manufacturer's statement of October 3, 1975, forwarded to Regional Commissioner of Customs, Boston, Ma., November 11, 1975.

Approval under section 22.6 Customs Regulations

(1) *Piece goods, bleached.*—Manufactured under section 1313(a) by Abney Mills, Greenwood, S.C., at its Travelers Rest, S.C., factory (Renfrew Bleachery Div.), with the use of imported or drawback greige woven piece goods.

Approval effective on articles manufactured on and after August 23, 1973, and exported on and after April 1, 1974.

Manufacturer's statement approved by Regional Commissioner of Customs, New York, N.Y. November 3, 1975.

(T.D. 75-313)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 5, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

November 24, 1975.....	\$0. 1980
November 25, 1975.....	. 1980
November 26, 1975.....	. 1980
November 27, 1975.....	Holiday
November 28, 1975.....	. 1975

Iran rial:

November 24, 1975.....	\$0. 0150
November 25, 1975.....	. 0150
November 26, 1975.....	. 0150
November 27, 1975.....	Holiday
November 28, 1975.....	. 0147

Philippines peso:

November 24, 1975.....	\$0. 1320
November 25, 1975.....	. 1330
November 26, 1975.....	. 1330
November 27, 1975.....	Holiday
November 28, 1975.....	. 1310

Singapore dollar:

November 24, 1975.....	\$0. 4019
November 25, 1975.....	. 4025
November 26, 1975.....	. 4010
November 27, 1975.....	Holiday
November 28, 1975.....	. 4025

Thailand baht (tical):

November 24, 1975.....	\$0. 0500
November 25, 1975.....	. 0500
November 26, 1975.....	. 0500
November 27, 1975.....	Holiday
November 28, 1975.....	. 0496

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

(T.D. 75-314)

Customhouse broker's license

Suspension of Customhouse Broker's License No. 2386 Issued to William J. Twigger, d/b/a R.L. Swearer Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 11, 1975.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to section 641, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, has suspended for a period of 2 years customhouse broker's license No. 2386 issued to William J. Twigger, d/b/a R. L. Swearer Company, on or about June 6, 1949, for Customs district No. 12, Pittsburgh (now included in the

Customs district of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). The Secretary's decision is effective as of the close of business on December 31, 1975.

This notice is published pursuant to section 111.74, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 111.74).

(BRO-3-04)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the FEDERAL REGISTER December 22, 1975 (40 FR 59227)]

(T.D. 75-315)

LASH-Type Barges—Customs Regulations amended

Part 4 of the Customs Regulations amended to eliminate the sealing requirement for LASH-type barges

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

PART 4 - VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

Section 4.81(g) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.81(g)) sets forth a simplified permit-to-proceed procedure for LASH-type barges which requires, among other things, that the barges be sealed. However, it has been determined that it is often hazardous to comply with the sealing requirements of that section. In view of this determination and the determination that the reporting and manifesting requirements set forth elsewhere in section 4.81(g) provide satisfactory control of the barges and the cargo thereon, it has been decided to eliminate the sealing requirement as unnecessary.

Accordingly, Part 4 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 4) is amended in the following manner:

Paragraph (g) of section 4.81 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.81(g)) is amended by deleting the word "sealed" from the first sentence of that paragraph; by deleting the last six words, "and the

barge shall be resealed", in subparagraph (1) of that paragraph; and by deleting subparagraph (5) of that paragraph in its entirety.

Paragraph (a) of section 4.81a of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 4.81a(a)) is amended by deleting the second sentence.

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

Inasmuch as this amendment merely relaxes present requirements and requires no public initiative, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary, and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date. This amendment will become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. (095495)

(ADM-9-03)

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved December 8, 1975,

DAVID R. MACDONALD,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[Published in the FEDERAL REGISTER December 19, 1975 (40 FR 59352)]

(T.D. 75-316)

Bonds

Approval and discontinuance of Carrier bonds, Customs Form 3587

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 15, 1975.

Bonds of carriers for the transportation of bonded merchandise have been approved or discontinued as shown below. The symbol "D" indicates that the bond previously outstanding has been discontinued on the month, day, and year represented by the figures which follow. "PB" refers to a previous bond, dated as represented by figures in parentheses immediately following, which has been discontinued. If the previous bond was in the name of a different company or if the surety was different the information is shown in a footnote at the end of list.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Atkinson Freight Lines, Inc., Blanche Road, Cornwells Heights, PA; motor carrier, American Employers' Ins. Co. (PB 10/5/73) D 8/13/75 ¹	July 16, 1975	Aug. 14, 1975	Philadelphia, PA; \$50,000
The Akron, Canton & Youngstown Railroad Co., Akron, OH; rail carrier, The Ohio Casualty Ins. Co. (PB 8/21/74) D 11/12/75 ²	Oct. 29, 1975	Nov. 12, 1975	Cleveland, OH; \$100,000
Batavia Motor Lines, Inc., Pearl Street Road, Batavia, NY; motor carrier, The Continental Ins. Co.	Oct. 6, 1975	Nov. 17, 1975	Buffalo, NY; \$25,000
Claxon Truck Lines, Inc., 453 Versailles Road, Frankfort, KY; motor carrier, The Ohio Casualty Ins. Co.	Oct. 24, 1975	Nov. 13, 1975	Cleveland, OH; \$50,000
Francisco A. Delgado, Inc., 95 Hostos Ave., Ponce, PR; motor carrier, Puerto Rican-American Ins. Co. (PB 2/9/68) D 5/31/72 ³	Apr. 20, 1972	May 31, 1972	San Juan, PR; \$25,000
F-B Truck Line Co., 1945 South Redwood Road, Salt Lake City, UT; motor carrier, Commercial Union Ins. Co.	Sept. 3, 1974	Aug. 15, 1975	San Francisco, CA; \$25,000
Hercules Trucking Co., Inc., 999 Pontiac Ave., Cranston, RI; motor carrier, Peerless Ins. Co. (PB 11/1/65) D 10/31/75 ⁴	Nov. 1, 1975	Nov. 1, 1975	Providence, RI; \$25,000
Interstate Carriers Co-op, 3603 N. Main St., Fort Worth, TX; motor carrier, Peerless Ins. Co.	July 23, 1975	Nov. 11, 1975	Houston, TX; \$50,000
John F. Ivory Storage Co., Inc., 8035 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI; motor carrier, The Travelers Indemnity Co. D 8/14/75	Aug. 21, 1972	Sept. 20, 1972	Detroit, MI; \$50,000
Wm. McCullough Transportation Co., Inc., 1130 U.S. Highway No. 1, Elizabeth, NJ; motor carrier, Seaboard Surety Co. (PB 9/18/74) D 11/10/75	Oct. 8, 1975	Nov. 10, 1975	New York Seaport; \$50,000
Melburn Truck Lines (Toronto) Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 306, Station U, Toronto, Ontario; motor carrier, The Aetna Casualty and Surety Co. (PB 3/21/66) D 8/5/75 ⁵	July 14, 1975	Aug. 5, 1975	Buffalo, NY; \$25,000
Mercury Freight Lines, Inc., 710 North Joachim St., P.O. Box 1247, Mobile, AL; motor carrier, U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. (PB 10/13/74) D 10/13/75 ⁶	Oct. 13, 1975	Oct. 10, 1975	Mobile, AL; \$50,000
Mr. Messenger, Inc., 10 Messenger Drive, Warwick, RI; motor carrier, The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co. D 11/30/75	Jan. 18, 1974	Feb. 4, 1974	Providence, RI; \$25,000
Ed Miller Sales & Rentals Ltd., 11106-151 St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; motor carrier, Transamerica Inc. Co.	Nov. 12, 1975	Nov. 18, 1975	Great Falls, MT; \$25,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Name of principal and surety	Date of Bond	Date of Approval	Filed with district director/area director; amount
Modern Transfer Co., Inc., 1300 Hanover St., Allentown, PA; motor carrier, Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md. (PB 12/14/55) D 10/7/75 ¹	Sept. 10, 1975	Oct. 8, 1975	Philadelphia, PA; \$50,000
Plaza Trucking, 60 North St., East Paterson, NJ; motor carrier, Peerless Ins. Co.	Aug. 29, 1975	Nov. 14, 1975	New York, NY; \$50,000
Shippers Dispatch International O/B Presto-Pak Produce Co. Ltd., 259 Carlton St., St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada; motor carrier, Transamerica Ins. Co.	Dec. 9, 1974	Nov. 7, 1975	Buffalo, NY; \$25,000
Riss International Corp., P.O. Box 2809, Kansas City, MO; motor carrier, Safeco Ins. Co. of America (PB 9/14/62) D 9/24/75 ²	Sept. 14, 1975	Sept. 24, 1975	St. Louis, MO; \$25,000
Armando S. Seenz, 806 N. Cage, Pharr, TX; motor carrier, Lawyers Surety Corp.	Oct. 20, 1975	Nov. 3, 1975	Laredo, TX; \$25,000
Smith Transport (U.S.) Ltd., 55 Van Keuren Ave., Jersey City, NJ; motor carrier, Transamerica Ins. Co. (PB 2/15/65) D 11/17/75	Oct. 9, 1975	Nov. 17, 1975	Ogdensburg, NY; \$50,000
Spector Freight System Inc., 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL; motor carrier, Ins. Co. of North America PB 11/3/71) D 11/19/75 ³	Nov. 2, 1975	Nov. 19, 1975	Chicago, IL; \$25,000
Starck Van Lines, Inc., Burgettstown, PA; motor carrier, Firemen's Ins. Co. (PB 7/1/69) D 8/11/75 ⁴	July 1, 1975	Aug. 12, 1975	Philadelphia, PA; \$50,000
James Wise, 5002 San Bernardo, Laredo, TX; motor carrier, Lawyers Surety Corp. (PB 11/1/74) D 11/13/74 ⁵	Nov. 1, 1975	Nov. 13, 1975	Laredo, TX; \$25,000

¹ Surety is Federal Insurance Co.² Surety is Royal Globe Ins. Co.³ Surety is Maryland Casualty Co.⁴ Surety is Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland.⁵ Surety is U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.⁶ Surety is Royal Globe Ins. Co.⁷ Surety is Great American Ins. Co.⁸ Principal is Riss & Company, Inc., Surety is General Ins. Co. of America⁹ Surety is St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.¹⁰ Surety is Reliance Ins. Co.¹¹ Principal is James F. Wise, Surety is Central National Ins. Co. of Omaha.

(BOR-3-03)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

(T.D. 75-317)

Customs Delegation Order No. 1 (Revision 1) amended

Performance of functions in the United States Customs Service

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 16, 1975.

1. By virtue of the authority vested in me by Treasury Department Order No. 165, Revised (T.D. 53654, 19 FR 7241), as amended, Customs Delegation Order No. 1 (Revision 1) (T.D. 69-126, 34 FR 8208) is hereby amended as follows:

Paragraph A.(c)(2) is amended to read as follows:

A. ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, OFFICE OF REGULATIONS AND RULINGS:

(c) *Director, Carriers, Drawback and Bonds Division:*

(1) * * *

(2) Decisions with respect to the designation of instruments of international traffic and to the legal aspects of control over such instruments.

2. This order shall take effect upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. (095568)

(ADM-9-03)

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

[Published in the FEDERAL REGISTER December 22, 1975 (40 FR 59227)]

(T.D. 75-318)

Foreign currencies—Daily rates for countries not on quarterly list

Rates of exchange certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the Hong Kong dollar, Iran rial, Philippines peso, Singapore dollar, Thailand baht (tical)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 10, 1975.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, pursuant to section 522(c), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (31 U.S.C. 372(c)), has certified

buying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar:

December 1, 1975	-----	\$0. 1975
December 2, 1975	-----	. 1975
December 3, 1975	-----	. 1980
December 4, 1975	-----	. 1980
December 5, 1975	-----	. 1980

Iran rial:

December 1, 1975	-----	\$0. 0147
December 2, 1975	-----	. 0147
December 3, 1975	-----	. 0147
December 4, 1975	-----	. 0147
December 5, 1975	-----	. 0144

Philippines peso:

December 1, 1975	-----	\$0. 1310
December 2, 1975	-----	. 1310
December 3, 1975	-----	. 1310
December 4, 1975	-----	. 1310
December 5, 1975	-----	. 1330

Singapore dollar:

December 1, 1975	-----	\$0. 4025
December 2, 1975	-----	. 4002
December 3, 1975	-----	. 4002
December 4, 1975	-----	. 4005
December 5, 1975	-----	. 4010

Thailand baht (tical):

December 1, 1975	-----	\$0. 0496
December 2, 1975	-----	. 0496
December 3, 1975	-----	. 0496
December 4, 1975	-----	. 0496
December 5, 1975	-----	. 0490

(LIQ-3-O:D:T)

JAMES D. COLEMAN,
Acting Director,
Duty Assessment Division.

paying rates in U.S. dollars for the dates and foreign currencies shown below. These rates of exchange are published for the information and use of Customs officers and others concerned pursuant to Part 159, Subpart C, Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 159, Subpart C).

Hong Kong dollar	
December 1, 1975	80.1075
December 2, 1975	80.1075
December 3, 1975	80.1075
December 4, 1975	80.1075
December 5, 1975	80.1075
Indian rupee	
December 1, 1975	10.1075
December 2, 1975	10.1075
December 3, 1975	10.1075
December 4, 1975	10.1075
December 5, 1975	10.1075
Philippine peso	
December 1, 1975	20.1075
December 2, 1975	20.1075
December 3, 1975	20.1075
December 4, 1975	20.1075
December 5, 1975	20.1075
Singapore dollar	
December 1, 1975	80.1075
December 2, 1975	80.1075
December 3, 1975	80.1075
December 4, 1975	80.1075
December 5, 1975	80.1075
Thailand baht (local)	
December 1, 1975	10.1075
December 2, 1975	10.1075
December 3, 1975	10.1075
December 4, 1975	10.1075
December 5, 1975	10.1075
James D. Coleman, Acting Director, U.S. Customs Service	

Protest Review Decisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., February 11, 1975.

The following are decisions made by the United States Customs Service on protests filed under section 514, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1514), and with respect to which further review was requested and granted under sections 174.23 and 174.24, Customs Regulations.

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Assistant Commissioner,
Regulations and Rulings.

January 2, 1975

PRD 75-1

District Director of Customs
Seattle, Washington 98104

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of
Protest No. 30043000037

This decision concerns the protest filed against your decision in liquidating on February 2, 1973, entry No. 110220 of October 27, 1971, covering certain service protector devices imported through the port of Blaine, Washington, from Canada.

The electrical service protectors covered by the protested entry were imported from Canada by Border Brokerage Co., Inc., Blaine, Washington, for the account of Federal Pacific Electric Company, Long Island City, New York, as consignee. The articles were classified as entered under item 685.90, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). Duty was assessed at the rate of 10 percent ad valorem on the full export value of the merchandise in accordance with section 402, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and not on the value of repairs only, as claimed in the entry. The additional duty under

item 948.00, TSUS, was also assessed against the full value of the merchandise.

The protest claims that the merchandise is dutiable on the invoice value of the repairs in accordance with the provisions of item 806.20, TSUS. It is alleged that the merchandise was exported from the United States to Canada for the purpose of repairs, and that the carrier had inadvertently failed to comply with the registration requirements of 19 CFR 10.8(a), as instructed by the exporter.

A claim for partial exemption from duty without a specific reference to item 806.20, was made at the time the merchandise was imported primarily by the claim on the entry for appraisement of the value of repairs only and the submission of an invoice for repairs dated October 19, 1971, showing the merchandise had been returned to Canada from the United States. Apparently, no attempt was made to establish the identity of the articles by other evidence as goods returned after having been exported for repairs while they were available to Customs officers for verification of the claim until further evidence, for which date of receipt in the Customs Service is not shown, was submitted consisting of the following: a packing slip executed by the consignee and dated September 7, 1971, showing 2 service protectors and door interlocks were shipped from Long Island City, New York, to Blaine; a receipt for the protectors presumably executed by an officer of the shipper and dated September 20, 1971; a copy of a Consolidated Freightways bill dated September 7, 1971, showing shipment of 2 crates of electric controllers or controller parts from the consignee in Long Island City to the shipper in Canada; a copy of a Canada Customs-Export Entry dated October 19, 1971, showing exportation to the United States of Canadian goods returned to Canada for repairs and rework, consisting of service protectors; a copy of a freight delivery receipt showing shipment by the shipper to the consignee of 2 crates of circuit breakers, presumably submitted to Canadian customs at the time of exportation on October 20, 1971; a statement dated January 3, 1973, by an office manager of the consignee setting forth that the merchandise in question and the goods previously shipped were the same; and a statement dated October 28, 1971, by an engineering manager at the shipper in which it was set forth that the imported service protectors were exported from the United States for disassembly, cleaning, refinishing and reassembly with "shunt trip, single phase protection and special door interlock added."

Compliance with the documentary requirements prescribed by 19 CFR 10.8 is a condition to the partial exemption from duty under item 806.20. The regulations require actual compliance, not merely a disposition or intent to comply. The exceptions to these requirements

are set forth in 19 CFR 10.8(k), which defines the condition under which the district director may waive the production of the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) in cases where the failure to register the exported merchandise was due to inadvertence, mistake, or inexperience, and not to negligence or bad faith.

It is apparent from the record that none of the parties involved in the entry transaction can be presumed to have been unaware of the Customs requirements applicable to importations under item 806.20 at the time of the alleged exportation of the articles to Canada. We are offered inadvertence as the explanation of why the prescribed procedures were not followed.

Even if failure to register was due to inadvertence, it would be consistent with the authority in 19 CFR 10.8(k) to find waiver of export registration was not warranted if the evidence was substantially self-serving and not documentary. In view of the relationship between the consignee and the shipper and the lack of any authentication of the dates on the packing slip and receipt purporting to establish prior shipment of the merchandise to Canada, we believe you were justified in finding the evidence was not conclusive of the fact of prior shipment. While the bill issued by Consolidated Freightways does appear to be authentic, the description on that bill does not identify the merchandise by the model numbers shown on the other records. Although records pertinent to exportation from Canada have been submitted, no similar documents referable to previous clearance through Canadian customs have been submitted.

An importer who exercises his immediate delivery privileges or to whom merchandise is otherwise released under bond does not forego his right to challenge a Customs classification by submitting evidence after the merchandise has been released. When that evidence is submitted to substitute for a missing entry document, the substituted evidence must be as convincing as the missing document, the waiver of which is requested. In our opinion, this standard of proof has not been met.

Under the circumstances, we are of the opinion that a waiver of the Certificate of Registration was properly denied.

Accordingly, you are hereby directed to deny the protest in full.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
Director,
Classification and Value
Division.

January 2, 1975

PRD 75-2

*District Director of Customs
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130*

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of Protest No.
20023000158.

This decision concerns a protest filed against your decision in the liquidation of the following entries:

Entry No.	Entry Date	Liquidation Date
103130	8/14/70	1/26/73
105485	9/16/70	"
102896	8/11/70	"
103010	8/14/70	"
106449	9/30/70	"
106659	10/2/70	"
101957	7/29/70	3/30/73

The protest claims that the entries, covering defective footwear, should have been reliquidated pursuant to the provisions of section 520(c)(1), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The Application for Further Review alleges that the district director's refusal to reliquidate the entries under section 520(c)(1) of the tariff act is inconsistent with rulings of the Commissioner of Customs or his designee, some of which are cited.

Those rulings hold that when one quality of merchandise is ordered, but a lower, or substandard quality of merchandise is shipped, and a claim against the manufacturer results in a price adjustment, the appraised value should be adjusted accordingly, pursuant to section 520(c)(1) of the tariff act.

The Application for Further Review also argues that a seller's admission of the inferior quality of the merchandise, and a credit to the buyer, are not the only means of documenting the shipment of defective merchandise.

As acceptable documentation to support the allegation that the importer did not get the quality of shoes it intended to purchase at the invoiced prices, the Application for Further Review included an affidavit from Mr. Tarica, the importer's vice president, and several letters of complaint from the importer's customers. Those letters detailed the defective qualities of the shoes. As evidence that the manufacturer admitted selling defective shoes, the Application

for Further Review noted two shipments sold at a 50 percent price reduction.

A CIE report prepared by a New York City import specialist advises that there was no failure to meet specifications. In fact, there were no quality specifications. The importer's only concern was that the shoes be produced so that they could be sold at the lowest possible price.

The CIE report also characterizes the sales at 50 percent of the original price, after quality defects became known, as "duress sales." Because the shoes and the boxes were imprinted with the customers' names, it would have been difficult to sell to customers other than the importer. Thus these sales could not be considered as evidence of an admission by the manufacturer that it shipped inferior merchandise.

Finally, contrary to an allegation in the Application for Further Review, a letter of June 15, 1973, to the importer from its buying agent advises that one of the manufacturers that produced the allegedly defective shoes refused to make any compensation by giving the importer a quantity of basketball shoes free of charge. While the status of that transaction may still be under discussion, according to paragraph 9 of Mr. Tarica's affidavit, its resolution is not necessary for our disposition of the protest.

A review of the file leads us to conclude that the refusal to reliquidate the entries under section 520(c)(1) of the tariff act was not inconsistent with past rulings of the Commissioner of Customs or his designee. We further find no mistake of fact as to the nature of the merchandise, either on the part of the importer or of Customs.

In the court case cited in the Application for Further Review, the importer ordered first quality merchandise which was appraised on that basis. Instead of receiving the merchandise he ordered, the importer received defective merchandise. Therefore, the court held that there was a mistake of fact as to the nature of the merchandise, and ruled that the value should be adjusted under the authority of section 520(c)(1).

In the instant case, on the other hand, the importer did not order first quality merchandise. On the contrary, it gave the manufacturers no quality specifications, but ordered shoes to be produced as cheaply as possible.

The importer received exactly what it ordered. The invoiced prices represented the prices at which those inferior quality shoes could be produced at a reasonable profit to the manufacturers. The merchandise was appraised and the entries liquidated as entered.

Accordingly, there was no mistake of fact as to the nature of the merchandise that was imported and appraised.

Under the circumstances, you are directed to disallow the protest in full.

We return your file herewith.

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND E. TURNER,
Director,
Entry Procedures and
Penalties Division.

January 2, 1975

PRD 75-3

District Director of Customs
San Francisco, California 94126

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Applications for Further Review of Protest Nos.
28093000373, 28093000374, 28093000375, 28093000376,
28093000377, 28093000378.

These protests were taken against your decision in the liquidation of the following entries:

130910	139317	136431
139318	139330	136432

The merchandise involved in these protests is monosodium glutamate manufactured in Japan. All of the entries were liquidated on November 10, 1972, on the basis of export value represented by the manufacturer's freely offered price, and not on the basis of a specially negotiated price. The issue is whether a specially negotiated price may be the proper basis for determining export value.

In October 1969, the United States purchaser ordered approximately 1.7 million pounds of monosodium glutamate through a U.S. company related to the Japanese manufacturer. The merchandise was delivered and entered into the United States between November 28, 1969, and January 14, 1970. All of the merchandise was exported from Japan prior to December 1, 1969. An inquiry directed to the Japanese manufacturer indicates that for the period August through November 1969, the company's sales to the United States were limited to the related company. The price, including a 10 percent commission for the U.S. company, was either \$0.36 per pound when imported in 100 pound drums, or \$0.35 per pound when imported in 50 pound bags.

The only variance from these prices occurred with the merchandise in question. In the instant situation, the merchandise was imported in 25 kilogram bags at a price of \$0.30 per pound. This price included only a 2 percent commission for the related U.S. company. Both the manufacturer and the related U.S. company indicate that the lower price was due to the quantity of the order and that they would be "willing" to meet this price for similar orders. A letter from the U.S. company contains the following language:

This quantity is substantially greater than our normal sales. Therefore, this low price was negotiated. If any other customers in the United States were to buy similar quantities to be shipped over the such short time, the same price . . . would be negotiated with them.

We do not believe that the lower price in this situation forms the proper basis for valuation. The court, in *American Bilrite Rubber Co., Inc., Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Division v. United States*, A.R.D. 235 (1968), came to the following conclusion in a analogous situation:

[i]t is settled law that the mere "willingness" to sell at the claimed prices, unaccompanied by price lists or evidence of overt communication with prospective customers, is not substantial or competent evidence of market value.

In *C. S. Emery & Company, Inc. v. United States*, C.D. 4557 (1974), the court again considered the question of "mere willingness" to sell and reached the same result.

Such negotiated prices have long been held not to be freely offered. In our views, such "ad hoc" discounts for quantity should be ignored as merely a form of bargaining and not construed as a price depending on quantities purchased within certain definite breaking points. In this regard, we would refer to the following court decisions: *Aceto Chemical Co., Inc. v. United States*, C.A.D. 846 (1964); *F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Inc. v. United States*, C.A.D. 962 (1969); *United States v. Haddad & Sons, Inc.*, A.R.D. 237 (1968); *J. E. Bernard & Co., Inc. v. United States*, R.D. 11121 (1966); and *NTN Bearing Corp. of America et al. v. United States*, R.D. 11749 (1971).

On the basis of the above, we are of the opinion that the merchandise was properly appraised, the freely offered export value being reflected by the general sales policy of the manufacturer.

Accordingly, you are directed to deny the protests in full.

Your file is returned.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
Director,
Classification and Value
Division.

January 2, 1975

PRD 75-4

District Director of Customs
Seattle, Washington 98104

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of
Protest No. 30023000024

This protest was filed on August 21, 1973, and was against your decision in the liquidation on June 8, 1973, at the port of Tacoma, Washington, of the following entry Nos.

101896	101899	101902
101897	101900	101903
101898	101901	101918

The merchandise under consideration, imported from Canada, consists of wood containers which were classified by Customs officers under the provision for coopers' products, in item 204.20, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). The protestant contends that the wood containers should have been classified under item 204.10, TSUS, the provision for casks, barrels, and hogsheads, or, alternatively, under item 798.00, TSUS, the similitude provision, or under item 799.00, TSUS, the provision for any other article not provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules.

This protest involves the questions of whether all cooperage products are included within the meaning of the terms "casks, barrels, and hogsheads," and, if not, whether the containers here are commonly and commercially known as articles other than casks, barrels, or hogsheads, or forms of such articles. The protestant believes that if the containers are not classifiable as casks or barrels, they cannot be considered as cooperage products and, therefore, cannot be classifiable under item 204.20, TSUS.

Photocopies submitted by the protestant show the wood containers in question. They are round wood staved containers having steel bands to hold the staves in place. Each container has an outside diameter of 10 feet and an outside height of 8 feet. At the time of importation they were empty, but were assembled with sealed wooden bottoms. At least several of the containers had flat unassembled removable tops.

Volume 1 of the Summary of Tariff Information (1929), which was before the Congress prior to the enactment of the Tariff Act of 1930, contains the following, at page 935:

Production—The manufacture of cooperage includes not only casks, barrels, and hogsheads, but such containers as pails, tubs, kegs, kits, firkins, tierces and churns.

It is apparent that the Congress knew that containers other than casks, barrels, and hogsheads were products of the same cooperage industry. However, under paragraph 407 of the Tariff Act of 1930, which was the predecessor of item 204.10, TSUS, the Congress did not use language which would include other cooperage products *eo nomine* or by general description in addition to those specifically enumerated. Moreover, under paragraph 412 of the Tariff Act of 1930, which was the predecessor of item 204.20, TSUS, the Congress did provide for such manufactures of wood, not specially provided for. Therefore, the Congress did not intend paragraph 407 to include cooperage products which did not fall within the common meaning of those which were provided for *eo nomine*. In this connection, see *Border Brokerage Company, Inc. v. United States*, 56 Cust. Ct. 137, C.D. 2620 (1966).

There is no evidence of any subsequent change of Congressional intent. The Tariff Classification Study Explanatory and Background Materials, Schedule 2—Wood and Paper; Printed Matter (November 1960), page 26, states that item 204.20, TSUS, includes other coopers' products. Under the present tariff schedules, had the Congress intended to include all cooperage products within the meaning of the terms "casks, barrels, and hogsheads," there would be no need for the item descriptions for 204.10 through 204.20, TSUS, to include "other coopers' products." Since the Congress did not intend to include all cooperage products within the meaning of item 204.10, TSUS, it provided item 204.20, TSUS, the provision for "other," meaning cooperage products other than those under items 204.10 and 204.15, TSUS.

In classifying this merchandise, you considered the size of the containers and the quantity which they may hold, in addition to their structure and form. In accordance with *Dewey v. United States*, 25 C.C.P.A. 174, T.D. 49272 (1937), the capacity of the containers and their size do not control their classification. The proper criteria are the structure and form of the particular containers in question and how they are commonly and commercially known.

The Associated Cooperage Industries of America, Inc., the trade association of the cooperage industry, has defined cooperage as "containers made of staves and bound together with hoops." Volume 1 of the Summary of Tariff Information (1929), at page 935, has defined the terms "casks, barrels, and hogsheads" as "containers constructed of staves with a distinctive bilge and flat ends." The Tariff Classifi-

cation Study, *supra*, page 25, defines these terms as "bilged cylindrical containers with flat circular ends." One of the structural features common to casks, barrels, and hogsheads is their bilged design. This feature is lacking in the containers under consideration. The containers here are round, but have no bilge. The containers, although clearly within the meaning of the term "cooperage" cannot be considered within the meaning of the terms "casks, barrels, and hogsheads," and are, therefore, precluded from being classified under item 204.10, TSUS. The court, in *Border Brokerage Company, Inc. v. United States*, *supra*, said, "While an *eo nomine* provision ordinarily includes all forms of the articles named, it does not include articles which are in fact something else." Items 798.00 and 799.00, TSUS, have no application since the classification of the containers is provided for in the tariff schedules under item 204.20, TSUS.

There is no evidence that the containers here are commonly and commercially known as casks, barrels, or hogsheads. The Congress has clearly expressed its intent to classify only those wood containers under item 204.10, TSUS, which come within the meaning of the terms "casks, barrels, and hogsheads." Containers similar to those in question have been consistently classified as tanks under item 204.20, TSUS.

You are directed to deny the protest in full in accordance with this determination.

Your file is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
Director,
Classification and Value
Division.

January 3, 1975

PRD 75-5

District Director of Customs
Honolulu, Hawaii 96806

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Applications for Further Review of
Protest Nos. 32013000001 and 32013000002

These two protests were filed against your decision in the liquidation of entry Nos. 116025, 102039, and 102805; and 101006, 116501, 101077,

100686, 117105, 115831, and 115261. These entries were all liquidated on October 20, 1972, except Nos. 102039 and 102805, liquidated on October 27, 1972.

The merchandise which is the subject of the protests is light and heavy gas oil, of 25° or more API gravity. This material was manufactured in Foreign-Trade Sub-zone No. 9-A, Honolulu, Hawaii, from crude oil in the status of nonprivileged foreign merchandise. It was then used as fuel to operate facilities in the sub-zone, and was subjected to duty under item 475.1030, TSUS, at 0.25 cents per gallon. The importer contends that the merchandise should not be subject to duty.

The importer also contends in letters related to the merchandise involved in the protests that his request to transfer merchandise constructively to Customs territory while it was in a gaseous state, and in such state, free of duty, should have been approved.

In our consideration of this case, we should like to point out that, while a foreign-trade zone is not in Customs territory, it is in the geographical limits of the United States. Zones are intended to assist the United States economy. The labor performed in the zone is United States labor, and the products of the zone can be withdrawn for consumption as well as for exportation.

With respect to withdrawals for consumption, the zone operation is in obvious competition with other manufacturers in the United States. To allow the zone operation to be conducted with the use of imported material which is free of duty would clearly give that operation an advantage over the United States manufacturer operating outside the zone. Such a result would be in conflict with the intent of the Congress in enacting the Foreign-Trade Zones Act. To illustrate this point, we quote from the case of *Armco Steel Corporation v. Maurice H. Stans and others*, decided by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on June 19, 1969:

The question, therefore, is whether the Act [the foreign-Trade Zones Act] protects domestic manufacturers from foreign competition resulting from the use of zones. Armco concedes the primary purposes of the Act when it passed in 1934 was to "expedite and encourage foreign commerce" by facilitating transshipment of foreign merchandise, and by assisting the American merchant marine.

However, the debate prior to its passage indicated concern as to the effect of foreign-trade zones on domestic industry. For example, the following colloquy is reported in 78 Cong. Rec. 9767-9768 (1934):

Mr. Holmes. . . . Now, will the free zones make it possible for foreign steel manufacturers to dump an un-

limited amount of their steel into these ports for the consumption of the people of the United States in competition with domestically manufactured steel?

Mr. Cullen. That most certainly is not the intention of the bill. * * * The establishment of such zones in the ports of entry of the United States will in no way interfere with or change existing tariffs, and is in no way an entering wedge for the dumping of foreign products in competition with our domestic products. . . .

[T]he creation of such zones will [not] in any way adversely affect our domestic markets, or enable foreign products to avoid our tariff levies and compete with domestic products.

The foregoing indicates a Congressional intent that the Act not injure domestic steel manufacturers and not diminish the protection which the tariff laws afford to domestic steel manufacturers.

In 1950, the Act was amended to eliminate the provisions excluding manufacturing and exhibiting in zones. The effect of zones on domestic industry was again discussed, as for example:

Mr. Cooper. Well, what about the competitive feature of the thing. I assume that the foreign-trade zone authority would grant permission to manufacturer A to set up a plant and do manufacturing within the zone, whereas manufacturers B, C, D, and E, outside of the zone, might not get permission or might not be able to carry on their manufacturing process within the zone. How about the competitive feature of it, so far as American business is concerned?

Mr. Celler. . . . I am sure [the Zones Board] would endeavor to equalize it so that there would not be any unfair competitive features in that regard. . . . I think the Foreign-Trade Zone Board, in its discretion, would act fairly and equitably in that regard. . . . *Hearings on H.R. 6159 and H.R. 6160 Before the House Committee on Ways and Means, 80th Cong., 2d Sess., at 16-17 (1948) (The 1948 Hearings).*

Thus, in both the 1934 Act and the 1950 Amendments, the concern of Congress that the zones not be utilized to foster competition with domestic industry and that the Act not be used to deny the protection of the tariff laws to domestic industry, was evident. As Congressman Celler, the author of both the 1934 Act and the 1950 Amendment, stated:

[T]here is no conflict between the principle of the foreign-trade zone and our tariff laws. *The Foreign Trade Zone Act synchronizes with the tariff laws.* The former is set up to 'expedite and encourage foreign trade,' and the later is set up to provide revenue and to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage industries, and to protect American labor. . . . (The 1948 Hearings, p. 12) (Emphasis added).

The Foreign-Trade Zones Act does not expressly cover the question whether nonprivileged foreign merchandise used to operate facilities in a zone is dutiable. However, in view of the fact that all merchandise imported into the United States is dutiable unless specifically exempted, and in view of the fact that the Act does not exempt non-privileged foreign merchandise used to operate facilities in the zone, which it very easily could have done if such had been intended by the Congress, it is our view, in line with the court opinion quoted above, that the gas oil used to operate the refinery in the zone is dutiable.

With regard to the request for constructive transfer to Customs territory, this type of transfer is not covered in the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, but was devised by Customs as a means of avoiding a double transfer of merchandise; that is, Customs laws do not permit entries for merchandise to be accepted until the merchandise has actually arrived in Customs territory. The Foreign-Trade Zones Act spelled out no authority for merchandise to be entered while still physically in the zone except a limited authority for as much of the entry procedure as is necessary for liquidation in the case of privileged merchandise.

Literal compliance with the law required a physical transfer of the merchandise outside the zone area before it could be entered. After entry, the merchandise could be transferred from its temporary resting place outside the zone to its intended destination. The double handling of merchandise being transferred from a zone into the commerce of the country was so expensive and troublesome that it might have ruined zone business.

The difficulty has been eliminated by the concept that if the importer and zone operator joined in a written request, and the district director approved, the merchandise would be considered as if it had been transferred to Customs territory as of the time of the district director's approval, and all of the rights, liabilities, and procedural requirements which would have arisen in the case of an actual physical transfer would be considered as having arisen by constructive transfer as of the time of the district director's approval. The impractical double handling of the merchandise was thus eliminated.

As will be seen from the foregoing, constructive transfer was to provide relief in those instances where merchandise was expressly intended to be physically moved into Customs territory and not as to merchandise which could not be, and was never intended to be, physically moved, as in the case here relating to the gaseous material

which was not even created until after the gas oil had actually entered the furnace to be used as a fuel in the operation of the refinery.

On the basis of the foregoing, we are of the opinion that duty should be charged, as indicated, and you are hereby directed to deny the protests in full.

Your file is returned.

Sincerely yours,

J. P. TEBEAU,

Director,

Carriers, Drawback and
Bonds Division.

January 23, 1975

PRD 75-6

Area Director of Customs
New York Seaport
New York, New York 10048

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of
Protest No. 10013013045

This protest was filed on August 27, 1973, against your decision in the liquidation on June 1, 1973, of entry No. 333291, at the port of New York, New York.

The merchandise under consideration consists of soups, soup mixes, and soup preparations imported from Israel. This protest involves the issue of whether United States value, section 402(a)(e), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1402(e)), is the proper basis of appraisement if the selected importer has made unrestricted sales to all United States purchasers. The merchandise was appraised by Customs officers under United States value. However, the protestant contends that cost of production is the proper basis of appraisement.

The merchandise was manufactured by a company in Israel which sold all of its imported products to the protestant. The merchandise appears on the final list compiled by the Department of the Treasury, T.D. 54521. No foreign value exists for this merchandise. Also, no export value exists since sales for exportation to the United States were made exclusively by the manufacturer to one selected purchaser. Therefore, the merchandise was not "freely offered for sale."

The protestant contends, in effect, that since the imported merchandise is sold by himself only to designated distributors who, in turn, resell only in exclusively assigned territories, the merchandise is not "freely offered for sale" and there can be no United States value. The fact that the merchandise is imported by one selected purchaser does not preclude the finding of United States value. In accordance with *Stern Hat Co. v. United States*, Reap. Dec. 4166 (November 5, 1937), the fact that the importer has the exclusive right from the foreign manufacturer to sell the merchandise does not preclude the existence of United States value for imported merchandise if such or similar merchandise were freely sold or offered for sale to all purchasers in the United States.

However, an examination of the protestant's sales records by a Customs officer revealed that he does, in fact, sell to department stores and various retail outlets in addition to the distributors to whom the importer states he restricts sales. The protestant submitted listings of distributors and their respective selling territories as evidence of territorial restrictions imposed upon the distributors. The protestant has submitted no evidence of actual territorial agreements between the importer and distributors. We believe such agreements are the proper form of evidence.

Accordingly, since the protestant did not restrict the sale of his product to selected purchasers, we find that United States value, section 402(a)(e), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is the proper basis of appraisement.

The protestant alternately makes a claim that if United States value is the proper basis of appraisement, the values used are excessive. We believe that the values used are proper, and we can find no basis for his claim.

You are directed to deny the protest in full in accordance with this determination.

Your file is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
Director,
Classification and Value
Division.

January 24, 1975

PRD 75-7

District Director of Customs
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Applications for Further Review of
Protest Nos. 11014000401, 11014000402, and 11014000403

All three of the above-captioned protests were filed on August 20, 1974. They cover, respectively, entry No. 143382, entered on February 6, 1973, and liquidated on June 28, 1974; entry No. 132999, entered on December 15, 1972, and liquidated on August 19, 1974; and entry No. 146160, entered on March 7, 1974, and liquidated on August 19, 1974. In the first two protests, the merchandise is plywood imported from Taiwan, and in the third protest, the merchandise is plywood imported from South Korea. All three protests question the validity of your appraised values for the merchandise.

The merchandise in question is to be appraised on the basis of export value in section 402(b), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, which reads as follows:

(b) EXPORT VALUE.—For the purposes of this section, the export value of imported merchandise shall be the price, at the time of exportation to the United States of the merchandise undergoing appraisement, at which such or similar merchandise is freely sold or, in the absence of sales, offered for sale in the principal markets of the country of exportation, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade, for exportation to the United States, plus, when not included in such price, the cost of all containers and coverings of whatever nature and all other expenses incidental to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States.

Therefore, it is necessary to find the freely offered price *at the time of exportation*. The courts have made it clear that in time of fluctuating market conditions, prior contracts, removed even three months from the date of exportation, may not be used to establish export value. See *United States v. Briones & Co., Inc.*, 22 CA 245, T.D. 47158 (1934), *Gerhard & Hey Co., Inc. v. United States*, R.D. 5632 (1942), and *United States v. A. F. Staruff & Co. for a/c B. Dickson & Co.*, R.D. 5949 (1943).

Additionally, it should be noted that the case law does not provide for valuation to be determined by the price for delivery on the date of exportation, but, rather, by the price at which the merchandise is freely sold, or offered for sale, on the date of exportation, regardless

of when delivery is to take place. While this may result in an appraised value of the merchandise, for Customs purposes, which could be higher or lower than the price paid by a particular importer, it is clearly established that this is the correct method for appraising merchandise in this situation. See, for example, *White Lamb Finlay, Inc. v. United States*, C.A.D. 192 (1942), and *Sam Yeung Co. v. United States*, R.D. 10760 (1964).

The merchandise involved in protest No. 11014000401 is paper overlay plywood exported from Taiwan on November 27, 1972. The protestant argues that this merchandise should be appraised on the basis of the price which was set on August 10, 1972. The protestant further argues that the prices for this type of plywood did not begin to fluctuate sharply upward until March of the following year. The information which you have submitted indicates that the merchandise was appraised on the basis of sales made by the same manufacturer less than one week prior to the actual date of exportation, and that this information was contained in C.I.E. N-533/73, Suppl. #1, of March 7, 1974. As indicated above, it is this freely offered price at the time of exportation which must form the basis of appraisal. Consequently, we agree with your valuation of the merchandise.

Protest No. 11014000402 concerns the valuation of grain toned printed Lauan plywood exported from Taiwan on October 20, 1972. The protestant claims that the merchandise was confused with paper overlay plywood and that the invoiced price of the merchandise should be accepted. The submitted information indicates that the merchandise was appraised on the basis of sales of printed plywood in Taiwan on the date of exportation, as reported in C.I.E. 533/73, Suppl. #1, dated March 7, 1974, which circulated price information to the various ports of entry. In our view, this appraisal conforms to the law as outlined above.

The final protest, No. 11014000403, concerns the valuation of paper overlay plywood exported from South Korea on January 28, 1974. Protestant claims that a mistake was made in identification of the plywood and that it should be appraised on the basis of the invoiced price, which was set in October of 1973. The submitted information indicates that the Korean manufacturer of the instant merchandise is one of the mills which establishes a monthly price list in conjunction with a major importer. The instant merchandise was appraised on the basis of the January 1974 price list for paper overlay plywood, not on the basis of the price in effect in October of the previous year. This appraisal is also in accordance with the law as outlined above.

Accordingly, you are hereby directed to deny all three protests in full.

Your file is returned.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
*Director,
Classification and Value
Division.*

February 12, 1975

PRD 75-8

*District Director of Customs
Seattle, Washington 98104*

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Applications for Further Review of Protest Nos.
30043000053, 30043000054, and 30043000055

These protests were filed on March 2, 1973, against your decisions in the classification of a chip screen, a sub-base for a "Chip-n-Saw" machine, an outfeed rollcase, and four-arm jump chains. All of these articles were entered through the port of Blaine, Washington. Protest No. 30043000053 concerns the chip screen. Protest No. 30043000054 concerns the sub-base. Protest No. 30043000055 concerns the outfeed rollcase and the four-arm jump chains. Entry No. 115386 of December 22, 1971, covers the outfeed rollcase and the four-arm jump chains. Entry No. 125137 of May 23, 1972, covers the chip screen and the sub-base. Both of the entries were liquidated on December 8, 1972.

The chip screen, the sub-base, the outfeed rollcase, and the four-arm jump chains were all classified by you under the provisions for other parts of machine tools in item 674.53, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), requiring a rate of duty of 8 percent ad valorem in 1971, and 7 percent ad valorem in 1972. The protestant claims the chip screen should have been classified under the provision for machines not specially provided for in item 678.50, TSUS, requiring a rate of duty of 5 percent ad valorem. The protestant further claims that the sub-base, the outfeed rollcase, and the four-arm jump chains

should have been classified under the provision for other lifting, handling, loading, or unloading machinery, and conveyors, and parts thereof, in item 664.10, TSUS, requiring a rate of duty of 6 percent ad valorem in 1971, and 5 percent ad valorem in 1972.

The four articles in question are all used in conjunction with other equipment in a lumber mill operation. Rough, whole logs enter at one end of the machinery and exit at another end as smooth, sawn lumber. This combination of equipment, including the four articles in question here, is marketed under the trade name "Chip-n-Saw."

It is your contention that the articles are parts of the "Chip-n-Saw" machine, which saws and chips the logs, and should be classified accordingly. It is the protestant's contention that the articles are separate machines, rather than parts. These contentions are not necessarily mutually exclusive, since separate machines may themselves be parts of other machines or machinery. In accordance with the provisions of General Headnote 10(ij), TSUS, if an article is both a part of another article and specifically provided for elsewhere, it must be classified under the specific provision. Consequently, conveying equipment which is itself a component of other machinery would be classifiable under the specific provision for conveyors, and parts thereof, in item 664.10, TSUS, if it meets the language of the provision. The issue as to the outfeed rollcase, the four-arm jump chains, and the sub-base incorporating a conveyor is, then, whether they are specifically provided for in item 664.10, TSUS. The chip screen must be considered separately.

The "Chip-n-Saw" operation includes an infeed section, a chipping section, a sawing section, and a discharge section. The articles in question perform functions in connection with the operations in these sections. The four-arm jump chains are fitted with attachments for moving logs into the rollcase in the infeed section or lumber out of the rollcase in the outfeed section. The logs or lumber are moved latitudinally into or out of the rollcases. The outfeed rollcase removes the lumber longitudinally from the "Chip-n-Saw" machine. The sub-base provides basic structural support to the "Chip-n-Saw" machine. Additionally, it incorporates conveyors. The conveyors deliver the wood chips and sawdust that result from the chipping and sawing operation in two different directions for the separation of the materials in order to reclaim the waste chips for use in a paper pulp mill.

Submitted invoices indicate that each of these imported articles, including the chip screen, incorporates a motor. The presence of these motors in each of the articles indicates that they have their own

motive power or a capacity, at least, to supply motive power. Furthermore, the various invoices list a variety of other parts which comprise the articles in question and indicate that they are themselves distinguishable machines or parts thereof. We are of the opinion that these articles are sufficiently complex mechanical contrivances to be considered machines, or parts thereof, for tariff classification purposes. The four-arm jump chains and the outfeed rollcase perform a conveying function with the "Chip-n-Saw" operation. The sub-base also is primarily a conveyor. The submitted documents indicate that the sub-base cannot be segregated from its incorporated conveyor, and the conveying function takes precedence over the support function.

We previously ruled on December 21, 1967, that the sub-base incorporating a conveyor was classifiable under item 664.10, TSUS. We find no justification for changing that ruling. We further find that the four-arm jump chains and the outfeed rollcase are similarly classifiable under the specific provision for conveyors and parts thereof, in item 664.10, TSUS.

The chip screen operates in conjunction with the sub-base conveyor. By using a rapid roto-oscillating action, it separates out chips which are either too large or too small for pulp mill use. The article operates independently of the primary operation. It is clearly a separate machine and should be classified as such. In *Soderhamn Machine Manufacturing Company v. United States*, 59 Cust. Ct. 547, C.D. 3225 (1967), *aff'd* C.A.D. 966, chip screens operating on a mechanical principle similar to that of the chip screen here were held to be classifiable under the provision for machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard, in item 668.00, TSUS. In considering the proper classification, the court noted, at page 555, that "probably 90 percent of the chips are used in the production of pulp." The court was satisfied that this established the chief use of chips and, therefore, the chief use of machines used in making chips. Therefore, we do not believe the chief use of chip screens as a class, including the chip screen at issue, is now open to question. Accordingly, the chip screen is classifiable under item 668.00, TSUS, requiring a rate of duty of 3.5 percent ad valorem.

In view of the foregoing, you are hereby directed to allow these protests in full and reliquidate the entries in accordance with the classifications indicated above.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,

Director,

Classification and Value
Division.

February 13, 1975

PRD 75-9

District Director of Customs
Seattle, Washington 98104

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of Protest No.
30013000457

This protest was filed against your decision in the liquidation of the following consumption entries: No. 131869 of June 21, 1972; No. 100956 of July 12, 1972; and No. 101705 of July 19, 1972. All three entries were liquidated on March 16, 1973.

The issue raised by the protest concerns the proper valuation of Alkathene powder designated 17/04/15H Black 904. It appears that the involved parties believed the merchandise to be at least in part defective and, therefore, the importer and manufacturer rebated some \$31,000 to the ultimate user of the merchandise. The protestant believes that the appraised value of the merchandise should be reduced by this amount.

First, it does not appear that any defect was either noted by or pointed out to the appraising officers at the time of entry, nor does it appear that notification was made promptly after such defect was discovered in order to allow examination by the appropriate Customs officers. See C.I.E. 822/58. The evidence indicates that the importer did not contact his customhouse broker until April 3, 1973, concerning the alleged defect. This was nearly a month after the entries in question had been liquidated and almost ten months from the date of importation. More importantly, it was five months after the supposed defect was discovered.

Second, the evidence submitted to substantiate the alleged defect fails to prove that the merchandise was commercially defective. The Technical Service Report, submitted by the importer, comes to two highly significant conclusions. To quote from that report:

It is also true that a proportion of the 17/04/Black 904 provided to [end user] could have shown less fracture resistance than expected. It was because a relatively small number of failures with this grade had been reported from elsewhere in the UK, that the decision was taken to minimise potential risk of failure by asking [end user] to freeze stocks and mouldings from the material. It is estimated that the maximum quantity that could be affected, of the material supplied to [end user], is 30 tonnes, the remainder being "normal" 17/04/15H Black 904 (and the affected tonnage might well be a lot less).

Even with completely satisfactory WJG 11 powder we have considerable reservation about this application, particularly in terms of fatigue life, and [end user] should reconsider the application in terms of stress development. [Manufacturer] have no experience in the use of "Alkathene" powders for the production of such large, thick section mouldings and their performance under the extreme conditions with might arise and can therefore give no confident assurance of satisfactory performance (emphasis added).

These same conclusions are restated in the letter of settlement where the manufacturer and the importer "specifically disclaim any responsibility" for the performance of the material in the type of application to which it was put. More importantly, the letter clearly states: "This arrangement is made without admission of liability . . . in respect to the alleged defects in the above lots of Alkathene Powder."

We do not believe that the above-cited conclusions "prove" the merchandise to be defective. It certainly does not establish a defect "that you are able to confirm" in the words of C.I.E. 822/58. Additionally, the submitted evidence does not meet the criteria set forth in *Devonshire Mills Co. v. United States*, R.D. 6203 (1945), where the court stated:

It is claimed that this importation contained certain imperfections that reduced its value. The plaintiff has failed to prove the Mexican "standard" of quality for these goods or by what degree if any this merchandise, in its imported condition, differs from such "standard."

Third, we do not believe that the protestant has established any alternative value for the merchandise, even if we were to assume that it was defective. *Kobe Import Co. v. United States*, C.A.D. 593 (1955), and *Hoenig Plywood Corp., Williams, Clarke Co. v. United States*, A.R.D. 91 (1958), both indicate that the price agreed upon between the parties should not be used by itself to establish the value of defective merchandise. The only evidence submitted for a reduction in valuation concerned a sale significantly after the dates of exportation in the exporting country to a carefully selected purchaser with restrictions on use and the negotiated settlement in the instant case. In light of the quoted statements above, we believe the following conclusion from the *Hoenig* case is significant: "We may not look to prices renegotiated after shipment for more acceptable proof. . . . The manufacturer may have been willing to sustain a loss to retain the good will of his customer."

Based on the above, you are hereby directed to deny the protest in full.

Your file is returned.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
Director,
Classification and Value
Division.

February 13, 1975

PRD 75-10

*District Director of Customs
Houston, Texas 77052*

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of Protest No.
53023000010

This protest was filed against your decision in the liquidation of the following entries:

Entry Number	Date of Entry
201685	10/18/67
201804	10/26/67
201989	11/07/67
202197	11/16/67
202314	11/24/67

These entries were all liquidated on March 30, 1973. The merchandise involved is furniture and accessories exported from Mexico, and the issue raised concerns the proper appraised value.

At the time the subject entries were made, the exporter maintained three separate price lists. The first price list, referred to as the "preferred" or "commission basis" price list, is said to consist of the actual cost to the manufacturer of materials and construction, an addition of 20 percent to cover overhead and profit, plus 10 percent for packing charges. In order to obtain this price, it was necessary to order in carload lots and assume responsibility for taking delivery at the manufacturer's dock. During the time period in question, two importers

made use of this method of purchasing. One is the importer in the instant case, who is related to the exporter, and another importer in California, who is not related to either the exporter or importer.

There was a second so-called "distributor basis" price list which was also for a minimum of a carload lot. This price, however, included various forwarding charges such as handling and loading of the freight car, routing of the car, all necessary documentation, and coordination with local and border agents. This price was higher than the "commission basis" price.

Finally, there was a "wholesale basis" price list which was applicable to shipments of less than a carload lot. However, the information supplied to this office indicates that by far the greatest aggregate volume of sales consisted of carload lots.

You and the protestant agree that the merchandise should be appraised on the basis of export value, section 402(d), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. However, you appraised the merchandise using the "distributor's" price list, while the protestant believes that the "commission basis" price list reflects the freely offered export value. The issue, then, is whether the lower price which does not include the forwarding charges, and which would be referred to as an "ex-factory" price, is freely offered.

The precedents in this area indicate that where there are no sales or bona-fide offers for sale at an "ex-factory" price, the higher value must be accepted as establishing the export value of the merchandise. See *United States v. Paul A. Straub & Co., Inc.*, C.A.D. 553 (1954), and *Albert Mottola, An Individual Doing Business Under the Name and Style of Atlas Shipping Co. v. United States*, C.A.D. 689 (1958). On the other hand, it has been our position and that of the courts that where bona fide "ex-factory" prices exist, these prices are to be used in establishing the export value for the merchandise. See T.D. 67-62(1); C.I.E. 1292/58; and *United States v. Tapetes Luxor S.A. et al.*, C.A.D. 921 (1967).

The evidence in the instant situation indicates that a printed price list for the merchandise existed which did not include the forwarding charges, and that actual sales to the instant importer and an unrelated importer were made on this basis. Additionally, in response to an informal inquiry from the District Director of Customs at San Francisco, the Customs Agent in Mexico reported the following information from the exporter: "Should any company purchase in the same quantities and receive the merchandise in Mexico at their loading docks, they would be pleased to allow them the same price. All of

the price lists furnished are bona-fide and depend on the volume purchased."

We believe that the evidence in this situation supports the contention that there was a freely offered price not including the forwarding charges, and that this evidence demonstrates more than "mere willingness" to sell at the stated prices. See *American Biltrite Rubber Co., Inc., Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Division v. United States*, A.R.D. 235 (1968); and *C. S. Emery & Company Inc. v. United States*, C.D. 4557 (1974).

On the basis of the above, you are hereby directed to allow the protest, and appraise the merchandise on the invoiced values including the 20 percent "commission" and the 10 percent packing charge.

Your file is returned.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
Director,
Classification and Value
Division.

February 18, 1975

PRD 75-11

District Director of Customs
Seattle, Washington 98104

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of
Protest No. 30023000008

This protest was against your decision in the liquidation on February 2, 1973, of entry No. 101129, of February 2, 1972, and entry No. 101153, of February 10, 1972, filed at the port of Tacoma, Washington.

The protest involves merchandise which was classified by Customs officers under the provision for other woven wool fabrics, valued over \$2.00 per pound, in item 336.60, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), with duty at the rate of 37.5 cents per pound plus 38 percent ad valorem. The importer claims that the merchandise is properly classifiable under the provision for woven fabrics of man-made fibers, containing over 17 percent wool by weight and valued over \$2.00

per pound, in item 338.15, TSUS, with duty at the rate of 15 cents per pound plus 15 percent ad valorem.

It is contended that the classification of the merchandise in item 336.60 is inconsistent with a previous ruling given to the same importer by the United States Customs Service and that the Customs laboratory reports on which the classifications were based were not properly representative of the imported merchandise. Questions are raised, therefore, as to the effect of our previous ruling, and as to the reliability of the Customs laboratory determinations of percentages of component fiber weights on which findings were based that either the merchandise was in chief value of wool or in chief weight of wool and treated as in chief value of wool in accordance with the rule of construction in Headnote 7, Schedule 3, TSUS.

The merchandise was invoiced as follows:

COMPONENT	WEIGHT	VALUE
Wool	48%	50%
Nylon	48%	43%
Lycra	4%	7%

The importer has submitted two laboratory reports which it obtained from an independent company. The reports are dated December 12, 1972, and February 21, 1973, and give the following breakdown of components by weight:

Components	Report of December 12, 1972 (using a moisture free basis)	Report of February 21, 1973 (using a mois- ture regain basis)
Nylon	45.8%	44.4%
Wool	40.2%	42.4%
Spandex	14.0%	13.2%

A United States Customs laboratory tested a sample of the merchandise from each entry with the following results:

Components	Entry No. 101129	Entry No. 101163
Nylon	49%	50%
Wool	50%	49%
Lycra	1%	1%

None of the laboratory reports correspond with the invoiced descriptions of the merchandise. However, the results of the Customs laboratory more nearly resemble the invoice descriptions than do the importer's laboratory analyses.

In this regard, we note that the Customs laboratory tested fabric taken directly from the shipments of the merchandise and that the

laboratory reports submitted by the importer are dated 10 and 12 months after the dates of entry of that merchandise. We are of the opinion that the laboratory analyses submitted by the importer are entitled to consideration. However, they are not binding on the Customs Service, and, in the instant circumstances, do not establish a significant degree of inaccuracy in the weight findings by the Customs laboratory. After considering the relative values stated to be applicable in the invoice descriptions to specified weights of the three components, and applying these values to the weight percentages established by Customs Laboratory analysis, the merchandise is shown to be in chief value of wool, irrespective of whether the wool and man-made fiber components are of equal weight, or one exceeds the other to the extend possible within any margin of error inherent in the laboratory test. Therefore, we conclude that the merchandise was properly classified in item 336.60.

Our ruling of March 13, 1972, on which the importer relies, concerned a specific factual situation posed by this same importer. There, the question asked was the classification of a woven wool and man-made fiber fabric, exactly 50 percent wool and 50 percent man-made fibers by weight and *in chief value of man-made fibers*. That was the set of facts which the importer presented and to which our ruling was limited. There is no ambiguity in that ruling. The paragraph containing the classification starts, "The fabric which you describe . . ." and the sentence containing the classification starts, "The described fabric would be classifiable . . ." The component material of chief value was not in issue. Further, the following warnings was contained in our ruling:

. . . our opinion is limited to the fabric as described. Should laboratory analysis of the fabric at the time of entry disclose it to be of other than exactly equal proportions of the component fibers, by weight, the fabric may be subject to reclassification and a rate advance.

On the basis of the above, we are of the opinion that the merchandise in question is classifiable under the provision for woven fabrics, of wool, in item 336.60, and you are hereby directed to deny the protest in full.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
Director,
Classification and Value
Division.

February 25, 1975

PRD 75-12

District Director of Customs
Seattle, Washington 98104

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of Protest No.
30013000569

This decision concerns a protest filed against your decision classifying a certain steel fitting, known as a "Testit-Flushette," under the provision for articles of steel, not coated or plated with precious metal, in item 657.20, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), dutiable at the rate of 9.5 percent ad valorem, in the liquidation of entry No. 123472 of March 23, 1972, filed at the port of Seattle.

The Testit-Flushette may be described as a small metal fitting, one end of which is specifically designed for attachment over the water intake of an outboard motor. The opposite end is provided with a fitting adapted to receive an ordinary garden hose or other source of fluid under pressure for use in flushing the motor. The fitting is installed to flush an outboard motor when it is out of the water receiving maintenance to remove salt, sand, silt, mud, and other deposits which may hasten or advance corrosion. Various models of the Testit-Flushette are made to be attached to specific models of outboard motors.

The protestant claims that the steel fitting is classifiable under the provision for parts of pleasure boats in item 696.15, TSUS, and dutiable at the rate of 6 percent ad valorem. The claim seems to be based on the fact that a certain model will only fit certain outboard motor makes, years of manufacture, and horsepower ratings, and has no other use. Since the provisions of item 696.15 are more specific than the provisions of item 657.20, the issue presented is whether these fittings are parts of pleasure boats.

It is a well settled principle of tariff classification that the mere fact that two articles are designed and constructed to be used together does not necessarily make either a part of the other. *W. C. Sullivan & Company v. United States*, 26 Cust. Ct. 247, C.D. 1331 (1951). In *United States v. E. Leitz, Inc.*, 26 C.C.P.A. 418, C.A.D. 49 (1939), it was held that a photographic range finder, designed to be mounted on a camera, but detachable, was not a part of the camera.

Actually, the Testit-Flushette was not designed to be used solely with an outboard motor, but with an outboard motor and a water hose. In this connection, it functions as a detachable coupling device to join a water hose pressure outlet to the outboard motor in the course of performing maintenance on it. Coupling devices for transmitting power, such as flexible shafts, have been held not to be parts of the machines to which they transmit power nor of the devices which furnish the power. *A. Klingelhofer v. United States*, 2 Cust. Ct. 114, C.D. 102 (1939).

Inasmuch as the fitting under consideration is only attached to an outboard motor of a pleasure boat while it is undergoing maintenance, and while so attached functions as a coupling, we are of the opinion that it is not a part of a pleasure boat classifiable under item 696.15, TSUS, but it is classifiable under the provisions of item 657.20, TSUS. Accordingly, you are hereby directed to deny the protest in full.

Your file is returned.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
Director,
Classification and Value
Division.

April 22, 1975

PRD 75-13

Area Director of Customs
New York Seaport
New York, New York 10048

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of Protest No. 10013008790

Reference is made to the above-captioned protest and the application for further review attached thereto filed on behalf of Walco Products Inc., on June 6, 1973, covering entry No. 267654 dated November 10, 1972, and filed at the New York Seaport.

This protest is concerned with the classification of plastic figurines. The merchandise in dispute consists of the following figurines: Sample No. F-158, Rabbit, approximately 1½ inches high; Sample No. F-162, Sweetie the Skunk, approximately 1½ inches high; and Sample No. F-160, 2-piece Rabbit Family, approximately 2 inches high. This merchandise was classified under the provision for other toy figures of animate objects (except dolls), not having a spring mechanism

and not stuffed, in item 737.40, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), and dutiable at the rate of 17.5 percent ad valorem.

The protestant claims that this merchandise is classifiable under the provision for figurines, of plastic, in item 773.10, TSUS, with duty at the rate of 8.5 percent ad valorem, or, in the alternative, under the provision for other articles not specially provided for, of plastics, in item 774.60, TSUS, with duty at the rate of 8.5 percent ad valorem.

It has been asserted that the articles in question are not used as toys, but that they are used for shelf decorations and in various craft projects as decorations. It is further set forth that the articles are not sold as toys by either the purchasers or on resale by their customers, that the small size of the articles should be noted, and that court cases have indicated that a use other than a use for the amusement of children precludes classification as toys. *United States v. Abercrombie & Fitch Co.*, 62 Treas. Dec. 719, T.D. 46060 (1932), *S. S. Kresge Co. v. United States*, 25 Cust. Ct. 89, C.D. 1269 (1950), and *Fred Bronner Corp. v. United States*, 57 Cust. Ct. 423, C.D. 2832 (1966), were cited.

Also submitted were five statements from various distributors, which, in their printed forms, denied that the items were considered as dolls or toys. All of the statements were to the effect that, as customers of Walco Products, none of the businesses mentioned sold, used, or advertised the articles in question as dolls or toy figures. A Walco catalog shows the products in various decorative applications, such as attached to containers in the shape of Easter eggs.

However, articles classifiable in accordance with their use are not classifiable in accordance with any specific uses that they may be put to, but are classifiable in accordance with the chief use of the class or kind of article of which they are exemplars. Note General Headnote 10(e)(ii), TSUS.

The *Abercrombie & Fitch Co.* case, *supra*, deals with the construction of the phrase, "used for the amusement of children," under the old tariff schedules. In the *S. S. Kresge Co.* case, *supra*, the United States Customs Court held that certain figures of papier mache, hand painted figures of Italian farmers and peasants, each standing on a green simulated grass base and used chiefly for display purposes, were not toys, but were properly classifiable as manufactures of papier mache, not specifically provided for. In the *Bronner* case, *supra*, the Customs Court held that miniature vehicles used chiefly as objects for collection and display, and not as playthings, were dutiable under paragraph 397, in effect prior to the enactment of the present tariff schedules, as manufactures of metal, not specially provided for.

In our opinion, the *S. S. Kresge Co.* and *Bronner* decisions, *supra*, actually reinforce our point of view that the articles in issue here are not figurines, but are toys. In both of the foregoing cases, as well as in *Louis Marx & Co., Inc. v. United States*, 65 Cust. Ct. 672, C.D. 4156 (1970), wherein the Customs Court classified figurines of presidents under the new tariff schedules, the articles were used for display purposes and the court noted that the articles had no "play value," and were of a class or kind chiefly used for ornamental, decorative, or display purposes. The figures were essentially passive.

The articles here under consideration are a class or kind of merchandise having little display appeal and more play value. The rabbit family, skunk, and others, although advertised and sold for use in Easter kits, are of a class or kind of merchandise ultimately used for the amusement of children.

Accordingly, you are instructed to deny the protest in full.

The protest is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
Director,
Classification and
Value Division.

May 27, 1975

PRD 75-14

District Director of Customs
Houston, Texas 77052

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of Protest No.
53023000039

This protest was filed against your decision in the liquidation of informal entry No. 21651315, dated November 28, 1973, and filed at the port of Dallas/Ft. Worth, Texas.

The protest involves the classification of glass mosaic tile glued to paper backing for use in the construction of a mosaic swimming pool. The merchandise was classified under the provision for small glass cubes, rectangles, fragments, or chippings, all the foregoing, whether or not attached to a backing, chiefly used for making mosaics and for other decorative purposes; in item 540.51, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), with duty at the rate of 8.5 percent ad valorem.

The producer of the mosaic, who represents the protestant in this matter under a power of attorney, contends that his profession is fine art in functional media, that he has been exhibiting and selling through museums, galleries, and individual and juried art shows, that his work is in no way commercial or industrial, and that the works in question are for the personal use of the protestant. Accordingly, he claims that the merchandise is classifiable under the provision for the free entry of original mosaics, in item 765.20, TSUS. The protestant cites *Morris European and American Express Co. v. United States*, 85 Fed. Rep. 964 (C.C.S.D.N.Y. 1898), as authority for his claim that an article of utility could also be a work of the free fine arts entitled to free entry under the provisions in Subpart A, Part 11, Schedule 7, of the tariff schedules. Also cited were *Kobata v. United States*, 66 Cust. Ct. 341, C.D. 4213 (1971); *H. W. St. John & Co. v. United States*, 65 Cust. Ct. 577, C.D. 4141 (1970); and *Express Forwarding & Storage Co., Inc. v. United States*, 60 Cust. Ct. 511, C.D. 3445 (1968).

The United States Customs Court, in *T. D. Downing Co. v. United States*, 66 Cust. Ct. 63, C.D. 4168 (1971), pointed out that *United States Express Company v. United States*, 11 Treas. Dec. 32, T.D. 26987 (1906), which followed the *Morris European and American Express Co.* case, *supra*, was decided under a paragraph in the Tariff Act of 1897 which did not contain an exclusionary clause for articles of utility. Such an exclusionary clause was inserted in the Tariff Act of 1909 and was contained in the subsequent tariff acts, including the Tariff Classification Act of 1962. Headnote 1(iv) of Subpart A, Part 11, Schedule 7, precludes from coverage any articles of utility or for industrial use.

In the *T. D. Downing Co.* case, *supra*, the court held that wooden panels, integral parts of church doors, which were shipped to England to be carved by a professional sculptor, returned, and replaced in the doors, were articles of utility and that Headnote 1(iv), Subpart A, Part 11, Schedule 7, precluded the coverage of the articles under the provisions of that subpart.

In the *Kobata* case, *supra*, painted screens were held not to be within the exclusion of utilitarian or industrial articles from the free provisions because in use they were hung on walls and not used as screens. In the *H. W. St. John & Co.* case, *supra*, architectural art was held within the exclusion, and in the *Express Forwarding & Storage Co., Inc.*, case, *supra*, a tester or canopy was similarly held excluded from the free provisions.

We find that the function of the mosaic, if not industrial, is clearly utilitarian and within the exception. In these circumstances, the

artistic merit of the decoration or the credentials of the designer are not pertinent to entitlement to free entry.

Therefore, merchandise imported for the construction of a utilitarian swimming pool cannot be classifiable under item 765.20, TSUS, and, in our opinion, the merchandise is properly classifiable as liquidated under item 540.51, TSUS, with duty at the rate of 8.5 percent ad valorem.

You are hereby directed to deny the protest in full.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,

Director,

*Classification and
Value Division.*

May 27, 1975

PRD 75-15

Area Director of Customs

New York Seaport

New York, New York 10048

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of Protest No.
10013017384

This protest is against your classification of certain toys for cats in the liquidations of entry No. 274369, dated November 21, 1972, on July 27, 1973, and of entry No. 415775, dated March 20, 1973, on August 10, 1973. The merchandise covered by those entries consists of three types of cat toys manufactured in Japan.

Each cat toy is mounted on a piece of cardboard and sealed in plastic. One cat toy resembles a duck in a standing position. It is made from a textile knit pile fabric that has been fitted over a cardboard cylinder. Concealed inside the cylinder is a metal bell. The head portion is formed by a styrofoam ball which sets on the top of the cardboard cylinder. Neither the styrofoam nor the cardboard is visible. The animal-like figure is formed by plastic eyes, a textile yarn which creates the neck, textile pompons which resemble feet, a textile fabric in the shape of a beak with two black circle appliques resembling nostrils, and round pieces of nonwoven textile material on top of the head to give the effect of a cap. A long elastic cord extends outward from the back of the head.

The second cat toy consists of a cardboard cube, approximately 1½ inches on each side, that has been covered with textile materials to simulate a die (one-half of a pair of dice). Attached by means of a gold colored textile strip to one side of the cube is a metal bell. Attached to the other side of the cube is a long elastic cord.

The third cat toy is a simulated mouse made of a woven pile fabric that has been stuffed with loose man-made fibers. The eyes are formed by black circles of textile material and the ears are simulated by two pompons. The tail consists of a doubled over strip of woven fabric to which a metal bell is attached.

All the articles described above were classified under the provision for articles not specially provided for, of textile materials, ornamented, of cotton, in item 386.04, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), with duty at the rate of 40 percent ad valorem. The importer claims that the described merchandise should have been classified under the provision for other cotton articles, not specially provided for and not ornamented, in item 386.50, TSUS, with duty at the rate of 14 percent ad valorem. The question presented in this protest is whether the articles in question are considered ornamented for tariff purposes.

This office has consistently ruled that an article is not ornamented for tariff purposes by reason of ornamental features applied to that article if those features are necessary to the existence of the article. With reference to the duck-like animal and the mouse, the eyes, cap, bill, nostrils, neck, feet, ears, and tail create those articles. In this regard, whether or not a doll or plaything reasonably resembles any known animal is not the governing criterion. Nor is the fact that the doll or plaything is intended for use by an animal that may or may not be capable of understanding or recognizing the features of that doll or plaything. What must be determined is whether the features on the doll or plaything are used to create that article or merely to decorate it. In this instance, all the features on the duck-like doll and the mouse create the articles. Accordingly, those features do not constitute ornamentation for tariff purposes and, therefore, the articles are not classifiable in item 386.04, TSUS.

However, classification of these articles under the provision for nonornamented cotton articles not specially provided for, in item 386.50, TSUS, which the protestant contends is the correct classification, is not appropriate since they consist primarily of a pile fabric. Instead, each is classifiable under the provision for other cotton articles not specially provided for, of pile or tufted construction, which most specifically describes the type of pile fabric that each is com-

prised of, either in item 386.30, TSUS, if the pile fabric is velveteen, velvet, plush, or velour, or any combination thereof, or, if not, in item 386.40, TSUS. The rate of duty under item 386.30 is 28 percent ad valorem and the rate under item 386.40 is 17.5 percent ad valorem. The pile fabric on the two articles is not corduroy or terry.

The simulated die is also not ornamented for tariff purposes. The gold fabric strip which holds the bell in place performs a primarily functional purpose. Since the material of the exterior portion of this article is formed by what appears to be a pile fabric, this article is classifiable under the provision for other cotton articles not specially provided for, not ornamented, of pile or tufted construction, which most specifically describes the type of pile fabric from which it is made.

In view of the foregoing, the correctness of the protestant's claimed classification has not been demonstrated. However, since the entries were liquidated under the wrong classification and assessed duty at a rate higher than the rate that actually should apply to that merchandise, you are hereby directed to allow the protest in part and classify the merchandise in accordance with the principles stated above.

Your file is returned.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
Director,
Classification and
Value Division.

May 1, 1975

PRD 75-16

Area Director of Customs
New York Seaport
New York, New York 10048

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of Protest No.
10013006818

This decision concerns the protest against your decision in liquidating on February 2, 1973, entry No. 160408 filed at the New York Seaport on August 5, 1971, and covering one used Avion Marcel Dassault Fan Jet Falcon aircraft imported from Canada by the York

International Exchange Corporation. The aircraft was classified upon liquidation under the provision for airplanes in item 694.40, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), and duty was assessed upon its full value at the rate of 6 percent ad valorem.

There is no dispute with respect to the facts of the transaction, which are summarized as follows: In September 1965 an unfinished, but operational, fan jet aircraft, a product of France and the aircraft in question, was imported into the United States for finishing as an executive aircraft by installation of American avionics equipment and interior furnishings. At the time of its importation in 1965, the aircraft was valued at \$725,000 of which approximately half was the value of engines and other parts of American origin. In 1965 Airesearch Company of Los Angeles, California, completed the aircraft by the installation of avionics, outfitting it in a form suitable as a passenger aircraft, and checked it out for domestic use in the United States at a cost of approximately \$300,000.

Subsequently, the aircraft was used by the Sinclair Oil Company for a period of five years in domestic United States travel. During this time, it was maintained and serviced in the United States and periodically dismantled and reassembled in compliance with Federal Aviation Administration regulations. In 1970, the aircraft was purchased in a barter agreement by a resident of Canada. The purchaser had it refurbished, renewed, and re-outfitted in the United States and exported to Canada. As a Canadian citizen, the purchaser registered the aircraft with the Canadian authorities.

The protestant claims, in effect, that the complete aircraft, or at least the parts of American origin installed in it, are free of duty under the exemption for returned American goods in item 800.00, TSUS; or that a partial refund of duty is in order for duty previously paid under Rev. Stat. section 3115, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1466(b)); or that the aircraft is duty-free, in whole or in part, under item 804.20, TSUS, which partially exempts from duty certain articles previously exported from the United States; or that the aircraft is exempt from duty because it cannot be considered to be "imported" within the meaning of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and never was exported from the United States. In support of a full or partial refund of duty under one or more of the foregoing provisions, it is further contended, as a general proposition, that more than one payment of duty on foreign merchandise is not intended by the tariff laws.

The exemption in item 800.00 is limited to products of the United States and is not applicable to previously imported foreign products. The aircraft in question is not free of duty under item 800.00 be-

cause it is a product of France. Even though the aircraft had originally been imported into the United States in an unfinished condition and was completed in this country by the installation of avionics instrumentation and interior furnishings, the work performed on it in the United States did not effect a substantial transformation of the French aircraft so as to destroy its identity as an aircraft of a given design and make it a product of the United States.

In order to become a manufacture or product of the United States, for the purpose of item 800.00, there must be a transformation of the imported foreign merchandise in the United States. As a result of the manufacturing processes applied to it, a new and different article must emerge having a distinctive name, character, or use, which is different from that originally possessed by the article before being subjected to the manufacturing processes. The mere finishing of a substantially complete article, which in its imported condition has already reached the stage where its final identity is established, does not constitute a substantial transformation. See, *United States v. Wagner*, 434 F. 2d 627 (1970); *Air Carrier Supply Corporation v. United States*, 35 Cust. Ct. 173, C.D. 1740 (1955); *Ishimitsu v. United States*, 11 Ct. Cust. Appls. 186, T.D. 38963 (1921); and *C. S. Emery & Company v. United States*, 15 Cust. Ct. 22, C.D. 934 (1945).

The United States-made components assembled into the French aircraft in the United States cannot be separately entered free of duty under item 800.00. By the act of assembly into the foreign aircraft, the United States-made components have merged into and become integral parts of the aircraft, and their separate identities for tariff purposes have come to an end. In the absence of a provision to the contrary, for classification and duty assessment purposes, the resulting aircraft is a single entity, and a constructive segregation of the American-made components to take advantage of the exemption would be contrary to the legislative intentions as indicated in the legislative history. See United States Tariff Commission, *Tariff Classification Study Explanatory and Background Materials, Schedule 8—Special Classification Provisions, Appendix to the Tariff Schedules*, at 3-16 (November 15, 1960).

The provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1466(b) relate to refunds of duty paid on equipment or repair parts for vessels documented under the laws of the United States in certain circumstances, and not to imported merchandise. Item 804.20 provides for articles previously exported from the United States which, except for Headnote 1, Subpart A, Part 1, Schedule 8, TSUS, would qualify for free entry under one of the items in that subpart. This item is inapplicable because the imported

aircraft would not qualify for free entry under any item in Subpart A, Part 1, Schedule 8.

The merchandise is properly considered as imported and thus subject to the provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. The protestant's claim that the aircraft was never exported from the United States is not supported by its undisputed physical removal from the United States as a result of having been sold to a resident of Canada who registered it under the laws of that country, and its subsequent re-entry into the United States. With respect to the further claim that it is not the intention of the tariff laws to subject foreign goods to duty more than once, Headnote 1, Part 1, Schedule 8, TSUS, states that in the absence of a specific provision to the contrary, the tariff status of an article is not affected by the fact that it was previously imported and duty paid.

As there is no basis for full or partial exemption from duty for the aircraft, we are of the opinion that it is properly dutiable on full appraised value as liquidated. Accordingly, you are directed to deny the protest in full.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO;
*Director,
Classification and
Value Division.*

July 8, 1975

PRD 75-17

*District Director of Customs
Seattle, Washington 98104*

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Applications for Further Review of Protest Nos.
30043000180 and 30043000221

This decision concerns two protests filed against your decision classifying articles designated as "Foto Vu modules" under the provision for articles not specially provided for, wholly or almost wholly of expanded plastics, flexible, in item 770.80, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), with duty at the rate of 12.5 percent ad valorem, and appraising these modules at a unit price of \$11.10, in the liquidation on July 6, 1973, of entry No. 107704 of November 24, 1972.

It appears from the record that these modules are in the shape of truncated pyramids or tetrahedrons and measure about 18 inches across the base. In use, they are suspended from the walls or ceilings of retail stores in connection with a system to prevent shoplifting and employee pilferage. Each module is stated to be a multi-lens camera housing designed to hold various surveillance equipment. Many, if not all, of the modules are used to house dummy lenses; that is, their mere presence serves as a deterrent to criminal acts.

The protestant claims the modules are classifiable under the provision for articles not specially provided for, of plastics, in item 774.60, TSUS, with duty at the rate of 8.5 percent ad valorem, or that the modules, as parts of TV scanning units, are classifiable as parts of machines not specially provided for, in item 678.50, TSUS, with duty at the rate of 5 percent ad valorem, in accordance with our ruling of November 1, 1972. In making this protest, the protestant did not submit a sample from the entry, but claimed these modules were the same as samples previously submitted with two prior entries.

In connection with the protestant's claim under item 774.60, the only question involved is whether the material of which the modules are made is expanded, flexible plastic other than polyurethane or cellulose. The protestant merely advances the contention that the modules are made of the same material as were the samples which were submitted with prior entries. The Port Director at Blaine, however, has reported that various types of plastic have been used in shipments of modules through that port. Further, a notation on the Special Customs Invoice shows the Canadian manufacturer indicated the modules were made of styrofoam.

Our ruling of November 1, 1972, concerned the tariff status of a TV scanning unit consisting in part of a module with an added mechanized turntable, and used in a surveillance system bearing the same trade name as the instant merchandise. Since the modules under consideration here are of styrofoam and were not imported with added mechanized turntables, and since the record shows that these modules are oftentimes, if not always, used as parts of dummy installations, we are of the opinion that classification is not controlled by our earlier ruling. In further considering whether these modules are parts of machines not specially provided for, we have concluded that the evidence in the record does not support a finding that they are chiefly used in systems having mechanical features. Under the circumstances, we concur in your classification of the modules under item 770.80.

Two specific issues are raised by the protestant concerning the valuation of the merchandise. The first issue involves the addition of \$4,000 to the dutiable value in the aggregate to reflect the value of a mold provided without charge to the manufacturer. Secondly, the protestant believes that the value of the merchandise should be reduced by virtue of a credit note which was issued by the exporter almost five months after the merchandise was imported.

Concerning the addition for the value of the mold, it appears that the mold was purchased for \$4,000 by a United States firm and was provided free of charge to the Canadian manufacturer. Over the course of two entries in 1971, namely entry Nos. 124853 and 101555, duty of almost \$400 was collected on the \$4,000 value of a mold which the supplier of the mold has stated is the same mold from which the instant merchandise was made. It is true that on the entry in question the name of the shipper and the consignee are different from those which appear on the 1971 entries. However, it appears from the evidence submitted in support of the protests that only the seller and the consignee of the merchandise changed, and that the manufacturer of the merchandise remained the same. It is also our understanding that no additional monies were paid by the new consignee for the mold. In this situation, it is our opinion that duty on the mold has been fully recovered on the earlier entries, and that the \$4,000 addition to the dutiable value of the current entry is improper.

The second issue concerns a credit which was issued almost five months after the entry of the merchandise. The evidence indicates that the credit was provided to cover the cost of repainting the merchandise to a uniform color. It does not appear that any defect was either noted by or pointed out to the appraising officer at the time of entry, nor does it appear that notification was made promptly after such defects had been discovered in order to allow examination by the appropriate Customs officers. We do not believe that the credit would represent a proper deduction from export value unless a reduction in valuation in an equivalent amount were justified on an independent basis. See C.I.E. 822/58 and *Hoenig Plywood Corp. v. United States*, 41 Cust. Ct. 607, A.R.D. 91 (1958). We also note that a mathematical error was also involved resulting in an overvaluation of 65 cents per unit.

In view of the foregoing, you are hereby directed to deny protest No. 30043000180, except to the extent appraising the merchandise in accordance with this decision and correcting the mathematical error results in an allowance, and to deny protest No. 30043000221 as a duplicate protest not within the exceptions to the requirement in

section 514(b)(1), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, that only one protest be filed for each entry of merchandise.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,

Director,
Classification and
Value Division.

July 8, 1975

PRD 75-18

District Director of Customs
Seattle, Washington 98104

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of Protest No.
30043000177

This decision concerns a protest filed against your decision classifying a round log gang infeed carriage as parts of machine tools under item 674.53, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), in the liquidation of entry No. 100202 of July 6, 1972, filed at the port of Blaine, Washington.

The protestant claims that the round log gang infeed carriage is classifiable under the provision for lifting, handling, loading, or unloading machinery, in item 664.10, TSUS. In support of its position, it cites our letter of October 23, 1969, expressing the opinion that Hosmer Trojan saw mill air carriages are classifiable under item 664.10.

Saw mill carriages clamp and move logs back and forth on a track to pass the log through the saw. They usually contain a kicker to advance or turn the log and have control mechanisms for determining the thickness of the board to be sawed from the log.

It is your position that a complete carriage assembly together with the gang saw constitutes a sawing machine, and, while you acknowledge that a carriage assembly is a conveying mechanism, you contend that it is also a part of the process of sawing logs.

General Interpretative Rule 10(ij), TSUS, provides that a provision for parts of an article covers a product solely or chiefly used as a part of such article, but does not prevail over a specific provision for such part.

Inasmuch as you acknowledge that the carriage assembly is a conveying mechanism and conveyors are specifically provided for, we are of the opinion, following our letter of October 23, 1969, that the carriage assembly is classifiable under item 664.10, TSUS, which provides for lifting, handling, loading, or unloading machinery, and conveyors.

In view of the foregoing, you are directed to allow the protest in full, and classify the round log gang infeed carriage under the provisions of item 664.10, TSUS.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
*Director,
Classification and
Value Division.*

August 21, 1975

PRD 75-19

*District Director of Customs
San Francisco, California 94126*

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Applications for Further Review of Protest Nos.
28093004075, 28093004076, and 28093004077

This decision concerns a protest filed against the decision in the liquidation dated July 6, 1973, of entry No. 204024 of December 14, 1966, a protest filed against the decision in the liquidation dated July 6, 1973, of entry No. 205204 of February 8, 1967, and a protest filed against the decision in the liquidation dated June 15, 1973, of entry No. 207512 of May 19, 1967, at the port of San Francisco, California.

The protests are concerned with the classification and valuation of diffraction apparatus and educational accessory kits as single entities under the provision for optical appliances and instruments, in item 708.89, Tariff Schedules of the United States, with duty during the years 1966 and 1967 at the rate of 45 percent ad valorem.

The merchandise was invoiced as assemblies of educational kits each of which include:

1. One variable width slit
2. One double slit
3. One diffraction grating rotatable
4. One Fresnel zone plate

5. One variable circular aperture and special lens
6. Three pinhole apertures
7. One straight wire
8. One mills cross
9. One clear glass plate
10. Three lenses
11. One V block adapter
12. One V block adapter with hole
13. One hologram
14. One polarizer

The importer contends that the merchandise is properly classifiable according to its component parts, and cites Headquarters letter of December 29, 1971, in support of this contention.

While the Headquarters letter dated December 29, 1971, does reflect the classification and rate of duty for the individual components of the kits, it also reflects the classification and rate of duty for these items if they are imported together. The letter in question stated that the Customs Service had ruled in a previous decision that if this equipment is imported together, as an entirety, it would then be classifiable as optical appliances and instruments, under item 708.89, TSUS, dutiable at 22.5 percent ad valorem, the rate of duty effective on January 1, 1972.

The United States Customs Court stated in *Donalds Ltd., Inc. v. United States*, 32 Cust. Ct. 310, C.D. 1619 (1954), that if there are imported in one importation separate entities, which by their nature are obviously intended to be used as a unit, or to be joined together by mere assembly, and in such use or joining the individual identities of the separate entities are subordinated to the identity of the combined entity, duty will be imposed upon the entity they represent.

In *Oxford International Corp. v. United States*, C.D. 4540, decided May 6, 1974, the United States Customs Court quoted with approval from *Altman & Co. v. United States*, 13 Ct. Cust. Appls. 315, T.D. 41232 (1925), as follows:

* * * if an importer brings into the country, at the same time, certain parts, which are designed to form, when joined or attached together, a complete article of commerce, and when it is further show that the importer intends to so use them, these parts will be considered for tariff purposes as entireties, even though they may be unattached or inclosed in separate packages, and even though said parts might have a commerical value and be salable separately.

Substantially all of the articles referred to in Headquarters letter of December 29, 1971, were involved in the importation in question.

Upon importation, another component, together with an instruction booklet, was to be added, and the items were then to be sold as a set to various educational institutions to demonstrate and perform experiments in the field of optics. Headquarters has been advised that physical examination of the imported merchandise indicated that the various components were designed to be used in conjunction with each other. It should be noted that other sets containing optical benches and varying components were commonly bought and sold in the United States as single entities. Nothing in the record before us indicates that the protestant has a contrary intent. The fact that the sets were not complete at the time of importation is not determinative since, under General Headnote 10(h), TSUS, a tariff provision covers an article whether finished or unfinished.

The protestant also contends that the entered value is erroneous because "There was no allowance for prepaid freight and other corrections to make the entered value the f.o.b. point of shipment (ex-factory) value." However, the protestant stated on the Special Customs Invoice that no inland freight was included in the invoice price or value and that the price or value of the goods was the same at the factory as at the point of delivery. Therefore, the entered value is equal to the ex-factory value, and as this is the value at which the merchandise was appraised, we are of the opinion that protestant's contention in this regard is without merit.

Accordingly, you are directed to deny the protests in full.

Your file is returned.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
Director,
Classification and
Value Division.

September 4, 1975

PRD 75-20

District Director of Customs
Portland, Oregon 97209

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Applications for Further Review of Protest Nos.
29043000583 and 29043000621

This decision concerns two protests filed against your classification of certain cold formed steel square tubing without flash under item

610.42, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), in the liquidation of entry No. 106152 of October 31, 1972, and entry No. 107984 of December 8, 1972, both of which were filed at the port of Portland, Oregon.

The merchandise is invoiced as cold formed welded steel square tubing without flash, 4 inch by 4 inch by .250 inch by 40 feet. In its manufacture, after the square tubing was cold formed, the seam was welded, which caused a bead of residue or flash. This flash was then subjected to a grinding process. The flash of the tubing under consideration was ordered ground to a plus or minus 0.02 inch at the request of a buyer who wished to telescope two pieces without binding.

The protestant claims the described tubing is classifiable as steel tubes of rectangular cross section, welded, having a wall thickness not less than 0.156 inch, not threaded or otherwise advanced, and other than alloy steel, under item 610.39, TSUS, with duty at the rate of 0.1 cent per pound. As indicated above, you classified the described tubing as steel tubes of rectangular cross section, welded, having a thickness not less than 0.156 inch, threaded or otherwise advanced, and other than alloy steel, under item 610.42, TSUS, with duty at the rate of 7.5 percent ad valorem. The question presented is whether the grinding of the flash advanced the tubing.

In support of its position, the protestant cites *American Mannex Corp. v. United States*, 56 Cust. Ct. 31, C.D. 2608 (1966), and *E. Dillingham, Inc. v. United States*, 61 Cust. Ct. 33, C.D. 3522 (1968). *American Mannex Corp.*, *supra*, dealt with the construction of the provision for other structural shapes of iron or steel, not assembled, manufactured, or advanced beyond hammering, rolling, or casting, in paragraph 312, Tariff Act of 1930, in connection with certain limited service oil well casing whose ends had been beveled. In finding that the beveling did not advance the casing beyond hammering, rolling, or casting, the court found that the beveling in that case was performed as a substitute means of cutting off the ends at an angle, rather than perpendicular to the length of the casing, that beveled ends were cut because the threading machine would receive the casing more easily when there was a taper on it than when it had a plain cut, and that the beveled end served no useful purpose in the finished threaded casing. This is not the situation with respect to the grinding of the square tubing. The grinding to plus or minus 0.02 inch is not a substitute process and it serves a useful purpose in the use of the square tubing. Accordingly, we find *American Mannex Corp.*, *supra*, clearly distinguishable.

In *E. Dillingham, Inc., supra*, the grinding off of dangerous excrescences was held to be merely incidental to creating the forging, and not an advancement in condition by any process or operation subsequent to the forging process. In this case, the grinding of the flash has nothing to do with creating the tube. Without the grinding of the flash, the square tubing is a merchantable product. This is evidenced by the invoices covering the entries involved showing the same sized square tubing with flash and without flash. The square tubing without flash is invoiced at \$7.50 more per metric ton than the square tubing with flash. It is our opinion, therefore, that *E. Dillingham, Inc., supra*, is not controlling.

In *United States v. Anderson & Co.*, 2 Ct. Cust. Appls. 350, T.D. 32080 (1911), the court expressed the view that the Congress would seem to have intended by the enactment of the forging paragraph that it should be a question of fact as to whether any process subsequent to that of forging had been used, and, if so, the article would be deprived of its right to be classified as a forging if by such subsequent process it had been advanced in condition. Similarly, we believe that the question of whether the grinding of the flash advanced the tubing is also a question of fact.

After considering the fact that there is a merchantable product of this square tubing with flash and that the grinding of the flash bead resulted in an increase in value of the tubing, as well as fitting it for a particular end use, we are led to the conclusion that the square tubing with the flash ground to a plus or minus 0.02 inch is tubing otherwise advanced within the meaning of item 610.42, TSUS, and is, accordingly, so classifiable.

In view of the foregoing, you are hereby directed to deny the protests in full.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES W. O'NEIL for
SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
Director,
Classification and
Value Division.

September 5, 1975

PRD 75-21

Area Director of Customs
New York Seaport
New York, New York 10048

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of Protest No.
10013015587

This protest was filed against your decisions in the liquidation of entry Nos. 313701, 462363, 528050, 536875, 553966, and 136708. All the entries were liquidated on June 29, 1973.

The merchandise involved herein is panty hose imported from France by the protestant (importer). Customs officers appraised the merchandise on the basis of constructed value pursuant to section 402(d), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The protestant asserts that export value under section 402(b) or 402a(d) of the act is the proper statutory value basis of appraisement of the merchandise with entered value as reflected on the invoices as the proper dutiable value.

T.D. 54521 ("final list") sets out those items which are to be appraised under the applicable provisions of section 402a, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The subject merchandise does not appear on the final list and, therefore, is to be appraised under the applicable provisions of section 402, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

Protestant began importing one style (#LS 72) of panty hose from France prior to October 1969. During this period, it paid \$6.00 per dozen for style #LS 72. Upon finding that production was slow, it entered into an agreement with the manufacturer (exporter) wherein protestant agreed to furnish the manufacturer with not more than 300 knitting machines. The agreement, dated October 1969, says in pertinent part:

2. That within three months after the delivery of the first shipment and installation of the aforementioned knitting machines [the exporter] will begin guaranteed delivery of fifty dozen of Panty Hose Style #LS 72 per week from each machine delivered and installed, at \$5.50 per dozen P.O.B. [exporter's] Plant, or any other style of Panty Hose selected by [protestant] at a price to be mutually agreed upon.

* * *

7. Though during the terms of this contract title in said knitting machines shall be in [protestant], it is agreed and understood that [exporter] may use the machines for the manufacture of its own products, without compensation, as long as it shall not interfere with the weekly delivery of hose to [protestant].

* * *

10. It is agreed that upon the termination of this Agreement [exporter] may at its election acquire all right and title to as many knitting machines as shall have been furnished to it by [protestant] at the agreed price of one (\$1.00) Dollar per machine.

The agreement further sets the price for style #LS 72 at \$5.50 per dozen with allowance for increased prices if certain specified conditions are met. At a later date, the price was lowered to \$5.15 per dozen.

Protestant asserts that the basis for the reduction in price for style #LS 72, from \$6.00 per dozen to \$5.50 per dozen, "was based as much on the quantities involved as on any other factors." It further contends that the invoice price fairly reflects market value and must, therefore, be taken as representing export value. In support of this position, it asserts that the price for home consumption of style #LS 72 is less than the stated invoice price and, under *Myerson Tooth Corporation v. United States*, 61 Cust. Ct. 540, R.D. 11597 (1968), and T.D. 56350; must be taken as the price which fairly reflects market value. Protestant also relies on *Gehrig, Hoban & Co., Inc. v. United States*, 54 Cust. Ct. 538, R.D. 10909 (1965), aff'd 56 Cust. Ct. 782, A.R.D. 204 (1966); aff'd 54 C.C.P.A. 129, C.A.D. 924 (1967); *Greb Industries, Ltd. v. United States*, 64 Cust. Ct. 608, R.D. 11691 (1970); and *United States v. Acme Steel Co.*, 51 C.C.P.A. 81, C.A.D. 841 (1964), for the general proposition that home market prices and export prices to third countries may be compared to the prices charged for exportation to the United States, and when either the home market price or prices for export to third countries is lower than the price charged for export to the United States, the latter price may be accepted as the price which fairly reflects market value. The protestant has submitted invoices which indicate a lower home market price and a lower price for exportation to third countries than the price charged to protestant; no explanation of this difference has been furnished. Lastly, protestant has provided a letter from the exporter addressed to counsel for the protestant, dated December 19, 1972, wherein the exporter states: "We herewith confirm that the machines put to our disposal by [the importer] were only used to manufacture [panty hose style #LS 72]."

One contention of the protestant can be disposed of without lengthy discussion. The initial price reduction granted the protestant was given, in the opinion of the Customs Service, as a result of the protestant furnishing the knitting machines to the exporter, and not as a

result of quantities as alleged by protestant. This is supported by the statement of counsel for protestant who, in a letter accompanying the Application for Further Review, stated as follows:

[The protestant] found that production in France was slow, and to speed up production of this style [#LS 72] he made available to the manufacturer some hosiery machines. He then negotiated with the manufacturer for a price reduction for this style, and a 50¢ per dozen reduction was finally agreed upon.

Protestant's fundamental argument is that the invoice unit values should be taken to represent statutory export value, and asserts that these invoice unit values fairly reflect market value. In order for this argument to prevail, it must be determined that statutory export value is the proper basis for appraisal of the subject merchandise. In order to have statutory export value, there must be a "price, at the time of exportation to the United States of the merchandise undergoing appraisal, at which such or similar merchandise is freely sold or, in the absence of sales, offered for sale in the principal markets of the country of exportation" Section 402(b), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The critical language of this excerpt of section 402(b) is "freely sold." Section 402(f)(1), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, defines "freely sold" as offered:

(A) to all purchasers at wholesale, or

(B) in the ordinary course of trade to one or more selected purchasers at wholesale at a price which fairly reflects the market value of the merchandise,

There is no evidence in the record before us to indicate that any of the styles of panty hose imported by the protestant were sold or offered for sale by the exporter "to all purchasers at wholesale" at the time the subject merchandise was exported to the protestant. Therefore, in order to qualify for appraisal under statutory export value, protestant must show that it was a "selected purchaser" under section 402(f)(1)(B), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. A "selected purchaser" has been defined as:

one so particularly designated by the seller; that is, one to whom the seller restricts the sale of merchandise. The mere happenstance that during a particular period in the course of a seller's business transactions, only one purchaser exists for his commodity, does not operate to mark that purchaser as a selected purchaser, *United States v. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc.*, 51 Cust. Ct. 507, A.R.D. 159.

Haddad & Sons, Inc. v. United States, 54 Cust. Ct. 600, Reap. Dec. 10942 (1965), aff'd, 56 Cust. Ct. 792, A.R.D. 205 (1966); *H. M. Young Associates, Inc. v. United States*, 60 Cust. Ct. 842, R.D. 11517 (1968), rev'd on other grounds, 64 Cust. Ct. 642, R.D. 11695 (1970).

In *H. M. Young, supra*, plaintiff contended that statutory export value, under section 402(b), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, was the

proper basis of appraisal. The imported merchandise had been appraised on the basis of constructed value, as defined by section 402(d) of the tariff act, as amended. The plaintiff had purchased the manufacturer's entire stock of the imported merchandise (elastic waistband material) during the period of exportation involved and had negotiated the transaction through arm's length bargaining. The parties were not related. Although there were no other sales by the manufacturer involved, the manufacturer indicated the prices given the plaintiff were the prices he was willing to receive in the ordinary course of trade. The court found that section 402(f)(1)(A) of the tariff act, as amended, was not applicable and went on to find section 402(f)(1)(B) equally inapplicable since "selected purchaser" status was only appropriate where "the seller expressly restricts his sales to one or more specifically designated purchasers." (citations omitted) Having failed to establish that either seller (a second manufacturer sold similar merchandise for export to the United States) would have refused to sell to other buyers, the court made the following finding:

Plaintiff's failure to show that such or similar merchandise was "freely sold or in the absence of sales, offered for sale" constitutes an omission to establish a material element in the statutory definition of export value, and, therefore, statutory export value has not been proven.

As in the *H. M. Young* case, the protestant in the case before us has not shown sales or offers for sale of panty hose style #LS 72 to all purchasers at wholesale, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade; the protestant had negotiated a price with the exporting manufacturer through arm's length negotiation; and, there is no evidence that the exporter would refuse to sell the merchandise to other buyers. On the contrary, the exporter was permitted to sell the subject merchandise to anyone else. *See*, paragraph 7 of the October 1969 agreement, *supra*. We conclude, therefore, that this style of panty hose was not freely sold or offered for sale to all purchasers for export to the United States; that the protestant was not a selected purchaser; and, accordingly, that export value is not the correct basis of appraisal.

Similarly, there is no United States value for panty hose style #LS 72. Where an element of cost is missing, United States value cannot be used as a basis of appraisal. *See*, generally, ORR Ruling 74-0227, July 23, 1974. In the instant case, the element of value missing consists of a number of knitting machines furnished the exporter by the protestant. Consequently, it is the opinion of the Customs Service that panty hose style #LS 72 was properly appraised at invoice price plus 50 cents per dozen on the basis of constructed value.

In addition to panty hose style #LS 72, protestant imported panty hose style #VS 44 and style #TR 32 FM. The letter provided by

protestant from its exporting manufacturer, dated December 19, 1972, indicates that the machines furnished by protestant were not used for the manufacture of these two additional styles. This fact, however, does not alter the basis of appraisal from that which was used, constructed value. There is no export value for style #VS 44 and style #TR 32 FM for the same reasons stated earlier in this decision dealing with style #LS 72. United States value cannot be determined since the elements needed to ascertain United States value are not apparent in the record before us. Accordingly, it is the opinion of the Customs Service that the proper basis for appraising style #VS 44 and style #TR 32 FM is constructed value. It is the further opinion of the Custom Service that the prices stated in the invoices for style #VS 44 and style #TR 32 FM, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, are the proper values for the purpose of assessing duty under constructed value.

In view of the foregoing, you are directed to deny the protest as to panty hose style #LS 72 and allow the protest as to style #VS 44 and style #TR 32 FM.

Your file is returned.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
Director,
Classification and
Value Division.

November 11, 1975

PRD 75-22

District Director of Customs
Buffalo, New York 14202

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of Protest No.
09014000243

This decision concerns the protest against your decision in liquidating on May 24, 1974, Buffalo-Niagara Falls entry Nos. 145308, 145309, and 145316, dated December 1, 1971, covering a total of 48 reels of insulated aluminum conductor which were imported from Canada by Alcan Aluminum Corporation, New York, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio. The merchandise was classified upon liquidation under the provision for insulated electrical conductors in item 688.06, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), and duty was assessed upon its full appraised value. The additional duty under item 948.00, Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States, in effect at the time of importation, was also assessed.

The record indicates that Alcan Aluminum Corporation exported bare aluminum wire, polyethylene insulation, and fiberglass marker yarn from the United States to Canada, where the polyethylene was melted and hot-extruded through a die together with the fiberglass marker yarn to insulate the wire. The insulated wire was wound on reels for return to the United States. On its return to the importer's cable plant in the United States, the insulated wire underwent an operation called "cabling." In this procedure, two lengths of insulated conductors were wound with one strand of bare conductor to produce a three conductor or triplex cable. In order to meet the final customer's requirements as to cable length, the triplex cable may be cut to the proper lengths or several lengths welded together.

The protestant claims that the assessment of duty upon the full value of the imported articles was improper and that duty should be assessed only upon the cost or value of the processing performed abroad upon the exported metal in accordance with the provisions of item 806.30, TSUS. Under these provisions, an article of metal, except precious metal, manufactured in the United States and exported for further processing, upon return to the United States is subject to duty only upon the value of the further processing, if returned to the United States for further processing. In addition, the importer protests the assessment of supplemental duty, or import surcharge, under item 948.00 as improper, illegal, or excessive. Since the validity of the surcharge is in litigation, no discussion of that issue is warranted.

The sole issue presented for our decision is the question of whether or not the operations performed in the United States upon the imported cables constituted "further processing" within the meaning of item 806.30. It was held upon liquidation that the work performed in the United States did not constitute "further processing;" therefore, the tariff treatment provided under item 806.30 was inapplicable.

The "further processing" for which the imported article must be returned to the United States implies a further process of manufacture of that article. *Intelez Systems, Inc. v. United States*, 59 C.C.P.A. 138, C.A.D. 1055 (1972). When the article in its imported condition is a finished article of commerce, and it is ready for its ultimate use either as a component or by itself, and the work performed on such article in the United States merely involves the employment of the article for the purpose intended, then the imported article is not subjected to "further processing" within the meaning of item 806.30.

We are of the opinion that the reels of imported insulated aluminum conductor were finished articles of commerce ready for ultimate use as components of the triplex cable. The "cabling" operations performed in the United States after importation constituted the assembly of finished components, rather than the "further processing"

of the articles as required by item 806.30. Cutting the finished cable or welding several lengths together to fit the various sizes of reels specified by the customer is nothing more than supplying the proper quantity of the finished product to the customer and cannot be regarded as "further processing." Under the circumstances, item 806.30 is inapplicable to the imported merchandise.

Accordingly, you are directed to deny the protest in full.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,

Director,

Classification and Value Division.

November 6, 1975

PRD 75-23

Area Director of Customs

New York Seaport

New York, New York 10048

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of Protest No.
10013017883

This protest was filed against your decision in the liquidation on September 14, 1973, of entry No. 146614, of July 25, 1973, at the port of New York.

The protest is concerned with the classification of a musical see-saw figurine of a panda bear made of earthenware. This merchandise was classified under the provision for toys, not specially provided for, having a spring mechanism, in item 737.80, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), and dutiable at the rate of 22 percent ad valorem. The protestant claims that this merchandise is classifiable under the provision for music boxes, in item 725.50, TSUS, and dutiable at the rate of 8 percent ad valorem, or, alternatively, under the provision for ornamental articles of fine-grained earthenware or of fine-grained stoneware, valued over \$10 per dozen, in item 534.87, TSUS, and dutiable at the rate of 2 cents per dozen pieces plus 10 percent ad valorem, or under the provision for other ornamental articles of ceramic ware, in item 534.97, TSUS, and dutiable at the rate of 13.5 percent ad valorem. The protestant cites T.D. 56015(16), 98 Treas. Dec. 575 (1963); T.D. 56111(59), 99 Treas. Dec. 105 (1964); and T.D. 70-214(13), 4 Cust. Bull. 702 (1970).

In T.D. 56015(16), *supra*, this office ruled that music boxes, consisting of a figure of an angel mounted on a musical movement, with a winding apparatus which also served as a stand, was classifiable as a music box under item 725.50. We also ruled, in T.D. 56111(59), *supra*, that an article consisting of a hemp Christmas tree mounted on a musical stand with a spring mechanism within the stand which was wound by turning the stand and which played music while the tree revolved, was similarly classifiable.

In T.D. 70-214(13), *supra*, this office ruled that a highly decorative figure of an angel holding a candle mounted on a revolving musical base was classifiable under the provision for household articles, not specially provided for, of iron or steel, in item 653.95, TSUS, and not under the provision for music boxes. Since the predominant feature of the article was the decorative angle figure, it was distinguishable from other figurine-music box combinations classifiable as music boxes.

Classification of the merchandise in question under the provision for music boxes in item 725.50, appears to be precluded in view of *F. B. Vandergrift & Co. v. United States*, 56 Cust. Ct. 502, C.D. 2688 (1966), wherein the court held that certain miniature artificial Christmas trees, which were decorated with small colored glass ornaments and which revolved upon bases containing music box mechanisms, were something more than music boxes or machines and were classifiable under paragraph 397, Tariff Act of 1930, in effect prior to the present tariff schedules, according to component material of chief value.

It is our opinion that the primary purpose of the musical see-saw figurine of a panda bear is to amuse, while the primary purpose of the merchandise which was the subject of the cited Treasury decisions was not for amusement. We do not agree that the instant merchandise is of such a delicate nature that it cannot be readily handled as a toy for amusement. However, your attention in this respect is invited to *United States v. Topps Chewing Gum, Inc.*, 58 C.C.P.A. 157, C.A.D. 1022 (1971), wherein the court rejected the theory that an object has to be a plaything in order to be considered a toy for tariff purposes.

For the above-stated reasons, we hold that the musical see-saw figurine of a panda bear made of earthenware is classifiable under the provision for toys, not specially provided for, having a spring mechanism, in item 737.80, TSUS. Accordingly, you are hereby directed to deny the protest in full.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
Director,

Classification and Value Division.

December 10, 1975

PRD 75-24

*District Director of Customs
Seattle, Washington 98104*

DEAR SIR:

Re: Decision on Application for Further Review of protest No.
30043000297

This protest was filed against your decision in the liquidation on October 5, 1973, of entry Nos. 119756, 121139, 121229, 121885, 121886, 122262, 103000, 112113, 113543, and 113974, all filed at the port of Blaine, Washington.

The subject of the instant protest is electric copper telephone cable imported from Canada. The goods were shipped into the United States during the time period from April 1970 through January 1971. The copper telephone cable was transported on returnable metal reels which, on the consumption entries, were designated as "Articles of International Traffic" entering the United States under bond.

Upon entry into the United States, the invoice value of these goods was advanced by the appraising officer (1) to reflect the cost of the reels upon which the telephone cables were shipped, and (2) to attempt to obtain the highest freely offered price, on the date of exportation, of the various types of telephone cable exported into the United States. The issues presented before this office are, therefore, twofold: (a) the dutiable status of the reels, and (b) the propriety of advancing the value of the telephone cable, where such advance was predicated on using the highest price for certain types of telephone cable brought into the United States over an extended period of time.

Section 322(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to grant customary exceptions from the application of the Customs laws to designated vehicles and instruments of international traffic. Section 10.41a, Customs Regulations, states that the Commissioner of Customs is authorized to designate as instruments of international traffic such articles as he finds should be so designated.

Treasury Decision 56247, dated August 26, 1964, designated spools and reels used and reused for the transportation of wire, cable, metal in strip form, and similar merchandise as instruments of international traffic. In light of the authority outlined above, and as the record indicates that all of the conditions necessary to qualify for the exemptions as instruments of international traffic were fulfilled, the

returnable metal reels are entitled to treatment as instruments of international traffic. Therefore, the appraising officer was incorrect in including as a dutiable element the cost of the returnable metal reels brought into the United States under bond, and listed on the consumption entries as being "Articles of International Traffic."

The crucial element in the second issue raised in the protest is an analysis of the term, "at the time of exportation," as used in section 402(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The courts have held that this term as used in the tariff act need not be interpreted narrowly to mean only permitting the introduction of evidence of sales or offers for sale of merchandise on the exact date of exportation of the goods to be appraised. *United States v. N. Y. Merchandise Co., Inc.*, 31 C.C.P.A. 213, C.A.D. 274 (1944).

The admissibility of evidence of sales made within 3 months prior to the date of exportation of merchandise under appraisement has been upheld by the court in *Blumenthal & Co. (Inc.) v. United States*, T.D. 40166 (1924). However, in *United States v. A. S. Neuberger and American Glanzstoff Corp.*, 19 C.C.P.A. 96, T.D. 45241 (1931), the court held that where a special agent's report made in April 1930 did not purport to cover any period of time prior to that date, and where the market for the subject merchandise was unstable, such report was not competent evidence of value of merchandise exported into the United States in late 1928.

In *Gerhard v. Hey & Co., Inc.*, R.D. 5632 (1942), prices within a time period of 12 days prior to the actual date of exportation were not considered as probative evidence of value as of the time of exportation. "If it appeared that the merchandise was sold at a fixed price in a market that remained stable for some definite period, sales and offers for sale within a reasonable time from the date of exportation might be competent in determining dutiable value. *Blumenthal v. U.S.* (12 Ct. Cust. Appls. 176, T.D. 40166)." Thus, while no hard and fast rule can be established for fixing a timely period within which it may be proper to look to prices of such or similar merchandise, it is necessary to consider the stability of the market structure for the goods in question. *Blumenthal v. U.S.*, *supra*; *Gerhard v. Hey*, *supra*; PRD 74-23 (1974).

In the case under consideration, the record indicates that the appraising officers attempted to determine market value at the "time of exportation," as used in section 402(b), by looking only at the invoiced values on shipments of such or similar merchandise. The file provides no indication that the appraising officer obtained any other evidence of the market value of the goods undergoing appraisement or ascertained on what date the reels of telephone cable

upon which appraisalment was based were actually sold. Further, some of the entries which were relied upon in appraisalment were imported into the United States (and presumably exported) subsequent to some of the entries undergoing appraisalment. Therefore, it is possible that sales made subsequent to the date of exportation of the entries undergoing appraisalment were used as evidence of the market value of those prior entries.

Apparently, the appraising officer, in noticing that different invoiced values were entered for identical types of telephone cable, suspected negotiated prices were involved, and appraised at the highest invoiced price. While it is proper to attempt to arrive at a freely offered price for the telephone cable, there should be consideration given to the time period in which one is looking to sales or offers for sale of such or similar merchandise that is being used as evidence of market value. In particular, the appraising officers should have determined the length of time between the occurrence of the sales that were reflected in the invoiced values upon which they were relying as evidence of market value, and the date of exportation of the telephone cable for which they were trying to determine market value. This they did not do. Further, although as indicated by the above cases, those sales need not have taken place at the exact date of exportation of the telephone cable undergoing appraisalment, consideration should have been given to the market stability for such cable in the interim between those sales and the date of exportation of the cable undergoing appraisalment. This apparently was not done also.

As there is no evidence of consideration of market stability, and as there is no evidence in the record that the market value of the merchandise under appraisalment was different than its invoiced values, the protest should be allowed in full.

Your file is returned.

Sincerely yours,

SALVATORE E. CARAMAGNO,
Director,
Classification and Value Division.



